WELCOME VISITOR.
The most welcome visitor that goes into a house is The Sun. You cannot get along without it because it is . . . . . .
Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

THE LOWELL SUN

BE POSTED.
If you want to be well posted and up to date in the news of the day, buy The Sun and you will get it all in . . . . .
Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

21ST YEAR LOWELL, MASS., MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1898. 8 PAGES 1 CENT

FIRST EDITION

THE WEATHER.

The cloudy weather and probable showers now threatening from the storm which is moving eastward from the lake region, will probably continue the greater part of tonight but as it is moving quite rapidly, clearing weather is probably by Tuesday morning and fair weather during the day, with falling temperature and brisk west winds. Moderate freezing temperatures are probable Tuesday night and continued could Wednesday with fair weather.

SIMPKINS DEAD

The Congressman of 13th. District.

DROPPED DEAD OF HEART DISEASE.

Had But a Short Career in Congress.

Washington, March 27.—Representative John Simpkins of the thirteenth district of Massachusetts died last night at his residence in this city, 1717 K street, of heart disease, induced by gastric complications.

On last Tuesday, he complained of having caught a cold and later of stomach trouble. He was quite ill for a time, but yesterday morning was much better. Later in the day he grew weaker and at 9:55 died from heart failure.

No arrangements for the funeral can be made until the arrival of the members of his family, who have been notified of his death. Mrs. Bacon is in New York, Mrs. Thayer in Boston, Miss Mabel Simpkins in Florida, and his brother Nathaniel at Aiken, S. C. They are all expected to be in this city by Tuesday morning.

Representative Simpkins was a man of independent fortune. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., June 27, 1862; attended the public schools at Yarmouth; and after preparing for college at St. Mark's school, Southboro, graduated at Harvard University in 1885. He served in the Massachusetts Senate in 1890 and 1891, was a presidential elector for Harrison and Reid in 1892, president of the Republican club in Massachusetts in 1892 and 1893, and a member of the Massachusetts Republican state committee in 1892-1893, and 1895. He served in the Fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth congresses, where he was known to his colleagues as a man faithful to the interests of his constituents, although rarely taking part in debate. Mr. Simpkins had recently been a member of the congressional committee.

WILL NOT WITHDRAW

BOSTON TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION 13 STICKS TO A. F. OF L.

Boston, March 28.—A proposition to favor withdrawing from the American Federation of Labor was defeated at yesterday's meeting of Typographical Union 13, in Wells' Memorial hall.

This proposition came before the body in a communication from local union 42 of Minneapolis, asking the union to favor withdrawing the international union from its affiliation with the A. F. of L.

The meeting voted to postpone the regular election of officers to May 25, so that the body can vote for local and international officers on the same date.

M. M. A. PORTRAITS.

City Messenger Going was very busy today, directing the hanging of the M. M. A. portraits. The painting of Washington will be hung in the Mayor's reception room; that of Lowell, in the aldermanic chamber; and the one of Kirk Boott in the councilmanic chamber. The portraits of Lawrence, Jackson, and Appleton will hang in the public reading room.

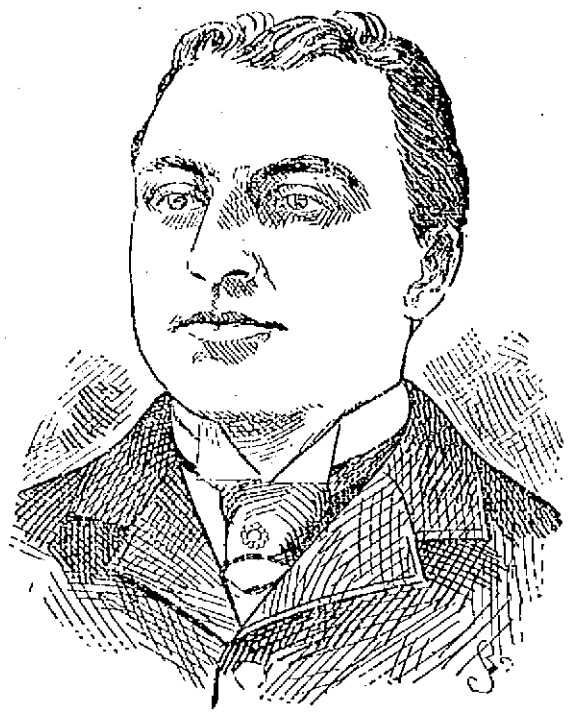
MASTER BARBERS.

There will be an important meeting of the Master Barbers' association at the Arlington hotel this evening. It is desired that a large number of the members be present as business relative to regulating the hours of labor will come before the meeting. The meeting of the association hereafter will be held the second and fourth Mondays of the month.

Money Deposited
on or before Saturday, April 2d, in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT of the TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK will earn interest from April 1st.
At the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Compounded Semi-Annually.
Bank Hours { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. / Saturdays 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
Chas. J. Glidden, Pres. Wm. H. Hills, Cashier
Middlesex Street, Cor. Post Office Avenue

James F. O'Donnell,
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.
Market St. Cor. Worthen.

CIGARS TO BURN!
Cigars that Burn Right—
DOWD'S HONEST 10
Is the best 10c. Cigar. It pleases all smokers.
T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.



CONGRESSMAN JOHN SIMPKINS, of the 13th Mass. District, Who Died Suddenly Yesterday of Heart Disease.

Y.M.C.I. TO HAVE A TEAM

In the Lowell City League This Season.

Vesper Club Also Talks of Seeking Admittance—Players Are Signing Contracts—Gossip of Juvenile Diamond—Basket Ball Players Are Busy—Gossip From the Boxing Ring.

Interest in the City League took a big jump yesterday. During the day it became rumored that there were two clubs making an effort to get the place of the Y.M.C.I. in the League. Because of developments during the forenoon, the League meeting scheduled for the afternoon was not held, though all the managers were present at the appointed place. It was considered wise to postpone the meeting until next Sunday, as the questions that were likely to come up could be more satisfactorily disposed of at that time. It will be remembered that it was given out that the Y.M.C.I. team had withdrawn from the League and when this information reached the supporters of the team, it roused them to action. As a result a meeting of the association was called for yesterday by the president of the association, Timothy O'Sullivan. There was a large attendance and it was unanimously decided to organize a team and place it in the City League. The election of a manager was deferred till next Sunday. There are several candidates spoken of for the place. Many would like to see James Flood, who managed last year's team, at the head this year. James Maguire is also spoken of. The Vesper team is also talking of asking admission to the league. The matter is being talked up by Al. Smith, Myron Paige, and Ford Coburn. It is probable that they will make application at the next meeting of the League, which will be held next Sunday. The Vesper team is about completed and will include Dr. Rainey, catcher; Myron Paige and Ford Coburn, pitchers; Coburn, Richardson, and Harris, infielders, with many other club members to select from for the other positions.

The contracts of Patrick Nestor and John Roach of the Mathews have been filed with the secretary.

James Slines of the Emeralds has returned from Keene, N. H., and Manager Garrigan hopes to get him to sign a contract.

Billy Connors is trying to get free of Frank Leonard's team, in order to go with New Haven, where he has a fine offer.

Manager Cady of the Mathews signed a battery and a short stop Saturday, but he has not yet filed their contracts as he wishes to keep their names a secret for a while. They are strangers in Lowell, never having played here before, but they come highly recommended by one of the Brooklyn catchers.

It is said that Clifford and Kelly, who played with the Mathews last year, will be seen with the Emeralds this season.

THE JUVENILE DIAMOND.

Thomas Queenan has been elected manager of the Fairmonts.

A team called the Columbians has been formed in the Navy Yard with George St. Ledger as captain.

The Shamrocks will elect a captain and manager tonight.

The Fairmonts had a cinch with a club from Saturday. The score was 24 to 4.

Dan Lynch will manage the Watsons.

The Wannalancits are open to challenges from the Shamrocks, Fairmonts, Columbians or any juvenile teams that are in the above-named nines' class.

The Shamrocks and Fairmonts are in favor of joining a juvenile league. Columbians, Watsons, and Washingtons?

Joe Jordan, who played second base for the Defenders last season made his debut as a pitcher Saturday. He occupied the box for the Fairmonts and played a great game.

The Collinsville base ball players should follow the example of the Columbians and fall in line. There is material in plenty out there.

Percy Collingswill has been appointed official scorer of the Stirk club.

BASKET BALL.

The Y.M.C.A. doubly defeated the Pawtucket A. C. basket ball team Saturday night at the gymnasium of the former. In the first game, the Y.M.C.A. scored 7 to their opponents' 2. In the second game, the second Y.M.C.A. team followed their example to the tune of 7 to 5. The line-up:

Pawtucket A. C.		Y.M.C.A.
First Team.		First Team.
H. Allard, r. f.	r. f.	McFarland
Tierney, l. f.	l. f.	Williston
Carroll, c.	c.	Wilson
Sullivan, r. b.	r. b.	Thomas
O. Allard, l. b.	l. b.	Kierstead
Pawtucket A. C.		Y.M.C.A
Second team		Second team
Cronin, r. f.	r. f.	White
McCarthy, l. f.	l. f.	Tully
Chadwick, c.	c.	Howe
Hamilton, r. b.	r. b.	Lindsay
Halloran, l. b.	l. b.	Jones

The strong Clinton team will be here tomorrow night and a game full of excitement is anticipated. The Burkes will make every effort to defeat their rivals, and if they succeed, they will have every reason to congratulate themselves. The teams have met in only one game and that was played in Clinton and the Burkes were without the services of two of their best men. The Clintons won after a fast game. Tomorrow evening's game will be played in Associate hall and play will be called at 8 o'clock.

Allard of the Pawtuckets would make a great man for the Burkes. He plays like Peter Regan and is lively on the floor.

BOXING GOSSIP.

The twenty-round bout between Kid McCoy and Jack Bonner, which was to have been decided at New Orleans on Monday night, will not be allowed to take place. Attorney General Cunningham claims that the law in the state of Louisiana is against prize fights and as he is confident that the McCoy-Bonner affair is nothing more or less than a prize fight, he therefore decided to take steps to prevent the bout. McCoy is out over $1000 by the contest being stopped as he would have surely beaten Bonner.

The New England amateur boxing championships will take place in the B. A. A. gymnasium on April 2. The classes will be: 105 pounds; 115 pounds; 125 pounds; 135 pounds; 145 pounds; 158 pounds, heavy; 158 pounds and over. Entries will be charged $1. Entries close this evening. Competitors must weigh in between the hours of 12 and 1 on the day of competition. All competitors who have been beaten by the winner shall be entitled to compete for second prize, and all who have been beaten by the winner of either first or second prize shall be entitled to compete for third prize. As the A. A. U. have dropped boxing from their list of sports, no competitor will be required to register, but it is understood that no one but an amateur will be allowed to compete in this meeting. Any competitor may enter protest against another competitor on the grounds of professionalism previous to the preliminaries. All protests to be made to the referee in writing. Prizes will be given to the first, second and third men in each weight. Prizes to be the regular championship medals. Amateur rules will govern all competitions. Each contestant will be allowed the services of two seconds and no more. This rule will be strictly enforced. Should there be more than four entries in any event the preliminary bouts will take place on the night of Wednesday, March 30. Competitors will be required to weigh in at weight for the preliminary bouts and the finals. Give or take two pounds will be the rule in each weight. Entry blanks will be furnished by John Graham, B. A. A., Boston, Mass.

FUNERALS.

ZANTOUHOS—The funeral of Carlos Zantouhos took place yesterday afternoon with a service at the rooms of Undertaker Molloy. More than 100 Greeks, countrymen of the deceased, were present, and one of their number, Harris Spudeos, had charge of the arrangements and Fr. Constantine Papageorgea was the clergyman at the grave in the Catholic cemetery. The bearers were Nicles Korlnes; James Adamakos; Peter Noskovetes; Peter Vallas, John Papajohn, Louis Sigalos, George Zepos, Nicles Heltas.

PEARSON—The funeral of Thomas Pearson took place yesterday and Fr. Gigeault conducted the service in the Immaculate Conception church. The bearers were William Hurley, William Rydle, Frank Ford, Michael Looney, John Horan, and Patrick McLean. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

LABOUNTY—The funeral of Gladys Ollie Labounty, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Labounty, took place at her late home, 23 Fort Hill avenue Sunday afternoon. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. F. K. Stratton of St. Paul's M. E. church. There was singing by Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. McKewin. The burial was in the Lowell cemetery.

O'LOUGHLIN—The funeral of Thomas E. O'Loughlin was held yesterday afternoon at his home on Worthen street, and the several organizations with which he was connected, including the Celtic Associates, Emmett club, and Reform club attended in a body. The National band was also present. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery. The bearers were John M Hogan, John J. Harrington, Michael Keegan, James Kelley, M. J. Cassidy, and Thomas Marren.

SURPRENANT—The funeral of Rose de Lima Surprenant took place at St. Joseph's church at 8 o'clock Saturday morning. A high requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Gagnon, O.M.I. At the Canadian cemetery Rev. Fr. Lamothe, O.M.I., officiated. The bearers were Messrs Narcisse Dufresne, Moise Dufresne, Pierre Chamberlain, Jean Baptiste Roy, Stanislas Bombardier, Delphis Bombardier.

MONROE—The funeral of Robert Monroe took place yesterday afternoon and service was held at the Sacred Heart church. Rev. Fr. Guillard, O.M.I. officiating. The pall bearers were James Little, Peter Gill, Patrick Gill, Patrick Hunt, Patrick Foley, Patrick Duggan. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

SHANNON—The funeral of Patrick Shannon, one of the victims of asphyxiation, took place yesterday afternoon and was very largely attended. The service was held at the Immaculate Conception church, Rev. Fr. Gigault, O.M.I., officiating.

There were present many relatives and friends of the deceased who united in offering their prayers for the dead. The funeral cortege which proceeded from the church to the Catholic cemetery, included about twenty carriages. Every coachman in the city who could be spared during the afternoon, walked behind the hearse to the cemetery. There were placed on the grave some beautiful floral tributes. One was an exquisite design from Mr. Rose, treasurer of the Ayer company. The sister of the deceased sent a beautiful pillow inscribed, "Brother," and a standing cross was sent by Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Donohue. The bearers were six coachmen who were companions of the deceased. Great sympathy was expressed for the relatives, owing to the untimely taking off of deceased. In the account of the accident it should have been mentioned that Mr. Shannon's body lay in the bed in an attitude of repose, indicating that the deadly fluid came to him while he slept. The body of the other victim was on the floor with the head under the bed and it was remarked that he was not fully disrobed.

KELLEY—Jeremiah Kelley, aged 40 years, died yesterday at his home in Bent's court. The funeral took place this afternoon and service was held in St. Peter's church. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

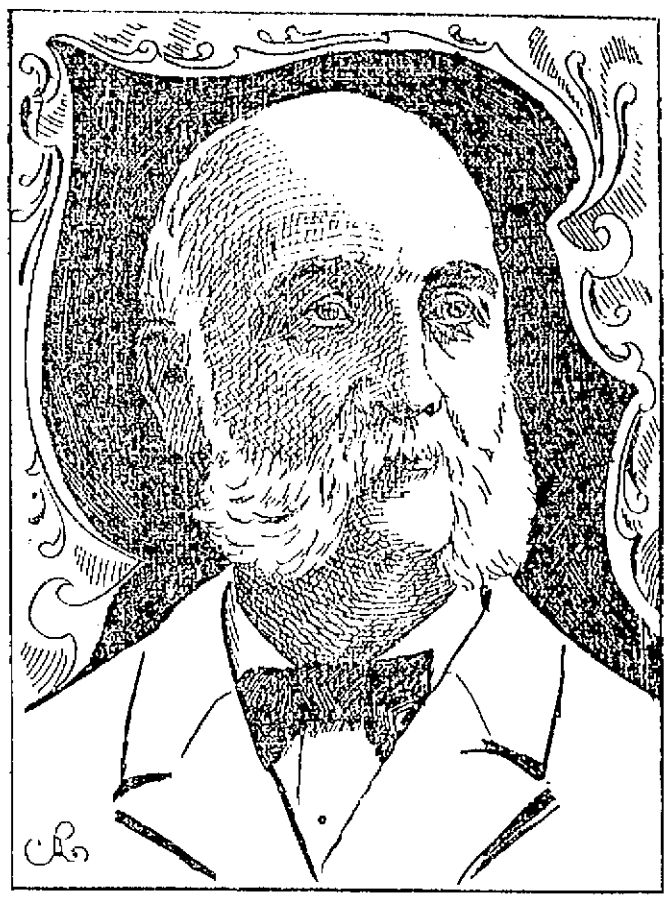
CHARGED WITH MURDER

TWO ITALIANS ARRESTED IN THE DANBURY WOODS.

Danbury, Conn., March 27.—Giovanni Genova and Marciano Famigletti, who are alleged to have committed the double murder in Waterbury Friday night when Felice Bellofatto was almost instantly killed and Angelo Ingrisani received cuts on his head in a barroom brawl, were arrested in the woods near Sandy Hook at an early hour this morning by Chief Ginty and Officer Bradley and brought here.

They will be taken to Waterbury tomorrow.

Genova, who is about 27, admitted using his knife in a row in Waterbury, but did not know the serious results. Famigletti professed ignorance of the affair.



DEACON ORAMEL A. BRIGHAM, One of the Chief Pillars of the First Trinitarian Church.

After yesterday's service at the First Trinitarian Congregational church, great interest was manifested by the members in the proposed purchase of Mechanics' Hall.

There were informal discussions on the matter by groups of members who appeared to be quite enthusiastic in the undertaking.

The movement for the church home has been under way for some time past and chief among its supporters is Deacon Brigham, who is one of the pillars of the church and one of the chief supporters of the pastor.

The idea of acquiring possession of the Mechanics' Hall property meets with very general approval among the members, providing that it can be acquired at a reasonable price.

A BIG FIRE.

CAUSES EXCITEMENT IN NASHUA, N. H.—NARROW ESCAPES.

Nashua, N. H., March 27.—Fire was discovered shortly after 11 last night in the basement of the clothing store in the Ridgeway block on Main street occupied by S. W. Fletcher & Co.

The discovery was made by Sergt. Watson and Patrolman Downey, and the chemical engine was called from the central station upon a still alarm.

An alarm was rung from box 84 a few minutes later and the department responded.

The flames spread rapidly through the building and before the firemen could get ladders on the building they had burst out through the roof.

The partitions between the Fletcher's store and the one occupied by Floyd Bros., clothiers, were burned through, and both blocks were soon a mass of flames.

But for the quick work of Sergt Watson three lives would have been lost in the fire. Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin and their infant occupy apartments in the third story of the Ridgeway building. The sergeant after ringing in the alarm succeeded in arousing them and although nearly suffocated they managed to escape in scanty clothing and were taken to the house of a friend.

The two buildings which are burned are owned by the N. W. Goddard estate and Charles T. Ridgeway.

OAKLAND SEWER.

City work took a boom today.

Early this morning, there was a great crowd of men around the city stables, for it was announced that sewer work would be commenced. Thomas Teague was named as boss of the job and he was given a gang to take over to the Oakland sewer and commence work there.

I Had Headaches
And dizzy spells, caused by rush of blood to the head. For years I did not dare to go away from home on account of these spells. I also suffered terribly from indigestion. If I ate only a small piece of bread and butter my stomach would burn as though on fire. I have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla complete relief. Since taking it I have no dizzy spells or indigestion. Sometimes I have been persuaded to try other preparations, but always go back to Hood's, and cordially recommend it to anyone in poor health, dyspeptic, or suffering with impure blood. MRS. A. PATNAUDE, Amesbury, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

BUY A JACOB DOLL PIANO
—78 Pianos to select from, 18 different makes. The Jacob Doll Piano is the talk of the town. If you haven't one your neighbor has. Doll Pianos everywhere. For sale by SAMUEL ORR, Associate Building.

DOOR MATS FREE—This week we are giving away a nice Door Mat with one pound of our 60c. Tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 East Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.

2 O'CLOCK

TESTIMONY WITH REPORT

ON MAINE INQUIRY TO BE LAID BEFORE CONGRESS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, March 28.—The determination was reached early today to send in the testimony taken before the Board of Inquiry to accompany the report. Members of the foreign relations committee of the Senate made vigorous protests yesterday and this morning against the former program, saying that it would be a great deal of a farce to refer to that committee the findings of the court and withhold the testimony. The committee desired the testimony at the earliest possible moment. It was also pointed out that the withholding of the testimony would be construed by some persons to mean an attempt was being made to keep from Congress and the President testimony which was regarded as sensational. The first plan adopted, if carried out, of having the testimony printed before being sent to Congress, would not have delayed to any extent its considerations. All the documents will have to be printed before being taken up by the committee.

HAVERHILL'S FIRE

SWEFT BUILDING GUTTED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Haverhill, March 28.—A two-alarm fire which caused a total loss of $23,000 occurred in the Swett building on Wingate street, in the heart of the shoe district yesterday afternoon. The fire was the second serious one this year. The alarm was rung in shortly after 1, but it was an hour later before the flames were under control.

The fire started in the bottom of an elevator well in the center of the four-story building. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been the careless dropping of a lighted match down the elevator well.

Previous to the fire, there were several occupants in the building, and W. S. Stansfield, who manages a stitching room on the third floor, smelled the smoke, and on investigating found a small flame at the bottom of the elevator well. The alarm was rung in, and when the apparatus arrived, the whole building was filled with smoke.

A second alarm was turned in, and the reserve apparatus responded. Twelve streams were poured into the burning building, from all sides, but the third and fourth floors were gutted before the fire was under control. The roof of the building was badly damaged and a portion on the northerly side caved in. The building was owned by the Jackson Swett estate and the loss on the structure was $7500.

Miss Ella Burke will have her millinery opening Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week in the Pollard building, Palmer street, formerly Mrs. Crowley's.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Following is the short list for this week:

3191—Stiles et al. vs. Pattee et al.
3113—Ashton vs. Wyley.
3706—Clark vs. Lowell Electric Light Company.
3548—Wigren vs. Townsend.
2811—Pihl vs. Soderman.
2773—Feller vs. Consumers' Brewing Company.
2867—Pihl vs. Soderman et als.
3578—Gallagher vs. Long.
3116—Toohey vs. Donohue.
3117—Same vs. Same.

Putnam & Son

Today and while they last, a beautiful COLORED PICTURE OF THE BATTLESHIP

MAINE

"Ready for action" will accompany every purchase made at our store amounting to $2.00 or upward.

The pictures are faithful reproductions, exquisitively executed, of the painting of the Maine owned by General Wheeler. They are most artistic and spirited and thrill with life.

Neatly framed in passe partout, they bear no advertising and are sufficiently attractive to be welcomed in any home.

EASTER HATS

The New Fedora in brown, black and pearl with black bands. Very latest blocks, fine fur, splendidly trimmed, usual price $1.50,

89 Cts.

PUTNAM & SON
166 Central Street.

MRS. DELIA T. PARNELL DEAD

Death the Result of Burns at Her Home.

Her Clothing Ignited While She Sat Before a Fire--She Had Been Residing in Wicklow—Great Sorrow for Her Death.

London, March 28.—Delia Tudor Parnell, daughter of the celebrated American rear admiral, Charles Stewart, and mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, died last evening at Avondale, Rathdrum, county Wicklow, Ireland, as the result of burns received Saturday from the igniting of her clothing while she was sitting before a fire.

Mrs. Parnell, as Delia Tudor Stewart, married Charles Henry Parnell May 21, 1835. Her famous son, Charles Stewart Parnell, long the Irish home rule leader in the British parliament, was not born until 1846. After his death she remained for some time under the hallucination that he still lived, a delusion which was shared by her daughter, Anna Parnell, who, at the time of the imprisonment of Charles Parnell, assumed the direction of the Land league. In April of 1895 Mrs. Parnell was the victim of a savage assault, presumably by a tramp, near her home at Bordentown, N.J., from the effects of which she never entirely recovered.

Last May an appeal signed by the lord mayor of Dublin and other friends of the nationalists' leader was issued in behalf of donations to a fund to assist her and other members of the family by freeing the Parnell estates at Avondale from debt and other obligations. This was partially successful, and Mrs. Parnell's immediate necessities were relieved, while the remnant of her days was passed in comparative comfort. To the end she was the devoted champion of the doctrine of complete political independence for Ireland, of which her favorite son was the most celebrated exponent.

SEEKING A VINDICATION.

Rome, March 28.—Francis Crispi, former premier, has gone to Palermo to explain to his constituents his action during his premiership in connection with the bank of Naples scandals and other proceedings that have been recently

FRANCIS CRISPI.

under consideration in the chamber of deputies, from which he has resigned as a protest against "political censure" passed upon him at the recommendation of the parliamentary committee of investigation. The cataract from which he has been suffering has grown worse, and an operation will be necessary.

CONSERVATIVE TIMIDITY.

London, March 28.—There is no lack of vigorous demands upon the British government in the press to act up to the brave declarations of its policy made during the past winter; but the courage of some of the Conservative organs is of the weak-kneed variety. Gloomy views prevail on all sides. The weekly reviews go even further than the daily press in their pessimism. The Spectator has apparently decided that war is inevitable, especially with France. It says: "To most of our countrymen a war with France is almost an inconceivable idea. They feel no hostility toward France, have no fear for France, and no desire for anything that France possesses. They are hardly able, therefore, to believe that a war with France is among the possibilities. Unfortunately, their cheerfulness is ill-founded. Nations, before now, have drifted into war, and there are many weighty reasons which disincline the French government to arrest a drift that may produce a situation for which there is only one outlet. The most pressing is the direct conflict of the claims concerning Russia and as to certain reversionary rights in China."

It is doubtful if even a Russian diplomat would now attempt with a straight face to argue that China's territorial integrity is inviolate, with the Germans in possession of Kiao-Chou bay, the Russians of Port Arthur, and Manchuria overrun by Russian troops. Appearances may be deceptive, but for the moment they suggest a complete turnabout in the British policy, involving the formal abandonment of the territorial integrity contention, the British occupation of Chusan, and the conversion of Wei-Hai-Wei into a permanent Japanese place of arms. The remarkable reluctance of this government to have questions put in parliament relative to foreign affairs ought to be sufficient proof of the extreme gravity of the situation.

CHINA'S SURRENDER.

Pekin, March 28.—Mr. Pavloff, the Russian charge d'affaires, has signed the agreement regarding the lease of Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan. Chin-Chou will remain Chinese; but the Russians will establish a small station in the environs. China will retain sovereign rights generally; and Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan will be open to the warships of all nations.

Regarding the customs, the Russians reserve to themselves the collection of the dues.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The mission which has been going on at the Sacred Heart church the past week closed Sunday evening with solemn high vespers at 6.30 p. m. Very Rev. J. M. Guillard, O.M.I., being the celebrant. After the service Rev. Fr. Joyce, O.M.I., preached on "Christian Humility," to one of the largest congregations ever seen in the church. At the conclusion of the sermon the reverend father gave a papal blessing and the large congregation renewed their baptismal vows. The service concluded with papal benediction by Rev. Fr. Guillard. During the benediction Miss Adelaide A. Sullivan sang a beautiful "O Salutaris;" then Miss Helen Ryan, who is a graduate of the Utica Conservatory of Music, sang Lougee's "Ave Maria." The choir under the direction of Miss Sullivan sang "Tantum Ergo."

The columns of Tennessee marble for St. Peter's church have arrived in Lowell and will be placed in position this week.

REV. MR. BILLINGS

TALKS ON THE TEACHING OF HISTORY.

Rev. Charles T. Billings at the Unitarian church yesterday morning preached a very timely sermon upon the "Value of History." In the course of his remarks Rev. Mr. Billings said:

"The value of history in the mind of the Hebrew singer was the inspiration it should give man. The children of that day and of the future should feel from his teachings the deeper impulse to serve the God of Israel and through God to serve Israel itself.

"But it was not alone inspiration that the Psalmist saw as he sang this hymn. It was his wish to make men grateful to God because in all the vicissitudes of their history God had been with the Hebrew people. And do we not need somewhat that old Hebrew feeling today? We are not serious students of history. Perhaps one reason why history is not studied more is that the majority of people crave entertainment rather than instruction or inspiration. But there are deeper reasons. One of the most important of these is that other studies seem more profitable."

COLLINSVILLE.

Mr. Earl Cullinan has been appointed superintendent of the Collinsville mills in place of Mr. J. M. Mason, resigned.

It is said that in the course of a few weeks the mills will use nothing but raw woolen material.

Mr. John Callagher who has been boss dyer in the mills for years, has resigned.

The prevailing sentiment in this town is against the granting of a license here.

Collinsville people are feeling sore over Mr. Hiland's defeat for road commissioner.

MUSIC HALL.

Beginning this evening at Music Hall and continuing Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Wednesday matinee, Manager Kelly will offer to his patrons Harry's Big Vaudeville company, one of the strongest and best attractions on the road. Mr. Kelly has also secured in connection with this big company Edison's wonderful kinetoscope, a motion picture machine which will undoubtedly attract considerable attention, as it is announced that a series of pictures will be presented that were made in Havana harbor showing the wreck of the U. S. battleship Maine, also the U. S. divers at work and a picture of the popular Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, entering his carriage at the hotel.

Other pictures equally as interesting will be shown. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Paul & Bird's dramatic company will present the King of all farce comedies called "The Thoroughbred." Specialties will be introduced between the acts and the house will undoubtedly make this one of the best and most interesting weeks of the season at Music Hall.

The friends of Miss Nellie Lafferty surprised her at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Estabrook in Cosgrove street last Saturday night and during the evening presented her with a gold watch.

Fine job printing done at this office.

ERNEST ROEBER, the Champion Wrestler, Who Defeated Yousouf, the Turk in New York Saturday.

ALL BUT $1700

IS RAISED FOR THE NEW PAWTUCKETVILLE CHURCH.

Members of Pawtucketville Congregational church will meet Monday April 4, to hear the report of the building committee. One of the members said Thursday that only $1700 remained to be pledged to meet the expense of erecting a new church. He also said that some of the members did not feel like building until the full amount was pledged.

"It is the intention," he said, "to remove the old church building to land near until the new church is completed."

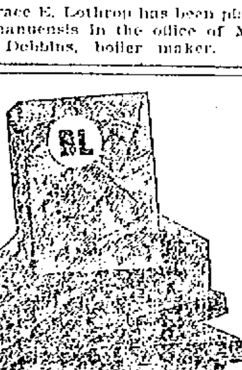
"When every pew in a church is rented," said this active member of the church, "it is about time to make additions to the building or build a new church. There it not much chance for increase in membership unless that action is taken."

PAWTUCKETVILLE CHURCH

BUILDING COMMITTEE WILL REPORT NEXT MONDAY.

Members of Pawtucketville Congregational church will meet Monday evening, April 4, to hear the report of the building committee. One of the members said Thursday that excess $1700 enough money had been pledged to meet the expense of erecting a new church. He also said that some of the members did not feel like building until the full amount was pledged. It is the intention, he said, to remove the old church building to land near until the new church is completed. "When every pew in a church is rented," said this active member of the church, "it is about time to make additions to the building or build a new church. There is not much chance for increase in membership unless that action is taken.

Miss Grace E. Lothrop has been placed as amanuensis in the office of Mr. Richard Debbins, boiler maker.



Top of the Heap in popularity and sales—

B-L TOBACCO

in quality and flavor best suits the people. Every tobacco user should investigate what there is about B-L that so pleases the taste.

LABOR IN BRITAIN.

Interesting Statistics of Strikes and Their Results Last Year.

The London Labor Gazette publishes a number of curious statistics in connection with trade disputes in the United Kingdom in 1897. The number of disputes recorded was smaller than in 1896, 965 as compared with 1,021, but the aggregate number of working days lost was greater in 1897 than in any year since 1893, when the great coal dispute took place, the total for 1897 being about 10,400,000, compared with 3,748,525 in 1896, 5,542,653 in 1895 and 9,322,096 in 1894. This result is accounted for by the great loss of time attributable to the engineering dispute, which, though affecting a number of persons not very much greater than that involved in the boot and shoe dispute of 1895, considerably less than that affected by the second Scottish miners' dispute of 1894, and not a fifth of the number affected by the great mining dispute of 1893, has caused a very great loss of time owing to its great duration. The lost time in 1897 attributable to this single dispute outweighs that caused by all the remaining 964 disputes of the year. Of the 936 disputes begun and ended in 1897, disputes involving 30.5 per cent of the total number affected were settled in favor of the work people, disputes involving 29 per cent in favor of the employers, disputes affecting nearly 40 per cent by compromise. As compared with 1896 there is a decrease in the percentages both of workmen and of employers who entirely gained their demands and a corresponding increase in the proportion who settled their differences by compromises. The upward movement of wages which took place in 1896 was continued in 1897. The changes in rates of wages in the United Kingdom reported during 1897 affected 575,600 separate individuals. Of this number 538,200 received a net increase, 14,500 sustained a net decrease, and the wages of 22,300, though affected by upward and downward changes during the year, stood at the same level at the end as at the beginning. The number of work people whose working hours were shortened during 1897 was greater than in any of the immediately preceding years, except 1894—the year of the adoption of the eight hour day in government establishments. The result was a net decrease of over 300,000 hours per week.

Raise the Standard of Living.

The price of labor in the same industries differs in different localities or markets not because the skill of laborers so greatly differs or because there is great diversity in the supply and demand for laborers, but because the cost of production (the cost of living) greatly differs in different localities.

It may be laid down, then, as a general principle that wages for similar labor in any given market are governed by the social standard of living of the laborers. Consequently all efforts to improve the condition of the laboring class, to be efficacious, must be directed toward increasing the influences which raise the standard of living among the laboring class. In no other way can a permanent increase of wages be secured, and it may be added that no scheme for social reform which does not tend to promote this end can be of any real benefit to the wage class.—Gunton's Magazine.

LOWELL MEN COMMISSIONED.

Thomas Livingston, recently elected first lieutenant of Company C and Fred D. Costello, second lieutenant, passed the examining board last week and have been commissioned.

First class job printing done at this office.

SIX RICH GIFTS

From Chester W. Kingsley of Cambridge.

TO VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

Amounting in All to About $150,000.

Cambridge, March 27.—It has just become known in Cambridge that instead of one gift of $25,000 to the Worcester academy, of which he is trustee, Hon. Chester W. Kingsley of the university city has recently given six gifts to the various institutions, aggregating $150,000.

The first was a gift of $25,000 to Colby university at Waterville, Me., about three weeks ago. Then Mr. Kingsley gave $25,000 each to the American Baptist missionary union of Boston, the American Baptist publication society in Philadelphia, the American Baptist home mission society in New York, the Newton theological institution in Newton, Mass., and the last to Worcester academy.

The gifts to the American Baptist publication society in Philadelphia and the American Baptist Home Mission society in New York wer made in person, within 24 hours ofone another, Mr. Kingsley having returned from there week before last. Thursday, March 17, the gift to the Newton Theological institute was made and the day following Worcester academy received its gift.

Congressman J. W. Bailey, the democratic leader in congress, will be the principal speaker at the Jefferson club banquet, the arrangements for which were published exclusively in Saturday's Sun. Congressmen Lewis and

CONGRESSMAN J. W. BAILEY, Who Will Be the Principal Speaker at The Jefferson Club Banquet.

McClelland will also be among the speakers.

It is worthy of note that the speakers are all free silver men and that the occasion will be made the signal for a general reunion of the forces of the democratic party in Massachusetts.

STRIKERS' CONCERT.

A large audience assembled in Music Hall last evening to enjoy the concert given by the Stover strikers.

The program was a lengthy one and the music was highly appreciated.

The Lowell Cadet band and the Children's Glee club were repeatedly encored.

All the other artists received their share of applause.

Miss Walsh and Mr. J. N. Gookin were the accompanists.

The performance was under the personal direction of Mr. James A. Callahan.

MAY NOT CONSOLIDATE.

A movement is on foot to consolidate the four local French benevolent societies, L'Association Catholique, St. Jean Baptiste, L'Union St. Joseph, and Corporation St. Andre. It may fall through as St. Jean Baptiste society will not enter the consolidation, and the others do not care to enter it without that society.

POLICE COURT.

Seventeen drunks, two of them of the Sunday variety.

All were fined but Patrick Flaherty, who received six months in the state farm.

Arthur Landry, charged with assault and battery, was continued until April 1, in $200.

CATARRH FOR TWENTY YEARS AND CURED IN A FEW DAYS.—Nothing too simple, nothing too hard for Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder to give relief in an instant. Hon. George James, of Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been a martyr to Catarrh for 20 years constant coughing, dropping in the throat, and pain in the head, very offensive breath. I tried Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. The first application gave instant relief. After using a few bottles, all these symptoms of Catarrh left me. It is a great remedy."—22.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack street, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

George Paige of the street department will soon be able to resume his labors, after an illness of several weeks on account of a sprained wrist.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

ALLAN LINE.

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

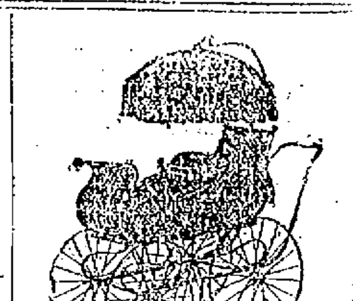
CALIFORNIAN	Mar. 26th.
LAURENTIAN	March 30th.
PARISIAN	April 9th.
CARTHAGINIAN	April 13th.
NUMIDIAN	April 23d.

Cabin, $52.50; Second Cabin, $34.
Steerage, $22.50; Prepaid, $23.50.

GLASGOW TO BOSTON.
Via Derry and Galway.
Second Cabin, $31.50. Steerage, $25.50.
APPLY TO
H. & A. ALLAN, 92 State St., Boston
DENIS MURPHY, 18 Appleton St., Lowell.

Bon Ami
THE MODERN CLEANER
IS USED IN THE FORM OF A LATHER.
All Grocers.

NOTICE.
THE WHEELER & WILSON
MANUFACTURING CO.
Have removed from 363 Merrimack Street to
223 CENTRAL ST.
Where they will keep a full line of Sewing Machines and supplies. Repairing a specialty. We send a man to examine and estimate cost of repairs without any charge. Telephone 679-2.



NOW IS THE TIME TO GIVE THE BABY AN AIRING.

A little morning ride does more for their health than medicine. A FINELY MADE CARRIAGE FOR $5.00, all reed body and upholstered. We have others at a little higher prices excell in values, you better see them. A lot Child's Rockers received, only 50 cents.

GAYNOR & CO.
35 PRESCOTT ST.

SPRING OPENING.

March 31st and April 1st and 2nd.

On the above dates, our Annual Opening of Tailor Made Costumes, Dresses, Jackets, Capes, Tea Gowns, Silk Waists, etc., will occur.

We will show many handsome and exclusive styles which we cannot duplicate. You are respectfully invited to attend.

New York Cloak & Suit Co.
12 John Street.

HONEST VALUE

And Your Money's Worth in This Space.

Children's Kid Boots, russet and black, sizes 3 to 6, 25c.
Children's Russet Spring Heel, sizes 6 to 8, 35c.
Children's Kid Spring Heel, sizes 6 to 8, 39c.
Children's Kid Spring Heel, lace or button, extra quality, sizes 5 to 50c.
Children's Kid Boots, lace or button, extra fine, sizes 8 1-2 to 11, 75c.
Misses' Kid Shoes, sizes 12 to 2, 75c.
Ladies' Kid Boots, lace or button, opera toe or common sense, 98c.
Ladies' Russet and Black Oxfords, sizes 3 to 7, 50c.
Ladies' Serge Congress Boots, sizes 4 to 8, 49c.
Ladies' Serge Slippers, sizes 3 to 8, 25c.
Boys' Shoes, heel or spring heel, sizes 8 to 13, 75c.
Boys' Shoes, extra quality, sizes 11 to 2, 85c.
Boys' Shoes, extra quality, sizes 3 to 5 1-2, 90c.
Men's Shoes, lace and congress, all sizes, $1.00.

HEADQUARTERS FOR GOOD WEARING $1.25 and $1.50 SHOES
WE HAVE THE BARGAINS.

THOMAS P. BOULGER
115 Central Street

NEW MILLINERY
NOW READY.

The Grandest Display of New Millinery, Including trimmed and untrimmed, is now on exhibition at

J. DRAIN'S, 111 GORHAM ST.

Our fine imported and domestic Millinery is something grand and worthy of the inspection of every young lady in Lowell.

Our Trimmed Hats range in price from $1.75 to $10. Now this means saving for our customers. Our high priced Hats are worth one-half more than we ask. Come and see for yourself.

Every lady in Lowell is welcome to look our line of Millinery over whether they buy or not, but if you come you are sure to buy as our prices are tempting, and so are our goods.

Special prices on small wares for this week.

Clark's Mile End Machine Thread for this week 35c. dozen.

Clark's Silk Crochet Cotton, in colors, only 15c. box.

Good Dress Stays 5c. Good Corset Steels 5c. Hair Curlers 2 for 5c.

500 yards Basting Cotton 3c., good machine Thread, 100 yds, spool only 17c. doz.

Ladies' Hose Supporters, with belt, only 10c. Crochet Silk 5c. New Leather Belts only 10c., good ones.

Ladies' 50c. Silk Neckties, with fringe only 25c.

Infants' and Children's White Lawn and Silk Dresses from 25c. to $3.50. Be sure you see this line.

Men's Summer Shirts, laundered and unlaundered, and all colors and makes.

Our line of Ladies' Waists and Wrappers is second to none in Lowell and our prices are right, so are the prices on everything at J. DRAIN'S, 111 Gorham street. Open every evening. Small wares at wholesale and prices guaranteed.

Are You Bilious?
THEN USE
"Best Liver Pill Made."
Parsons' Pills
Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts.; five $1.00. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
Originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician. Its merit and excellence have satisfied everybody for nearly a century. All who use it are amazed at its great power. It is safe, soothing, satisfying; so say sick, sensitive sufferers. Internal and External. It cures every form of inflammation. Pleasant to take dropped on sugar. Cures colds, croup, coughs, cramps, burns, bruises, all soreness.

We have used your Anodyne Liniment in our family for years, and it is almost the only medicine we do use, and we use this for almost everything. I have used it as an external application with excellent results. HIRAM ORDIS, Bangor, Me.

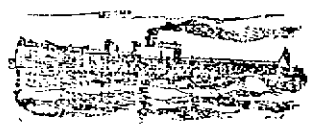
Our Book on INFLAMMATION Mailed free. The Doctor's signature and directions on every bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 35 cents. Six bottles, $2.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

THE OUTLOOK IS FOR WAR

Disposition of the President to Interfere in Behalf of Cuba.

Possibility of an Armistice in Cuba—Plan for Pacification Desired by President—The Main Feature of the Court's Finding in the Maine Inquiry—Spanish Press Says War is Inevitable.

Washington, March 28.—Probably never since the days of the late war have so many officials gathered at the war and navy departments as were present yesterday. Dispatches that came over night regarding the movements of ships and other matters were received, and as many of them required prompt answers in the present emergency, replies were forwarded. Secretary Long, however, did not appear during the day, as most of the matters requiring attention were those that could be as well attended to by bureau officers and their assistants. Mrs. Long has been ill for some time, and the secretary in part shook off official cares and spent the major portion of the day with her. In the afternoon the secretary drove to the navy yard and inspected the dynamite cruiser, Vesuvius,



THE VESUVIUS.

which is having her guns adjusted and repaired. The vessel has been at the yard about a week, and great crowds have been there to see her. Assistant Secretary Day spent a portion of the Sabbath at the state department, and there received a call from the Spanish minister, a rather unusual procedure, indicating important matters for consideration. The conference lasted some time, but its nature could not be learned.

The developments of the day in the Cuban situation showed steady progress in the negotiations between the government of this country and that of Spain looking to the maintenance of peace, for the present at least. There is good authority for saying that Spain's present wish is to secure a cessation of hostilities in Cuba rather than to engage in a war with the United States, and that it is more than probable that the negotiations between the government of the United States and the Sagasta ministry will take that turn in the immediate future. The present ministry has professed a pacific disposition from the beginning, and the indications are strong now that it will avail itself of the good offices of the United States to the fullest extent that public opinion in Spain will allow in bringing to an end the hostilities in Cuba.

To what extent the United States may go in assisting Spain in her present design of securing an armistice is not yet determined, but conservative elements in the administration consider the manifestation of this desire on the part of Spain for even a temporary peace a direct result of President McKinley's diplomacy, and they are naturally disposed to contend that the president should be left free, for the present at least, to pursue a policy which promises much in the way of preventing a war between this country and Spain, and also of bringing to a close the hostilities in Cuba. Hence there will be an effort on the part of the peacefully inclined in congress to continue to hold that body in check and to prevent inflammatory utterances there until this promising diplomatic lead may be exploited. It is said that the development of the situation will not require a great length of time and that there will not be extended delay. The policy determined upon by the president is to bring the Cuban war to a close. This will be accomplished by pointed intervention if necessary, but it is considered far preferable that the end should come as the result of peaceful negotiations than it should be accompanied by hostile demonstrations on the part of the United States. Therefore, the disposition of the president is to give Spain a fair opportunity to secure an armistice with the Cubans, and to allow her a reasonable time in which to come to an understanding with the hostiles.

It can be stated upon high authority that there has been no abatement of the president's intention to see that the war is terminated when it is closed upon terms that will render the Cubans practically a free people. It is not believed that they would accept anything less, nor that the Americans would be satisfied if we should encourage a settlement that would not be acceptable to the Cubans. If there should now be an armistice, it would be with the concession made by Spain at the instance of this country, that negotiations should be opened immediately with the insurgents looking to the establishment of a permanent peace upon these terms. It has long been the hope of the administration to bring Spain to the point of making propositions of this character as the basis of a settlement most satisfactory to all parties, and it is hoped from Spain's attitude that this time has arrived. The friends of the administration feel that the situation is a very delicate one, and that much will depend upon the course congress may pursue. In the meantime the president on Wednesday will send in his message asking that an appropriation be made for the aid of the destitute Cubans.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

Abstract of the Report Submitted Today to the Congress.

Washington, March 28.—The Associated Press presents herewith a complete abstract of the court of inquiry which investigated the wrecking of the Maine. This abstract is made from the report itself, access to which was obtained despite official secrecy unparalleled in the handling of official papers. The report is made up as follows:

First—The court finds that at the time of the explosion the battleship Maine was lying in five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

Second—The discipline aboard the ship was excellent; everything stowed according to orders—ammunition, guns, stores, etc. The temperature of the magazines at 8 p. m. was normal, except in the after 10-inch magazine, and that did not explode.

Third—The explosion occurred at 9:40 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 15. There were two explosions, with a very short interval between them; the ship lifted on the first explosion.

Fourth—The court can form no definite opinion of the condition from the wrecking divers' evidence.

Fifth—Technical details of wreckage from which the court deduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side.

Sixth—The explosion was due to no fault of those on board.

Seventh—The opinion of the court is that the explosion of the mine caused the explosion of two magazines.

Eighth—The court declares that it cannot find evidence to fix responsibility.

The normal temperature of the large forward magazines at 8 o'clock, only an hour and 40 minutes before the explosion, disposes of the question of accidental combustion within these magazines. While the court holds that these magazines did not explode from internal causes, they nevertheless are of the opinion that the explosion of the mine under the port side of the ship caused the explosion of the two magazines.

This will explain the remarkable destruction wrought, the explosion thus being shown to have combined the force of a mine without and two magazines within. The two explosions which the court finds to have occurred, with a very short interval between them, are an additional detail, showing that two forces operated in causing the destruction. The finding that the ship lifted on the first explosion indicates an external source, and one of tremendous power to be able to lift a battleship of thousands of tons. The character of the wreckage sustains the view taken by some experts shortly after the disaster that the force of the explosion was exerted from port to starboard.

The feature of the report of the deepest interest to the navy is the complete exoneration of Captain Sigsbee and all on board contained in the second and sixth findings, which declare the disaster to be due to no fault of those on board. Neither Spain nor the Spanish are mentioned throughout.

THE REPORT SUBMITTED.

Washington, March 28.—Those who went to the capitol this forenoon expecting to see the presentation of the Maine report followed by a wild furore of oratory were disappointed. The report and accompanying message, after being read, were referred to the committee on foreign affairs. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee, was recognized by the speaker to make this motion, which is not debatable. It was the wish of the president expressed to the leaders of both parties that this course be followed, and the program was acquiesced in by all irrespective of party. Adjournment was then voted as a mark of respect to Congressman Simpkins.

The same course was followed in the senate with the report. What further discussion there may be during the week on the Cuban situation will depend so largely upon further developments that it is useless to discuss the probabilities. If the president should make a recommendation, or the committee on foreign relations report, the senate at once would become the center of an animated discussion, the result of which would be some radical declaration against Spain. The problem now is to hold the expression of opinion down to the minimum pending the negotiations of the president and the deliberations of the committee. There is very little heart in the senate for other business than that relating to Cuba, and the probabilities are that comparatively little will be done and that the sessions will be comparatively short.

SPAIN'S POSITION DEFINED.

Madrid, March 28.—General Woodford has received the reply of the Spanish government to the American memorandum of March 23. It says that the government cannot agree with the conclusions the American government has drawn from inaccurate information, that does not tally with the recent activity and progress of the military operations in Cuba and the visible popularity and progress of the new colonial institutions, which have been loyally accepted and are supported by even the old adversaries of home rule in the colony.

Spain, the reply continues, cannot naturally admit the interference which is foreshadowed in the American note, and deprecates the sending of official relief and war vessels to Cuba as being the very elements that have retarded the pacification of the colony. Spain reminds the American government of all the concessions she has made to preserve peaceful relations and to conciliate the United States, the last proof being her willingness to submit the conflicting commission reports as to the Maine to arbitration.

In conclusion, the Spanish note shows that the government believes it has reached the extreme limit of concessions compatible with the honor and dignity of Spain, and will not admit encroachments on her rights of sovereignty in the west.

Mr. Gullon, the minister of foreign affairs, still speaks hopefully, but in very reserved terms, regarding the recent exchange of views with European governments. Diplomacy is most active; all the ambassadors are receiving long communications from their respective governments. The newspapers attach the greatest importance to this phase of the question, so much so that interest in the elections is almost lacking. Rumor persistently points to Russia as the most likely mediator. Mr. Sagasta is said to be busy with a diplomatic document, either a note to the American government, or a circular note to the powers.

EDITORS DESCRY SUCCESS.

Madrid, March 28.—The Liberal, referring to dispatches from Washington attributing to President McKinley a decision to propose that Spain should free Cuba for an indemnity, says: "The government may answer what it pleases, but the Spanish people as a whole will not deign to discuss this proposal. Spain will go to war in fulfilling her duty, but not for ephemeral glories or the desire of conquest. We may emerge vanquished, which is somewhat doubtful, but we will never come out dishonored."

The Imparcial says: "It is indispensable to get ready all the elements we possess for a naval fight; and it is urgent that the fleet should go to Cuba. The United States will maintain the advantage if they can place seven ironclads in front of the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo; but when our two ships actually have to fight, this disadvantage will disappear before the skill and courage of our sailors."

The semi-official Globe says: "At a time when the duration of the war in Cuba is being brought to a close by force of arms and when peace is being restored by means of autonomy, the United States throw down the mask which hid their ambition. In whose name are they going to establish intervention and in the cause of what save that of revolutionary bandits? If the United States will put light to the powder they have been heaping up so long, this is an inopportune time to do so." Referring to the question of the intervention of European powers, the paper says: "They will be unable to avert a trial of strength, but they will soon see themselves forced to impose reasonable limits. It behooves us then always to be in the right, not only as a satisfaction to our consciences, but as the very backbone of our emergency. The Spanish government, which in every case will meet the demands imposed upon it by the exigencies of the situation, is today absolutely in the right, and will make the right known at any cost."

The Times says: "If we must fight, our means will not be so scanty that we cannot show the world how a nation fights in defense of its rights."

THE SPANISH FINDING.

London, March 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, noting that Spain at present is playing a relatively passive part in the developments of the situation and contrasting the "warlike activity of the United States" with the "subdued and apparently inactive anxiety prevailing at Madrid," says: "The ministry, however, is anxious to draw President McKinley's attention at the earliest moment to the report of the Spanish commission as to the Maine disaster, and it is understood that a messenger is going post haste from Havana with the document, reaching Washington probably on Tuesday. The government believes that the simultaneous presentation of the two reports to congress would avert, or at any rate mitigate, any tempestous display of feeling. Should, however, the Spanish report arrive at Washington too late, or otherwise will be held from the immediate perusal of congress, it is suggested that Polo Bernabe be directed to print it at the cost of the Spanish legation in Washington, and thus secure for it the ear of the American people."

HAMPERING AN INQUIRY.

Havana, March 28.—Close upon the heels of a dispatch to Consul General Lee from Washington asking data as to the number and condition of the reconcentrados and also the length of time necessary to feed them, comes the official announcement of the issuance of an order to all the alcaides, the governors and the Cuban relief committee, not to give the information asked by the relief committee, but to refer all queries to Governor General Blanco, who approves the order. It seems to have been decided upon after knowledge of the grounds adopted by the United States as the basis for intervention. It is also asserted that such queries are to be answered by saying that the Cuban government is caring for its own poor; but this is not yet verified, and, in the face of facts, seems absurd.

ONLY AUSTRIA SYMPATHIZES.

Berlin, March 28.—The Rome correspondent of a local paper telegraphs: "The Marquis Venosta, the Italian foreign minister, says the Cuban situation has grown worse, but that outside of Austria, which morally supports Spain for dynastic reasons, no European power is inclined to show practical sympathy for Spain.

"Ricciotti Garibaldi says that if the United States will defray their expenses he will engage to send 10,000 Garibaldians to Cuba."

COMPREHENSIVE REFUSAL.

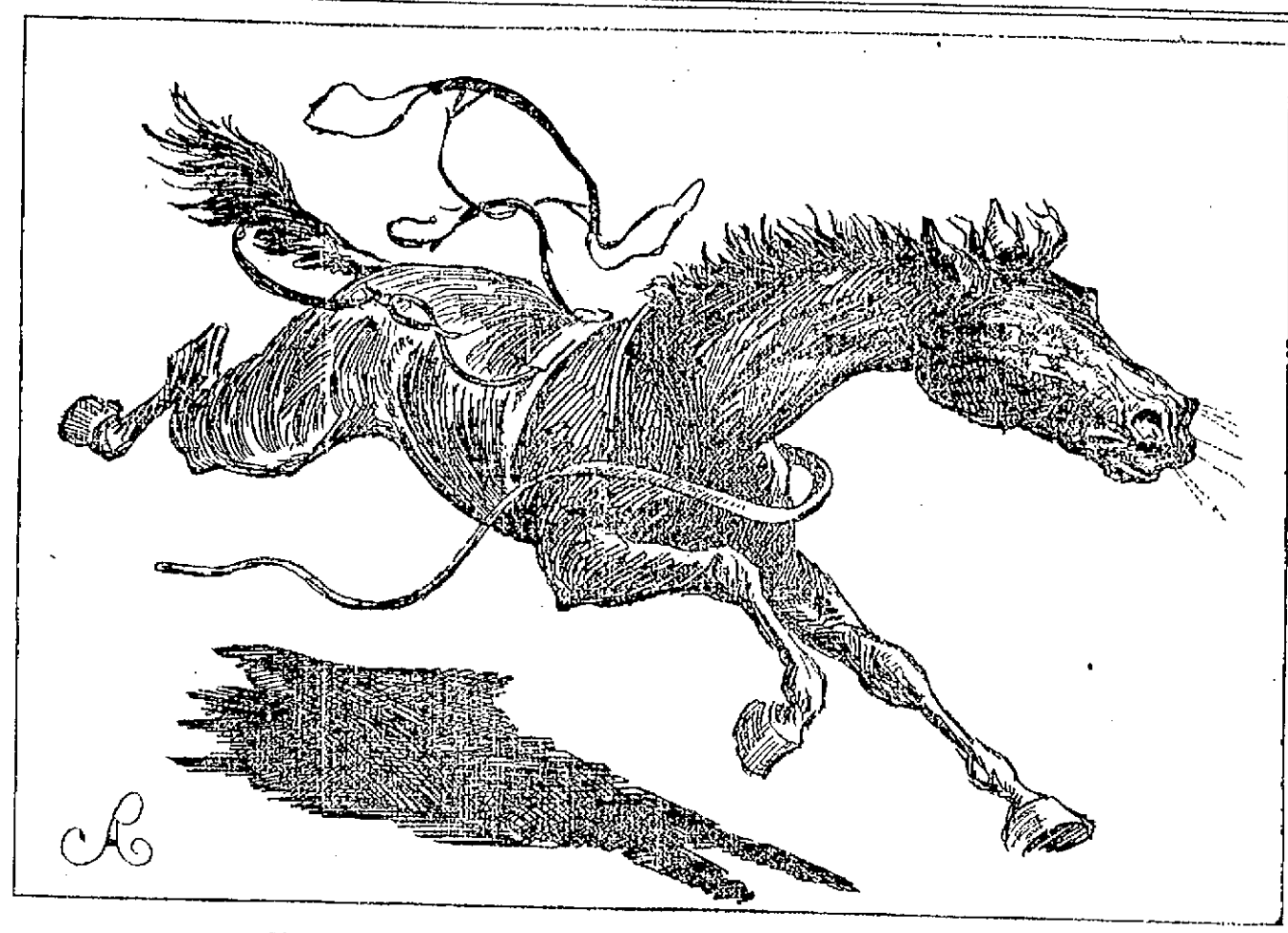
Berlin, March 28.—The Madrid correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt says: "Spain will not only refuse to allow American interference in assisting the suffering Cubans, but will decline to pay 'indemnity' unless it is shown unmistakably that the Spanish authorities were responsible for the Maine explosion. If President McKinley demands these two things war is unavoidable."

A THREATENING NOTE.

Berlin, March 28.—The Madrid correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung says: "Mr. Gullon, the minister for foreign affairs, has informed me that an extremely threatening note has arrived from Washington regarding the cessation of the war in Cuba. He added: 'No matter how one regards the affair, a rupture can now hardly be avoided.'"

HOW CHICAGO PRINTERS FEEL.

Chicago, March 28.—The Typographical union "calls upon the Chicago congressmen and senators from Illinois to insist upon the United States demanding that the butchery, starvation and inhuman policy pursued by Spain in Cuba under the guise of so-called warfare shall cease forthwith, and in the name of humanity, which rises superior to diplomacy and precedent, to enforce such demands—peacefully if possible; by force of arms if necessary."



DR. MUNN'S HORSE MAKING A WILD DASH THROUGH CENTRAL STREET.

A horse belonging to Dr. Munn ran away on Central street yesterday afternoon, causing great excitement. Early in its flight it became freed from the light buggy to which it was attached. Beyond smashing the harness and getting scratched up the damage was trivial but many pedestrians had narrow escapes from injury. The runaway attracted wide attention. It was caught on Market street.

TREMONT & SUFFOLK

MAY BRING TAX CASE TO COURT.

When the Tremont & Suffolk company directors recently appeared before the board of assessors for an abatement of a portion of taxes for several years they were requested to present a bill of particulars. It was reported yesterday that the company was going direct to the court with its case. This, it was said by an assessor, could not be legally until the assessors gave a decision on the petition for abatements.

The company paid last year under protest $35,238.41 in taxes on 181,618 spindles and 5866 looms.

The consideration of this case will be watched with great interest as it is believed other petitions will follow if the Tremont & Suffolk company is successful.

BILLERICA.

A mission was commenced at St. Andrew's church in North Billerica on Sunday evening. The opening sermon was by Rev. John Mellory, O.M.I., of the Sacred Heart church. The mission will continue during the week and Rev. William D. Joyce, O.M.I. Rev. John P. Reynolds, O.M.I., and Rev. Fr. Lawrence, O.M.I. will deliver sermons.

COMMANDER MERRILL.

The members of the Patriarchs Militant, I.O.O.F., are making a tremendous effort, in the vicinity of Boston, to elect Col. E. H. Emerson to the position of department commander, feeling that it should come to Boston, and that the colonel would add great strength to the order throughout the state, as he has special qualifications for that position and is a hard worker.

There is no doubt but that the department commander will be from Lowell or Boston.

As the situation stands now, it will be either Gen. Frank M. Merrill of Lowell or Col. E. H. Emerson of Boston.

CLAN GRANT IN LAWRENCE.

Clan McPherson held an entertainment and smoke talk in St. George's Hall, Lawrence, Friday evening. Special cars brought delegations from Clan Grant of Lowell and Clan Douglas of Haverhill. The latter delegation was in charge of Chief P. Barron and the former of Past Chief Houston. The delegations disembarked at the postoffice and were escorted to the hall by a committee from the local clan. After refreshments had been served, the following entertainment was rendered: Address, Chief P. Barron of Haverhill; song, Past Chief Houston of Clan Grant of Lowell; song, Fred Cuthill; song, James Pringle; song, Daniel Taylor; recitation, Thomas Valentine; song, James Hill; song, Daniel Rolley of Haverhill. Pipes were lighted and the men enjoyed a social hour. The following committee had charge: Fred Cuthill, James Hetherington and Alexander K. Keeble.—Lawrence Eagle.

There was a meeting at St. John's hospital yesterday afternoon of the committee that will have charge of the bazaar in aid of the hospital which will be held next fall.

A NOVEL SWINDLE

Was That Worked on Pike's Market.

A MAN WITH A DUPLICATE STAMP.

Worked the Store for Several Dinners.

A novel scheme of swindling was brought to light Saturday night when it is alleged, William J. Durham, aged 29 years, a tanner, residing in Wiggbaville, did up Pike's market on Central street in a very original manner.

It is a custom in Pike's to give the purchaser of an article a slip with a coupon attached, bearing the price of the purchase.

The slip and coupon are presented to the cashier, who detaches the coupon and puts it on the spindle, and stamps the slip with a red-inked stamp which reads "Ent'r'd." The purchaser then presents this stamped slip to the bundle boy who upon noting that the purchase have been paid for, turns over the bundle that it calls for and files his slips.

Of late Mr. Pike has noticed that on several occasions, particularly on Friday and Saturday nights, the accounts of the cashier and the bundle boy have not agreed, the cashier's list being somewhat smaller than that of the bundle boy's.

The cashier being thoroughly trustworthy, Mr. Pike was at a loss to account for the discrepancies and ordered his clerks to keep a sharp watch for any swindling deals on the part of customers.

On Saturday night Durham, the man under arrest, entered the store and purchased a pair of chickens, the price of which was 90 cents. He received his slip and coupon and then walked toward the door, going to the sidewalk.

He returned, it is said, in a short time, and purchased a leg of lamb for 90 cents and later a duck for 65 cents, going out to the street between each purchase.

Finally, it is alleged, Durham went to the bundle boy and presented stamped slips of all the articles purchased by him, and he was about to get away with them when some of the clerks who had been watching him, being suspicious of his actions, asked him to wait a moment and took the slips to the cashier, who promptly informed him that she had received no coupons that agreed with the slips.

Lieut. Brosnan happened around just then and placed Durham under arrest. He protested his innocence and claimed that the slips were genuine and properly stamped. The slips, Durham had, and some of Pike's slips were taken to the police station, where the trained eye of Captain Kew detected that the letters in the stamp "Entr'd" in the genuine slips and those presented by Durham were slightly different in form, while the shades of red ink used were at a slight variance.

A search was then made for the stamp that Durham might have used and it was found in a barrel at Pike's upon which Durham had sat, and into which, it is alleged, he threw it.

U. S. CARTRIDGE CO.

In anticipation of the order from Washington, the United States Cartridge company has started work on cartridges for the Winchester rifle. The cartridges are of the 45 calibre.

First class job printing done at this office.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' SCALP CLEANER

Is the only Dandruff Cure. For Shampooing it has no equal.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

The following letter from Miss MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa., shows what neglect will do, and tells how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity."

A CYCLIST KILLED

In Boston in Collision With a Car.

HE FORMERLY RESIDED IN LOWELL.

Robert McGreggor Was His Name.

Boston, March 27—An unknown bicyclist, 45 years of age, ran into an electric car at Washington and Laconia streets at 11.30 Saturday morning. He was thrown from his wheel, and striking on his head, was made unconscious.

He was picked up and sent to the city hospital in the police ambulance from Station 5, where he died at 4.05 yesterday afternoon. He was identified from papers found upon his person as Robert McGregor, a Lowell man, who roomed at 70 West Newton street, and was in the employ of a piano manufacturing company.

The Lowell Directory does not give any Robert McGregor, although it is not impossible that the unfortunate bicyclist formerly resided here.

REV. DR. MUDGE'S BOOK.

Dr. James Mudge has presented to the Lowell public library a copy of his latest book, just published by the Methodist Publishing House, New York, entitled "The Best of Browning." All lovers of the great poet will be glad to see it. Dr. Mudge is now at work on a devotional book which will probably be issued in the fall in the Epworth league reading course. His highly valued contributions to a great number of papers and periodicals have made his name one of the best known in the land among Methodists.

REV. MR. CRAIG.

Rev. Mr. Craig, the newly appointed pastor of the First Presbyterian church will assume his duties in Lowell next Sunday. He is stationed at present in Newport, R. I. Yesterday, he preached at Chicopee.

The Merry 12 will hold their second party in Prescott Hall, April 14.

The Easter Monday ball of the Mathew Temperance Institute will be held Monday evening, April 12, in Associate Hall.

BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP.

But a beautiful skin cannot exist unless the blood be pure. Every woman can bring to her cheeks the rosy and delicate hues of youth by taking Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, which cleanses the blood imperceptibly but effectually of all impurities, banishing pimples, eruptions, itch, boils, carbuncles, and sallow color. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 265 Central street and 391 Middlesex street and get a trial package free. Large package, 25 cents.

BENSON'S Porous Plaster

relieves instantly and cures quicker than any other Porous Plaster, liniment or medicine employed. It is prescribed by all schools of medicine. Clean, safe and sure—get the genuine BENSON'S. Price 25 cents.

A Universal Remedy.

MILLIONS SOLD ANNUALLY.

Boys' Suits For Easter.

Of course, madam you will want the prettiest suit to be found for your boy. Easter is not far off and the time at your disposal to find the prettiest suit is limited. Our new line is ready for your inspection—awaiting the pleasure of your looking. We never have had so many choice goods in our stock before.

You may see what you want in our window. You'll surely see it in our stock. Look in today.

O'Hearn & Dowd

The Clothiers.

OLD POST OFFICE.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

Nerve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50.

Dr. WILLIAMS' Mfg. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

You Have Struck the Right Place

When you have found

PETER WATSON'S

CELEBRATED BAKERIES

For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 453 LAWRENCE STREET.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your house. Parties and weddings a specialty.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.

M. H. Carey. { Clerks } H. Gervais

SCHOEFFLER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE CURES DYSPEPSIA.

25c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmacy Co., Newark, N. J.

THE LOWELL SUN
John H. Harrington, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of The Associated Press.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

Wise Merchants.

The merchants of Lowell are not fools. Of course they were not as wise once as they are now, but their wisdom came through experience.

While they always bought their merchandise by measure and weight, they used to buy advertising space in the local papers by sympathy and guess-work. They don't buy it that way now. They buy space on the basis of circulation, estimating the price per inch per thousand papers circulated.

On this basis, they know what they get and they know that THE SUN is by far the cheapest medium in the city. THE SUN has a larger circulation than any two papers in Lowell.

It is quite apparent that on the question of the Maine disaster, the United States will demand no indemnity but on the other hand on humanitarian grounds Spain will be asked to stop the war and bloodshed in Cuba.

It looks as if the tablet proposed for Memorial Hall will not be a very elaborate affair. We should hope that it would be worthy of the men it is intended to commemorate as well as the city and the hall in which it is to be placed.

It is asserted by the senators and congressmen who visited Cuba that food and clothing are greatly needed in that unhappy island; they claim also that the ghastly pictures published in the New York papers have not overdrawn the situation. If this be so, it is not surprising that there is a strong demand for intervention.

The ladies of Boston are making a vigorous protest against the ordinance against the theatre hat. They are determined to have some headgear, and what they propose to substitute will be almost as great an obstruction to the view as the hats and bonnets with big feathers, which are prohibited under the law. The women are not going to be dictated to as to what they should wear and they are determined to evade the law in a manner that will make it practically worthless.

The United States and Spain agree that the Maine was blown up. Uncle Sam says by an external cause; Sagasta says by an internal cause. Who will decide which is right? Uncle Sam does not say Spain did it. No, he does not attempt that; but we hear that he is getting ready to say: "Look here, Spain, you've been killin' and starvin' a lot o' these 'ere Cubans, and you have got to stop and get out, or I'll kick you out.". This would meet the popular sentiment on the question at the present time.

The New Bedford strike is still unsettled and both sides stand firmly upon their demands. There is no doubt that many of the strikers are suffering from want in New Bedford, and now more than any time since the strike started, because many of the sympathizers with the strike have withdrawn their support. The people of Lowell have contributed very generously notwithstanding the many demands upon them from around home. The operatives of the Carpet as well as the weavers, the building laborers and the spinners, deserve credit for their generosity in sending funds to the strikers at New Bedford. The spinners deserve the everlasting gratitude of all the strikers in New Bedford on account of their excellent work in collecting funds.

Treasurer Lyman of the Carpet company made a very lengthy statement on the mill situation before the committee of the legislature investigating that subject. Mr. Lyman claims that curtailment has failed to improve the market and yet the Lowell Manufacturing company keeps on short time. It is supposed to be running four days a week, but as a matter of fact, many of the weavers do not work on an average of three days a week, as they are delayed for various causes, among others waiting for yarn. According to Mr. Lyman's statement, the people who are running mills nowadays are in a very pitiable condition. It would appear that they are losing money very rapidly but it may be noticed by some people that notwithstanding this great drain upon the mill corporations, the Lowell Manufacturing company is building a new mill. If Mr. Lyman's statement before the legislature be true we might expect to see him trying to sell out some of the old mills instead of building new ones.

THE MAINE REPORT.

The people who expected war as a result of the report from the Maine court of inquiry, may now settle down to a life of peace and contentment, as there will be no war, not at least on that score. The findings of the court have been known to the president and his cabinet for many days past, but they pretended to the public that they were ignorant of the substance of the report until it reached them. The report as it is given out in a general way is a cooked up affair. It makes the most important decision that the Maine was blown up by an outside explosion; that there were two explosions, the first external and the next internal. The first explosion the court of inquiry has decided was that of a floating submarine mine, but just how the mine floated round in that direction or how it got itself located under the Maine, the court does not pretend to say. It does say, however, that the first explosion caused two of the smaller magazines to explode on the vessel, adding to the destruction, but whether the Spanish authorities or the Spanish conspirators, as the case may be, are responsible, the people of the country are left to decide for themselves.

This report is evasive in the extreme, because it does not undertake in any form to fix the responsibility anywhere. The result, in brief, is that the Maine was blown up by an explosion, all of which was known to the world the morning after the occurrence. The report is disappointing and aggravating, as there is evidently an attempt on the part of the officials to shirk the duty of fixing the responsibility. It may be that the administration takes this method of averting war, but whatever be the cause, the patriotic sentiment of this country will treat it with supreme contempt, as an effort to avoid the main issue, whether through cowardice or otherwise we cannot undertake to say.

CURRENT COMMENT.

[illegible] of the opinion that President McKinley is entitled to all the time he needs to work out his program. It says that "there is nothing radical in it, nothing sensational, nothing which is not abundantly fortified by precedents and, indeed, demanded by the best traditions of American statesmanship. Actual intervention is contemplated as a last resort. The only persons in this country who will not approve the president's policy are those who are irrevocably opposed to intervention at any time or on any terms. This extreme peace-at-any-price element, which insists that it be allowed to go on with its trade and dicker undisturbed by the cries of women and children perishing by thousands and tens of thousands almost within sight of our shores, is only an insignificant fraction of the American people—thank heaven—in numbers, and is still more insignificant in influence."

The Post says: "The semi-official statement that we are to make no demand upon Spain in this connection is simply incredible. We are not a nation of poltroons. It is true that no money indemnity can touch this case. Such a suggestion would properly be repudiated by the American people. But this dastardly deed was done in a Spanish harbor and at a mooring in that harbor designated by the Spanish authorities. Some miserable miscreants did it. Are we not at least to demand of Spain—and to enforce the demand by all our power—that she shall promptly ferret out the guilty wretches and punish them for their fearful crime?"

Albany Argus.—Some of the warlike papers manifest an amusing disposition to exaggerate events and excite alarm. One of them announces in scare headlines: "Spain will be prepared. The cabinet at Madrid votes a million Pesetas to develop the navy!" People who do not know what a peseta is might infer that this is an enormous sum. But the fact is that a peseta is worth but 19 cents and a fraction in our currency, so that a million pesetas is a little less than $200,000—rather an insignificant sum wherewith to develop a navy."

WANT A HEARING.

Chairman James McKinley of the Overseers of the Poor has received the following letter from Dr. J. Arthur Gage:

"At a recent meeting of the North Middlesex District of Massachusetts Medical society, a committee was appointed to confer with the Overseers of the Poor of the City of Lowell in regard to the method of conducting the ambulance service. This committee would be glad to have a hearing before your board at your earliest convenience."

A hearing will be given on Thursday afternoon at the city farm.

It may be of interest to candidates for election as dispensary physicians to know that the ordinances require that the selection shall be made from the ranks of the North Middlesex society.

Y. M. C. L. I.

The first week's playing in the Y. M. C. L. I. pool tournament, shows the following men tied for first place: First division, John Gillespie, Stanley O'Brien, Luke Walsh and Harry Donahue; second division, Charles Clark, M. Murray, John Nolan and John Hubin.

First class job printing done at this office.

PURE BLOOD is the foundation of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and nourishing and gives and maintains good HEALTH.

CAUSE OF DEATH

In the Inquest on Harkin's Death

AT THE MEDFIELD INSANE ASYLUM.

The Asylum is Overcrowed With Dangerous Patients.

Medway, March 27.—Judge Fairbanks completed his finding yesterday morning in the inquest on the death of Matthew J. Harkins, a patient in Medfield insane asylum, March 2.

Briefly stated, the judge finds that Harkins came to his death from a rupture of the intestines, caused by a fall of his keeper, Burchard, upon him in a violent struggle resulting from an assault upon the keeper by Harkins, who attempted to strike the keeper with a large stone.

The finding excuses Keeper Burchard from responsibility and is interesting in the following criticism of the state board of lunacy and charity.

Certain other facts came to the surface in the investigation of this case which seem to be proper for some consideration in this report.

A variance of opinion exists between the trustees of the Medfield institution and the state board of lunacy and charity. The contention of the trustees is that this institution was established upon the cottage plan for the mild and chronic insane; that before the plan was completed the state board sent patients there who were of the most violent and disturbed class. This was followed by an unavailing protest from the trustees.

There are no commitments to this asylum, but all inmates are transfers from other institutions. The contention is further that the state board has continued transfers of the above stated class until at present Medfield is overloaded with dangerous patients.

The capacity of this institution would not be strained with 1200 inmates, and the present conditions show that there are 110 rooms for 526 women and 112 rooms for 154 men; not overloaded so far as numbers are concerned but with a class of patients which cannot be properly detained in an institution constructed as this one is, with large open wards and few private rooms.

The only place the consideration of this trouble between the trustees and the state board has in this report is to call attention to a claim that while homicides may not be unexpected in any insane asylum, if the position of the trustees is the correct one in this case, homicides may be expected in Medfield altogether too frequently, and when they do occur the fact of the homicide will not show per se want of due care on the part of the superintendent and his attendants.

Either the original plan of this institution has or has not been perverted. If it has, the open door of opportunity to frequent homicides ought to be at once closed; if the original plan has not been perverted, it is due to the state board that the criticism be removed.

In either case, the public right is that contention of any kind should not continue to exist in relation to one of the largest hospitals for the insane in the commonwealth.

(Signed) —Rufus C. Fairbanks, Trial Justice.

REAL ESTATE

TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 26.

LOWELL.

Anna W. Bassett et al. to Eddie L. Gray, lot of land on Newell street, $1.

George H. Stevens et al. to Frederick P. Marble, land with buildings on Chestnut street, $1.

F. Rodliff, Jr., to Duncan A. McPhee, land with buildings on Jenness street, $1.

Henry C. Thompson to Maurice J. Quinn, land with buildings on Lilley avenue, $1.

Mary J. Mansfield to James F. Sullivan, lot of land on Ross avenue, $1.

Sarah A. Sherman to Ulysses L. Burns, lot of land on Melrose avenue, $1.

Thomas McCormick to Mary Olivell, lot of land on State street, $1.

Michael J. McHugh et ux. to Catherine Clark, land with buildings on Exeter street, $1.

DRACUT.

Arthur Lyman, trustee, to Ralph H. Goodline, lot of land in Kenwood, $1.

Arthur Lyman, trustee, to Ralph H. Goodline, lot of land at Kenwood, $1.

Arthur Lyman, trustee, to Elmer L. Viling, lot of land at Kenwood.

CHELMSFORD.

James V. McCann et ux. to Patrick McCann, lot of land in East Chelmsford, $1.

Mary E. Chase to Ada M. Walsh, land with buildings, East Chelmsford, $1.

WESTFORD.

Hezekiah Cummings to E. P. Worcester, the Dug Hill lot, $1.

HIGHLAND CLUB

DEFEATED THE VESPERS IN A BOWLING MATCH.

The Highland and Vesper clubs held high carnival at the quarters of the latter club Saturday afternoon and evening. The Vespers were the hosts and the Highlands were the guests. There was music and a supper served by the Page company, and cigars and a general good time. The feature of the occasion was the bowling contest between ten high rollers from each club, and in the afternoon the Highlands were the victors by the following score:

HIGHLANDS.

Sturtevant, 472; Kirby, 482; Anderson 511; Morse, 516; Farrell, 519; Harwell, 497; Terry, 491; Barton, 476; Russels, 485; Church, 505; totals, 5144.

VESPERS.

Swaps, 493; Perley, 528; Weston, 496; Sawyer, 415; Thorp, 529; Corwin, 503; Graves, 513; J. K. Whittier, 525; S. T. Whittier, 511; Goulding, 492; totals, 4717.

In the evening the match resulted in a tie, 2521 each, with 5 men on a side.

BURKES' FESTIVAL.

The committee on arrangements for the May festival of the Burkes met yesterday afternoon and among other things decided to have three tables with chairmen as follows: Society table, Frank LeClaire; Young Ladies' table, George Rooney; refreshments, Edward Campbell.

the ghastly terror of consumption stares a man in the face who neglects a cold.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

It's so simple to get rid of a cough or throat trouble by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Acts like magic. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Weak Men Made Vigorous

What PEFFER'S NERVIGOR Did!

It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men regain lost manhood; old men recover youthful vigor. Absolutely Guaranteed to Cure Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excesses and indiscretion. Wards off insanity and consumption. Don't let druggist impose a worthless substitute on you because it yields a greater profit. Insist on having PEFFER'S NERVIGOR, or send for it. Can be carried in vest pocket. Prepaid, plain wrapper, $1 per box, or 6 for $5, with A Written Guarantee to Cure or Refund Money. Pamphlet free. PEFFER MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co. Cor. Central and Merrimack streets.

Dominion Line BOSTON SERVICE
(U. S. and Royal Mail Steamer)
S. S. "CANADA" (New.)

9000 Tons, is intended to sail from Boston as follows for Queenstown and Liverpool:

SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 8.30 A. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 12, Noon.

Saloon passage $50 and upwards according to location. Second cabin (very superior accommodations), $42.50; round passage, $78.37. Steerage passage $25.50.

PORTLAND-LIVERPOOL Service

S. S. Labrador sails Wednesday, Feb. 2nd at 1 p. m. Vancouver sails Saturday, Feb. 12 at 1 p. m. Low passage rates. Saloon, $50. Second Cabin, $34. Steerage, $22.50. For passage, plans, etc., apply to company's office, 103 State St., Boston, or to local agents, Denis Murphy, 18 Appleton street, Lowell, F. H. Leeds, 3 Bridge street, Lowell.

SHINGLING and BUILDING REPAIRING

Done at short notice. All work satisfactory. Gallinds & Co., Rear of 73 Tremont street.

Carriages Not Needed Now—But Later On

Are the ones we work on during the winter season—The gain is on your side—Paint and Varnish has plenty of time to harden—and at a time when the carriage will not be wanted.

What carriages can you spare? Talk with us about repairing them.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.

WORTHEN STREET.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
JOHN CLANCY & CO.
JAS. A. CAWLEY.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
M. J. BRUIN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
K. V. SAUNDERS & CO.
P. E. McMAHON & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
JAS. F. DOHERTY & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
JNO. J. CONNELL & CO.
JAS. H. RILEY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
A. L. PENDERGAST.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
C. H. CHAGNON.
JAS. J. COURTNEY & CO.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

Special for Today

Men's Box Calf Shoes, triple soled, worth $3.50, to close at $2.75.

This is no unusual value. A sample of the reduction in price of several lines of goods.

J. J. Lonergan
215 DUTTON STREET.

Reports All In
The Verdict is War.

Our first shot strikes the dead centre on high prices.

Lamb, forequarters, 5c. lb. Lamb, legs, 9c. lb. Veal, forequarters, 5c. lb. Veal, legs, 9c. lb. Roast Beef, 4c to 9c. a lb. Fowl, 10c. a lb. Dandelions, 20c. pk. Spinach, 15c. pk. Kale, 3 pks. for 25c. Cabbage given away with Corned Beef.

CENTRAL CASH MARKET
CENTRAL AND CHARLES STS.

Notice. For the next 15 days, At St. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 suits for $15, his $28 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

THE LOWELL
Gas Light Company
Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; L. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

DIRECTORS—Sewell G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, Jas. Francis.

Price of gas with the discount off for prompt payment is

$1.00 One Thousand Feet.

First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $1.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

MORSE COACH CO.
Rubber Tired Carriages for Weddings, etc.
380 Middlesex St. Telephone 667-4.
All Drivers in Livery.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block,
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
152 Merrimack Street.
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
49 John Street.
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

LOWELL HIGH GRADE
FERTILIZERS
Lowest in Price,
Highest in Standard.
FOR SALE BY
E. N. Wood & Co.,
79-83 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

R. J. MOWER,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN
265 CENTRAL ST.

TO RENT—Two new Cottage Houses at Willow Dale, on Bowers' Avenue.

DONOVAN & MANSUR
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 406-4.

Spring Cleansing

Blankets, Gent's Spring Overcoats, Ladies' Spring Sacks Cleansed or Dyed.

Bay State Dye House
54 PRESCOTT STREET.

DR. KELLEY, SURGEON DENTIST, 161 CENTRAL ST., Opposite the Washington House.

WANT COLUMN.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, bath, hot and cold water, also table board, at No. 3 Fourth street, Centralville.

BEAMER TENDER WANTED—$10 A week. Apply at Lowell Weaving, Walker street.

FOR SALE—POTATOES 75 CENTS A bushel. Storm Blue cars, Western Ave. track.

FOR SALE—A FANCY GOODS AND CONfectionery store, near centre of the city. Failing health reason for selling. Call at 220 Bridge street.

WANTED—TWO CATHOLIC CANVASSERS to handle only Catholic goods. Must understand the business. Call between 8 and 10 mornings. 316 Middlesex street, city, D. Dowdall.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND BARN, 5000 FEET of land, 7 large square rooms, pantry, bath, hot and cold water, gas in both house and barn, hennery, stable for three horses, pear trees, 3 minutes walk from electrics. Address Box 715 city.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 20 Moore street.

FOR SALE—SMALL GROCERY AND VAriety store. Good location and business. Call or address P, Sun office.

TO LET—A NICE TENEMENT AT 30 Bachman street, very convenient to the Tracut mills. Inquire of J. C. Ford, 365 Pleasant street, Dracut.

TO LET—STABLE, TWO STALLS, HARness closet, ample carriage room, concreted, rear of 591 Tyler street, entrance from George or Church streets. Apply to Charles H. Walker.

FIRST CLASS ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, by day or week, 16 John street.

WANTED—LADIES TO KNOW THEY CAN get their straw, leghorn or manilla hats cleansed or dyed and made in the latest shapes at the Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 161 Merrimack street.

TO LET—HOUSE IN CHELMSFORD, LARGE two story house, with land if required, located on the old Westford road. Rent $6 a month. Inquire at this office.

TRAP AND DEMOCRAT. AN ELEGANT light "Trap" built at cost of $225, hardly soiled, and a very superior new democrat, both very low. 60 Robbins street.

RUBBER STAMPS AT WHOLESALE prices. 1½ inch one line stamps, 10 cents; 2 inch line, 35c. Ink pads 25c., 25c. Ink pads 15c.; 50c. linen markers 25c.; business stamps 15c. per line. J. M. Fellows, 158 Merrimack street.

TWO NICE FOUR ROOM TENEMENTS TO rent. Inquire at 79 Chestnut street.

WANTED—500 LADIES TO BUY ALL trimmed hats for 50c., 75c. and $1 at Mme. Maxime Lepine's, 347 Moody street, cor. Race, also a good hat trimmer.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE, NEAR Bridge and Fourth street, 8 room cottage house, cemented cellar, furnace, large lot of land. Price very low. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—IN WIGGINVILLE, COTTAGE house and barn. Price $550. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE ON VARNUM AVENUE, GOOD corner lot of land, can be had at a bargain. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD FARMS IN Billerica at prices to suit anyone that wants a farm. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENnyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4 cents in stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—8 GOOD BOARDING AND lodging houses at prices and locations to suit you if you want a place of any kind. Call and see. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—ON APPLETON STREET, GOOD, nice place for small money. H. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred F. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at The Sun office.

WANTED—HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 232 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 179 Tremont street, Boston.

TO LET—ROOMS TO LET WITH OR WITHout board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 203 Fayette street.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2½ story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly, near cars and schools, will sell for $2850. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Bldg., Old Post Office.

WANTED LADY READERS TO TELL US what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly, we will divide cash equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 11 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1111 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EMERY LAND
Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING

House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 1625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low, Terms easy. Wm. H. Emery.
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.

ESTEY

Our new instalment plan and low prices is doing the work. We sold three Pianos in one day last week, and why? Our prices talk.

Some dealers will say pay $10 down, $10 per month. Just call and get our terms, they are the easiest in Lowell.

New Upright Piano, full size, a beauty, Chair, Scarf, Book for

$200.

Warranted 10 years, kept in tune 2 years free of charge. Just watch and see 17 Pianos don't move from the Estey Parlors.

ESTEY
A. H. ROGERS, Manager.
145 MERRIMACK STREET.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker & Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.

Telephone connection 614-1. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 GORHAM STREET.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

Light As Day

Acme Gas Burners

Price for burner, mantle, chimney and shade complete,

ONLY 59c.

Extra mantles, shades and chimneys at reduced prices.

BARTLETT & DOW
216 CENTRAL STREET.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN

This old hostelery has been refitted and furnished and is up-to-date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern
CENTRAL & CHURCH STS.
F. H. HARRIS, Prop. J. J. REGAN, Man.

WHILE IT LASTS

About 900 pounds pure

OLIVE OIL SOAP

will be sold in Bars, 30c. each, half bars, 16c. each, quarter bars, 10c. each.

C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock

and deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
11 Middlesex Street.

STEINERT'S
PIANOS

14 Pianos that have been rented at greatly reduced prices, from

$125 to $225.

We Are Headquarters for Bargain Hunters.

STEINERT'S
PIANOS
34 PRESCOTT STREET.

W. F. TRUMBELL

Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine

UPRIGHT PIANOS

with Stool, Cover and Book for

$185.00.

The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.

101 Westford Street
IS THE PLACE.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT

Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

DERBY & MORSE
ELECTRICIANS.
72 MIDDLE STREET.

GATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS

Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty. 44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER
TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 90 and 102 Lakeview Avenue
Telephone Number 471-2.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE

120 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 120 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

AN ABLE SERMON

On the Patriotism of Catholic Church

BY REV. FR. LAWRENCE, O.M.I., LAST EVENING.

Eloquent Apostrophe to the Republic.

Before a large congregation in the Immaculate Conception church, last evening, Rev. Fr. Lawrence, O.M.I., delivered an eloquent and patriotic sermon on the subject, "The Catholic Church Not Opposed to Free Institutions." The text was: "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are God's."—Matt. xxii., 21.

In the course of his discourse he said:

The American people have had their false prophets who strove to create prejudice against the Catholic church. Again and again from sectarian pulpit and an unjust and biased press, have we heard and seen the false and iniquitous accusations that the church Catholic and apostolic, is the evil genius of society and government, and that loyalty and adherence to her means disloyalty and treachery to her free institutions.

While it is one of the most gratifying aspects that one of the choicest fields which Providence offers today to the propagation of the sacred teachings of the church of Christ is this American republic of ours, it is not the less true that the doctrines of the Catholic church are the safeguards for her own life and prosperity and the durability of her free institutions. While thus speaking on this intricate subject, I voice no less my heartfelt sentiment as an American citizen, than as a Catholic priest, a priest of the Holy Catholic church. The church is the mother of my faith, the guardian of my hopes for eternity, the light infallible to illumine my path toward the heavenly city of God. America is my country, my adopted land, which after God, gave my life and education, the protectress of my liberty and of my fortunes on earth. And therefore, when I say that the principles of the former are in thorough harmony with the interests of the latter, I feel in the depths of my heart that I speak the truth.

The church teaches with St. Paul that disobedience to civil law is a sin. "He that resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist purchase to themselves damnation. Wherefore, be subject of necessity not only for wrath, but also for conscience's sake. From this we see that in the eyes of the church, loyalty to country is loyalty to God; patriotism is a heavenly virtue, a high form of holy obedience; the patriot dying for his country wears the halo of the martyr. The Catholic church commands, blesses, consecrates patriotism. The true Catholic must needs be the truest patriot.

Objection has been raised against the Catholic church in the name of the state, as if she interfered with the duties of citizenship. There is no ground for it. "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are God's." This is the supreme rule of Catholic policy.

Among the brightest pages of history and the most honorable for the human race, are those which tell of the battles of the church in defence of liberty. She fought for the possession by herself of liberty. Never did the Catholic church bend the neck under the yoke of temporal prince. She held directly from Christ and she permitted no sovereign of earth to rule over her. The church fought the battles of personal liberty against slavery and serfdom. The rights of man were first made known to the world by the pontiffs and her councils. Her dogma of a common brotherhood under the one divine paternity struck to the ground the manacles which heartless man was always too willing to impose upon his weaker brother. The church fought the battles of civil liberty. During the middle ages she was recognized as the arbiter of nations; her Popes always acted in the interests of the people, in the interest of civil liberty. The result was that in the middle ages, as a historian expresses it, "the world was bristling with liberty;" so that without the papacy, all Europe would have fallen very early into one or many caliphates and would have submitted finally and disgracefully to the Turkish sway and to oriental oppression and stupefaction."—Montalambert, Hume.

Strange fortune! the Catholic church! She battles for centuries in giant warfare against despotism and for liberty and freedom, and yet the accusation has gone abroad against her that she befriends despotism and crushes our free institutions.

Is it not a most patent fact that the republic of America receives its strongest support of loyalty and durability from the doctrines of the Catholic church, which consecrates patriotism with the supernatural halo of a God-given virtue? The one fear for the stability of a republic is this: That it might give more freedom that poor humanity deserves or can endure. No form of government as much as a republic demands wisdom and virtue in the people. The many control the ship of state; the many, therefore, must be able to control their passions, else swift shipwreck awaits it. Rome lost her liberties when the Romans had lost the stern morality of their early history. Virtue is but an empty name, where religion, the deep sense of man's obligations to God, is not deeply imbedded in the hearts of the people. To American citizens, then, who love the republic, I fearlessly say, "Your hope is in the Catholic church, because she alone is the mighty power today to resist unbelief and vice." Do you not [illegible] of the holy Catholic church, the most important doctrines are melting away and that a moral chaos is threatening, most vital virtues said to be no longer of significance, and the fount of all social life, the family, breaking up under the most violent passions? The most valued aids to the republic from the church are not her direct enunciations for liberty, but her powerful labors in the cause of religion of purity, of honesty, and of all the heavenly virtues that build up the Christian man and the Christian family.

Republic of America, receive from us the tribute of our love and loyalty. We are proud to do thee homage and we pray from our hearts that thy glory may never be dimmed—Esto perpetua! Thou hearest in thy hands the brightest hopes of the human race. God's mission to thee is to show to nations that men is capable of the highest liberty. Oh, be ever free and prosperous, set liberty may triumph over the earth from the rising to the setting of the sun. Esto perpetua! But forget not that religion and morality can alone give life to liberty and preserve its never-fading youth. Believe me, my surest hope is from the church, which false friends would have thee war. Believe me, no hearts love thee more ardently than Catholic hearts, no tongues speak more loudly thy praises than Catholic tongues, and no hands will be lifted up stronger and more willing to defend thy laws and thy institutions in peace and in war than Catholic hands. Republic of America, Esto Perpetua!

HYPNOTIC BABY CURE

CHILD'S FAULTS REMEDIED BY THE USE OF SUGGESTION.

Mrs. Charles H. Kerr's Novel Plan to Break Her Little Girl of Bad Habits—Her Strange Power Over a Sleeping Infant. She Says Any One Can Do It.

Mrs. Charles H. Kerr of Glen Ellyn, Ills., has put in practice a new scheme of hypnotic suggestion through which children are cured of bad habits by merely talking to them in their sleep. Mrs. Kerr has cured her small daughter of sucking her thumbs and other children of nail biting, stammering and such unpleasant habits as some children seem heir to.

As she herself observes, no medicine is needed, no punishment, nor the reward of merit system. That the cure is swift and lasting Mrs. Kerr claims, and this is how she works it, proceeding upon the premises that natural and hypnotic sleep are so allied that the patient may be similarly approached in either.

"First," she says, "I talk to my little girl when she is awake, just to prepare her mind for the experiment and to arouse her to the fact that there is a subject I want to speak to her about. I tell her that I do not wish her to suck her thumbs and add: 'Now, tonight, darling, when you are asleep, mamma is coming to you to talk about it. You are not going to wake up, but you are going to listen, and then you will not want to suck your thumb any more.' That night just before I go to my bed I go to hers, when she is sleeping, and say: 'Now, dear, you do not like to suck your thumb. It is not a nice thing to do, and you are never going to like it any more. When you grow up, you want your thumbs to be two strong little helpers, and you must not hurt them now. So you are going to sleep and wake up in the morning and not want to suck the thumb any more, not at all.' In that way I give the suggestion to her tender mind.

"How does it work? Admirably. After three trials the little one was cured. She has never cared to suck her thumbs since."

"How do you treat nail biting?"

"In just the same way. I go to the child in her sleep and tell her that biting the nails is not a pleasant habit; that it is dirty, and when she wakes she will not want to do it. I believe that this will cure when bitter ungtients, 'cots' and punishment have utterly failed, and it certainly is more pleasant both for parent and child."

"And doesn't the patient wake up?"

"No. Our little girl would move restlessly at first, but children sleep soundly and are soothed by the voice of the mother, which they so well know. That is why it seems to me highly desirable that mothers should treat their own children. It is all 'suggestion,' and the idea is not mine. I got it from Sidney Flower and have merely adopted it."

Mrs. Kerr is a little lady with candid brown eyes, regular features and hands that are like satin to the touch. Any one would agree that she seems highly magnetic, but she is a modest little person who is no professional hypnotist, but an earnest mother who is anxious to bring up her darling in the way she should go. The child is a particularly lovely one of a little over 3 years old, with dancing red gold curls, bright hazel eyes and ruddy dimpled cheeks. She seems as strong and sturdy as it is possible for a child of her age to be, but Mrs. Kerr tells how a short time since the small Katherine was seized with croup, and during the agonized interval after the doctor had been sent for and before he came Mrs. Kerr tried the power of suggestion, saying:

"Darling, you can breathe through your nostrils just as mamma does. Now you must do it." And the astonishing thing is that the child did, and when the doctor came he found little to do.

"Mr. Flower claims that there is no limit to the educating which can be done through suggestion given during sleep," says Mrs. Kerr, "so that a mother may have her child whatever she wills it. That I haven't tried, except once suggesting to a girl friend that she would sing when she wakened, and very well. As soon as the clock struck and she awoke she got up, crossed to the piano and began to sing in better voice and more charmingly than she ever did before."

Mrs. Kerr is the wife of a publisher and herself a writer. Recently she penned these words:

"We must not say to a child, 'You are a naughty girl,' but suggest, 'You want to be a good girl,' or 'You are a good girl, and you want to please me because you love me.' By suggesting to her 'not to stand on the corner and talk to the boys half an hour after school' you make it easier for her to do it than for her to come home. Instead say, 'I'll have something pleasant to tell you' or 'for you to do when you come home tonight.'

"Has she a habit of biting her nails or of walking with her toes turned the wrong way? Does she deceive you about things? Talk to her when she is asleep. It can be done without waking her if properly done. Suggest to her that she does not want to do such a thing, that she knows it is wrong, that she wants to be good and become a woman whom everybody will love, and after a few suggestions like that you will notice an improvement; a few more, and she will be cured.

"We do not want our girls to be slangy, to chew gum, to use slovenly English, to walk ungracefully, to be headstrong or unladylike or deceitful or nervous or stupid, and they need be none of these if suggestions to the contrary be properly employed."—Chicago Times-Herald.

TALES OF THE TIMES.

Stories of Interest About Men in Public Life at Washington.

General Grosvenor's ready wit in debate has already become proverbial, and the only surprising thing about him is that never for a moment when on his feet can members find him napping. This was the case recently. "The Grim Old Lion of Athens" was making a speech in behalf of the war claims under consideration, and he undertook to locate the blame for delayed payments where he thought it belonged—with the Democratic party. He began to read a column of statistics showing just how much money past congresses had voted toward the payment of this class of claims, and when he reached the Fifty-second congress declared that the Democrats of that body voted to pay only $597.

Representative Richardson of Tennessee, often called "Sim Jim," interposed an explanation. "Don't spy the organization," said Mr. Richardson in correcting General Grosvenor. "I was with you in that congress insisting that these claims should be paid."

"But you were not the organization," put in General Grosvenor, at which the house was in an uproar of laughter, "but I hope some time in the providence of God you may be."

"Silver Dick" Bland of Missouri then took up the cudgel against General Grosvenor and in behalf of the Democrats of the Fifty-second congress. "Don't you think that the Democrats had many difficulties in that congress?" he asked aggressively.

"You always have difficulties," came back the answer quick as a flash. "You were born in difficulties." And "Silver Dick" walked back to his seat, enjoying the wit as much as any of the lawmakers.

Recently Speaker Reed wished to see a man on some pending legislation and telegraphed for him to come to Washington. The man took the first train available, but a washout on the road made it impossible for the train to proceed farther toward its destination. Going to a telegraph station, he sent this dispatch to the speaker:

"Washout on line. Can't come."

When Reed read the message, he sent back this reply:

"Buy a new shirt and come anyway."

One of the eloquent statesmen of the house who thrilled the galleries when the $50,000,000 for national defense was authorized is frequently reminded these days of a little joke which was perpetrated upon him that morning. Just before the house assembled he approached a group of members, one of whom remarked:

"I am informed that you're going to enlist for war against Spain and that you have volunteered to the war department, wishing General Wheeler to be your commander."

"It is news to me," replied the newcomer, taking the joke seriously.

"But it's been published in the newspapers," replied the first speaker.

Without terminating the conversation the group dispersed for the interesting proceedings in the house.

Later in the afternoon the eloquent western statesman, having secured recognition, said: "Mr. Speaker, as I entered this hall I was informed by one of my colleagues that I had volunteered to enlist under command of General Wheeler of Alabama, who has already tendered his services to the secretary of war. That statement was premature, but I wish to say that I heartily support this appropriation for the national defense and am ready to vote $500,000,000 if necessary to vanquish any Spanish enemy."

His voice was drowned in applause from the galleries, which was most heartily given.

Representative Lacey of Iowa has a good story from his home town of Oskaloosa. Captain James H. Willis, residing there, thought the other day he would test the patriotism of the people, so he prepared a telegram purporting to come from the governor of the state authorizing him to raise a company for the Spanish war. He got a fife and drum and commenced to raise recruits and in one hour's time had a full company. The most remarkable thing was that not one of the recruits had been talking war. The fellows who had been loudest for war were not ready to enlist.

Ex-Representative Coombs of New York made a recent visit to the capitol, which recalls a peculiar compact once made between himself and Representative John Allen of Mississippi. Both were cronies, and, the conversation turning one day to neckties, they agreed to wear fiery red ties for the remainder of the session. The agreement was kept strictly. Representative Allen, a man with black hair and mustache and dark eyes, a blood red tie around his neck, and Representative Coombs, a man with snow white hair and mustache and light blue eyes, and a blood red tie of the same pattern also around his neck, were constantly conspicuous in the house.

Clerk Buchanan in the house prides himself on the exquisite neckwear he possesses. For dainty colors that beautify male attire he is a connoisseur. He recently appeared in the house with a stock pin amazing height stuck through with a delicate pin, the same now being all the rage in Gotham. The thing of particular interest is that Representative James Hamilton Lewis of Washington state, who is the man of finest taste in dress in the house and who adorns himself with the daintiest cravats imaginable, does not approve of this notion from gay New York. When his eyes rested on the gaudy stock the other day, Mr. Lewis was appalled and promptly expressed his dislike of the latest fashion.—Washington Post.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

READY FOR FISHING.

RODS, REELS, FLIES, LINES IN SHAPE FOR THE ANGLER.

Some of the Novelties In Flies, Baits and Lures—Good Rods and Their Prices—No Marked Change In Lines—Outfits For the Fisherman's Comfort.

While the man whose principal sport is trout and bass fishing has been thinking over days along streams and on lakes, past and to come, busy hands have been hard at work either to increase his comfort or the success of his sport or both. There have been men handling axes in tropical forests, hewing out hard woods and cutting bamboo for his rods, within sound perhaps of a hunter shooting birds whose feathers are ultimately to be joined to hooks to make a deadly lure for some fish thousands of miles away. In Spain there have been hundreds of men and women manufacturing the silkworm gut, and skilled mechanics have filed and fitted the reel parts together. In long rooms in New York women with lean white fingers have been stripping feathers and tying them with artistic accuracy to hooks and snoods, the swish of a light plane handled by some gray whiskered expert technically sounding above the snipping of small scissors or the squeak of a hook vise.

There are 300 styles of flies tied on a dozen sizes of hooks which may be used for bass or trout or salmon. A recent one of these has a most attractive luster to the eye. It is called the Brandreth. Its body is yellow, turned with gold tinsel; its legs orange hackle, mixed with a few strands of scarlet. Its wings are fine speckled mallard drake gray and its tail scarlet. It resembles the Queen of the Waters and exaggerates the Professor. A more attractive fly could scarcely be imagined for a day when clouds with silver lining cross the sky, as in May and June. The flies displayed in tackle stores are lighter in color, more trim in appearance and finer quality than ever before.

The Parmachene Belle, with its red and white wings, legs and tail, does not glare as formerly in a showcase. It is now considered one of the best flies for trout in quick water black bass fishing in Maine or New York. It is working its way west and is used extensively for brown trout. The brown hackle is lighter in color, but the midget flies tied on No. 12 hooks are favored in dark colors, as they are used on bright days. During the noon hours the midget finds favor, and as night comes on the Grizzly King with its green body and gray wings and its scarlet tail. The Jenny Lind, with its light blue wings and tail, its red hackle and yellow tinseled body, and the General Hooker, with its glossy green, silver tinseled body, its light mottled turkey wings and brown hackle, become more efficient. Tied on No. 6 hooks, they will attract and hold almost any trout.

Bait hooks are tied in a new style this year. They are cemented to the snood, and a long twist of silk thread makes a couple of turns on the hook to prevent the snood from lifting. A fish cannot chew the cement if fastened to this style of hook. It is the most important improvement in this year's stock. The bronzed hooks increase in favor, and the even tension knotless leaders more than hold their own. Anglers, however, are slow to take to innovations. Artificial baits and insects are rapidly going out of favor, excepting minnows and helgramites. The Spanish man-of-war, a cross between a helgramite and a yellow lizard, is the only new bait. It is used with a sinker exclusively for bottom fishing.

The prices of rods of course vary. Thirty-five dollars will get the best split bamboo that can be made. It will stand anything. It will cast a fly farther than other rods and will hold a bigger and livelier fish longer in the hands of the same man, the fish being equally well hooked. But no man save an expert could tell the difference between the fighting qualities of a $35 rod and a $20 one. Some men who have great success use a $12 split bamboo and others use a $16 lancewood, greenheart or Bath Burra rod. Every kind of rod has its advocates.

There has been no change in lines worth mentioning. The aim of the fisherman still continues to be to get a line as waterproof as possible without its being sticky and without the proofing cracking, and it would do if too hard. There are six sizes of lines for trout and bass fishing. The two smallest are for trout fly fishing, the others for bass and bait fishing. The best costs from $1 per 100 yards down. It is all braided and varies from all silk to all linen and cotton. For trolling there is a "doctored" line known to fishermen as the serious braid line. The line is of tested strength, from 14 to 33 pounds, and costs from $1.50 to $3 per 100 yards, depending on its size. It is extremely pliable and therefore useful for casting.

Reels for holding lines vary from 25 cent brass affairs, which lose screws and break their clicks, to $15 and $20 rubber and silver riggings, with oil caps and tightening pivot screws, clicks, drags and balance handles. To hold them there are leather cases, as there are for rods. A best reel holds from 50 to 100 yards of bass line, the trout reel from 25 to 50 yards of trout line.

With hooks, lines, reels, rods and sinkers (split shot for fly fishing) go a great variety of things of more or less utility for the comfort of the fisherman. Gaffs and landing nets, bait pails, with tiny minnow nets, frog cages, grasshopper bags, worm cans, fly hook boxes, tackle boxes, including an apartment for a cooking outfit and dining room set and mosquito nets. One of these has a visor which opens and lets a man smoke if he wishes. It has a jacketing string at the top to tighten the wire netting around the head that the hat may fit on. There are boots, jackets, capes, hats and shoes made especially for that portion of the public which fishes.—New York Sun.

Quails Strangely Killed.

Mrs. Garrison Baer, wife of the assessor of Paw Paw township, Ind., relates a strange story, for the truth of which she will vouch, since she has personal knowledge of the case. The other morning, while hanging out the clothes in her yard, near Reann, Wabash county, she noticed a hawk sailing about over her head, intently gazing at the ground. As it circled nearer a covey of quails was flushed, the birds, terror stricken, rising swiftly in their mad effort to escape the enemy. The hawk cut off retreat on one side, and the frightened bobwhites turned suddenly and flew with such force against the side of the house that some of them were killed by the shock. Only two or three managed to get away. Mr. Baer was disinclined to eat the game, fearing the vengeance of the law, but when assured that he was in no wise responsible for the killing he had a fine quail dinner.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sweeten Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets. Candy Cathartic. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

First class job printing done at this office.

SPAIN'S YOUNG KING.

ALFONSO XIII. KNOWS MORE OF CHARITY THAN OF WAR.

Inside Facts About the Life of a Young Monarch—More Kind Hearted Than His Father—Poor Children Receive Porridge From His Little Hands Each Day.

While already the newspapers of two nations are discussing the time and place at which the first battle of a threatened war between them is to be fought there is a little king whose future is most interested in the struggle. That king is Alfonso XIII of Spain, who was born a king and at whose beck and call a whole kingdom stands in waiting.

Alfonso knows little of war. His whole life is taken up with the routine through which he must daily go and the many charitable acts which the king of Spain is called upon to perform. Though his charities have never been written, they are the most interesting parts of the little king. The greatest charity over which Alfonso presides and of which he is the sponsor is the invalid children's fund. The fund is a sum of money which is gathered together every year by the different churches of Spain. Each church gives a proportionate sum toward the fund. On his birthday Alfonso takes this money and divides it among the children's hospitals of Spain. He does this personally, signing his name in a babyish hand to the donations as they are prepared by one of his ministers.

Another charity in which Alfonso is active is the birthday fete entertainment. At this affair the young king dresses in fancy costume and with the children belonging to the court ladies and gentlemen dances and poses in tableaux for the amusement of the children of the poor. This takes place annually in Madrid and is one of the prettiest sights of the year.

Alfonso receives from the exchequer of the royal treasury every year the sum of 85,000—this in Spanish money is 85,000 pesetas, and is a great deal of money. This is Alfonso's spending money. And he is allowed to disburse it as he pleases, only he must give a certain sum to charity. The king's charity fund maintains every year a very large number of Spanish orphans. When the king has donated $50 to the fund, every Spanish noble donates a like sum, taking care, however, to make it a little smaller than that which is given by the king. It would be contrary to court etiquette to give the full sum subscribed by Alfonso. Then come the ladies and gentlemen of Spain, who also contribute sums, taking care that they be less than that of the titled ones, and finally the common people are allowed to give money. When the king's charity fund is complete, it is found to be very large, and with this Alfonso takes care of the waifs found in the streets of the large cities of Spain.

The little king, besides being interested in large charities, is a good little fellow personally. He is kinder hearted than his father, Alfonso XII, and takes after his mother, Maria Christina, who was an Austrian princess, was noted for her kindness of heart, and after his aunt, the Princess Eulalie, who is one of the sweetest women living.

In spite of the efforts to keep the life of the little child bright, sweet and innocent, rumors of outside life reach him, and during the threatened trouble with the United States over Cuba a few weeks ago a hint of it came to his ears. On one of these days the little king went to ride, and when about an hour's journey from the country seat where he was spending the colder months of winter he noticed a man standing in the underbrush.

"Who is that?" he asked his tutor.

"That," said the tutor, "is one of your majesty's subjects."

"Let him come to me," said Alfonso.

The peasant was brought to the carriage reluctantly and trembling.

"Why do you look at me so?" demanded Alfonso.

"Because, your majesty"—

"Because," said the little king, "you are one of those who are making a noise in Madrid. You do not like me as other people do; is it so?"

The man hung his head.

"Then take this money," said Alfonso, holding out his hand to his tutor for a coin, "and go and buy yourself good cheer with it. Remember that Spain is for good cheer and for peace."

Alfonso also gives away many suppers, for it is his wish that no child should go to bed hungry.

Once, when the king was traveling through a remote part of the country, the train came to a standstill through some awkward hitch in the machinery of the locomotive. They were compelled to wait for over an hour for it to be repaired, and for the first time in his life little Alfonso felt the pangs of hunger. He wanted his evening porridge and his evening drink. At first he fretted.

"There are children," said the queen, "who go to bed every night without their porridge and without their drink. Now, my son, you know what hunger is." At this Alfonso became very sober.

"Is this hunger?" he asked his mother.

"Yes, my son."

"Then no child in Spain shall ever go hungry if I can help it."

At precisely 6 o'clock a side door of the palace opens, and every poor child who presents himself at the door can have a bowl of porridge. At first it was limited to those who were of the same age as Alfonso, but this was long ago abandoned, and all can come and eat.

The little king has high hopes of establishing a national playground. He also talks about a charitable toy emporium and other childish generosities. He may not be allowed to carry these out, it is true, but the fact that he longs for them shows that he has a generous heart.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Fine job printing done at this office.

If there is a history of weak lungs in your family, take Scott's Emulsion.

It nourishes and invigorates.

It enables you to resist the disease. Even if your lungs are already affected, and if besides the cough you have fever and emaciation, there is still a strong probability of a cure.

The oil in the Emulsion feeds; the hypophosphites give power to the nerves; and the glycerine soothes and heals.

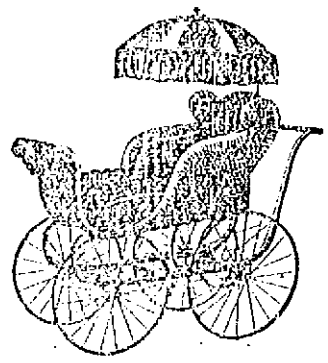
50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

CHAS. H. FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Bi Carbon of Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
35 DOSES
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
The Kind You Have Always Bought,
Bears the Fac-simile Signature
—OF—
Chas. H. Fletcher.
ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE.
THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT!
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

CHILDREN'S
Carriages

When you wish to purchase a Baby Carriage you certainly want to get the most stylish, lightest running and most durable Carriage you can get for your money and when you find a Carriage that has this combination of excellant qualities it is for your interest to buy it.



We have in stock this season a line of Baby Carriages which we and others who have seen them think possess all of the good qualities mentioned above, while the prices are lower than you are asked to pay for inferior goods elsewhere.

Don't fail to look this line of Carriages over before you purchase.

GOOKIN BROS.
66 Prescott Street.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10c 25c 50c
ALL DRUGGISTS

Oysters AND Clams
Cooked in all Styles.
EVANS' PALE CREAM ALE ON DRAUGHT.
CHARLES H. JOYCE,
5, 9 AND 15 MIDDLE STREET.
Oyster House No. 5 Middle Street, (Basement).

A SPECIAL SALE IN
RUBBER GOODS
While they last we will sell a lot of Ladies' Rubber Boots, slightly soiled, for 75c. a pair. Women's and Misses' Storm Gum Rubbers for 25c. Men's Rubbers, 25. This is less than half price. Come quick or you will miss it.
A lot of Ladies' Shoes, slightly soiled, for from 40 to 50c. a pair.
We also will sell Ladies' Beaver Congress Boots for 65c. a pair. For these plums call at
Wm. Wade's BIG BARGAIN STORE, 43 MERRIMACK STREET. 2 Doors From Old Post Office.

Old and Reliable
Cures Colds Quick
For over forty years it has been used and proved to cure the most stubborn lung or bronchial colds. It soothes and heals quickly, preventing serious development. It does not upset the stomach.
MASTA'S
PULMONIC
BALSAM.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY

Sealing Steamer Became a Veritable Death Ship.

Reached the Fort With Many Bodies—Nearly Fifty of Its Crew Chilled to Death.

Halifax, March 28.—Details of a terrible calamity which overwhelmed half of the crew of the sealing steamer Greenland in the ice fields have been received from St. John's, N. F., which port was reached by the Greenland, turned into a veritable death ship, Sunday afternoon. The steamer sailed into the harbor with the most grewsome cargo that has ever freighted ships of the sea. Twenty-five corpses, stark and frozen, were piled upon the deck. Fifty-five men were moaning with terrible suffering in the holds from the pain of frostbitten limbs and bodies. The little sealing steamer which sailed for the hunting grounds three weeks ago returned as an awful churnel house.

Never in the history of the sealing industry has a more terrible calamity fallen on a ship's crew. It was a grewsome spectacle. The dead bodies were in tiers on the decks of the steamer, disfigured and almost unrecognizable from the effects of the terrible suffering which they had endured, presenting one of the most horrible sights human eyes ever beheld. Nearly one-half of the Greenland's crew of 300 men drifted away from their ship on an ice floe last Tuesday and perished in a severe storm. In addition 23 men are missing and have undoubtedly perished.

The Greenland set sail from St. John's, N. F., about the first of March on her fateful voyage. She was commanded by Captain George Barbour, and carried a crew of nearly 300 hunters. The steamer proceeded northward with the rest of the sealing fleet, but after a couple of days she diverged on a separate track. She reached the hunting grounds not long after. All went well until Tuesday last. Seals were quickly encountered and several good packs were secured. Tuesday morning the hunters left the ship about 7 o'clock as usual. The lookout in the crowsnest reported seals plentiful around them. The men were clad in light clothing, for the slaughtering of seals is exhaustive work. They wandered far from the shelter of the ship. A gale and a raging snowstorm shut them out from view. The floe parted and they drifted away from the steamer. Many of them drifted to certain death. Long ere the storm subsided many of the unfortunate fellows had succumbed to the terrible cold and exposure. These who did not were terribly frostbitten and suffered excruciating pain.

The long night passed, but morning brought no help, for the storm still raged and the atmosphere was thick with snow driven before the gale. Snow continued nearly all day, and the evening brought no cessation to the high wind. Another night, one which seemed to the helpless, drifting sufferers who still lived a thousand times longer than the first, was passed in untold agony. Some of the victims had already given up hope and in despair lay down and died, and every hour witnessed at least two deaths on that awful night on the floe. Toward morning the storm subsided and clear weather enabled the survivors to see that the Greenland was not far away, searching for the missing.

The steamer bore down on the drifting ice, which had by this time separated into a number of sections, and began the work of picking up the bodies of the dead and the half lifeless bodies of the living. Twenty-five corpses were taken on board that morning, but 23 men were still missing and, though the search was continued all through the day, no more were recovered. Thursday night the Greenland headed for shore, reaching Bay De Verde Saturday, proceeding thence to St. John's with her ghastly cargo and dread tidings. Most of the hunters who met this awful fate on the treacherous floes are married men with large families, who are thus deprived of all visible means of support. Calamitous happenings of this nature are frequent among those who follow the hazardous precarious hunting in those dread north seas, but seldom has a steamer returned with such a tale of horror.

INCENDIARY ORIGIN.

Lakeport, N. H., March 28.—The grocery and hardware store of E. L. Crain and the grain store adjoining of W. C. Crain were destroyed by fire Sunday morning. E. L. Crain's loss is estimated at $7500, with $1000 insurance, while the loss of W. C. Crain will be about $6000, with $2000 insurance. The fire was probably of incendiary origin.

CAN'T ENLIST NOW.

Fitchburg, Mass., March 28.—Joseph Saborin of Willimansett, near Holyoke, aged 17, was run over and both feet were cut off while boarding a Fitchburg freight. He was in company with George F. Burkley and John J. Sheehan, all of whom were on their way to Boston to enlist. Saborin's injuries will not prove fatal.

LOWELL'S MORTALITY.

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 26, 1898.

17—Fannie Long, 45, chronic nephritis.
18—Alice Curtin, 31, disease of heart.
19—George W. Green, 70, intestinal nephritis.
Thomas J. Harris, 59, pneumonia.
Charlotte L. McClary, 62, congestion of lungs.
Claire Landry, 51, paralysis.
Cyrille Godin, 31, phthisis.
Gertrude L. Lawler, 1, hepatitis.
20—Matthew Cahill, 42, mitral regurgitation.
Marie A. Portras, 2 mos., bronchitis.
Annie J. Clow, 5 days, marasmus.
Robert J. Sexton, 1 day, prem. birth
21—Charlotte Lee, 83, apoplexy.
David E. Gilman, 77, cystitis.
22—Clarence Ayotte, 37, pulm. congestion.
Hannah T. Goodrow, 40, heart disease.
Eugene Marchand, 20, railroad accident.
Minnie L. Davis, 15, ovarian cyst.
Leonard H. Cornock, 2 meningitis.
23—Thomas Fernley, 55, suicide.
24—Alice M. Burch, 30, pulm. phthisis.
Rose D. Surprenant, 23, pneumonia.
John T. Gagnelle, 6, bronchitis.
25—Eliza Hillman, 64, chronic nephritis.
Clarence S. Morse, 51, chronic nephritis.
George V. Smith, 45, accidental suffocation by gas.

—Girard P. Dadman, City Clerk.

BICYCLE NEWS.

CYCLING IN EUROPE.

If anyone wishes to cycle independently and at the same time pleasantly, profitably, and I may say economically, in Europe, there are certain rules to be remembered. First, owing to the present state of the tariff law, which prevents the free importation of foreign cycles into the United States, it is better to ride an American wheel. This of course does not apply to the Englishman. But the American wheel, as I have seen it in Europe is unadapted for the purpose. It is furnished with neither a mud guard nor a gear case and both are absolutely indispensable to one's comfort, owing to the dampness of the climate and the muddiness and dust of the roads; while the wood rims and single tube tires, if a smash occurs, cannot be repaired in any but the largest cities and this means unnecessary delay and expense. The brakes, as a rule, are not half so powerful as they should be. Altogether, American machines, if I can judge by those brought over, are really fair weather wheels, scarcely practical touring carriages. But no matter what wheel you ride, do not fail to fit it with good brakes—if you are going to Switzerland the pneumatic is essential for pleasure—mud-guards, and a gear case, which should be made, not of celluloid, rubber, or leather, but of metal; if weight is increased, so is your comfort. Every machine must be furnished by law with a lamp and bell. The lamp must be lighted a short time after sunset; otherwise one subjects oneself to a fine. Every machine must also have a maker's number stamped on some undetachable part of the frame, for identification by customs officers. It is also a good thing to have a plate bearing your name and address affixed to it. This is compulsory for the natives of most European countries, and foreigners touring without it may find themselves exposed to annoying inquiries the police. A rubber coat or cape or mackintosh of some sort, should invariably be carried.—From "How to Cycle in Europe," by Joseph Pennell in Harper's Magazine for April.

The Enemy is Ours!

The grippe usually leaves the sufferer in a very feeble condition, with a persistent cough and other premonitory symptoms of pulmonary affection. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup promptly administered at the beginning of an attack of grippe, will forestall that dangerous enemy to life—consumption. Mrs. Maggie Tulga, Ironton, Ohio, says: "It affords me much pleasure to hear testimony to the merits of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I had been a sufferer from the grippe for a week, I tried a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and after taking it, was completely cured of the dreadful cough and disease. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

MONUMENT FUND

A Big Benefit for the Memorial

HELD IN BOSTON WITH GOVERNOR PRESENT.

General Booth Visited Boston Yesterday.

Boston, March 28.—At the benefit of the Maine memorial monument fund last night at the Boston theatre, about $2500 were realized. The occasion produced a great exhibition of patriotic feeling, the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," in which the audience voluntarily joined, being especially stirring. His excellency, Governor Wolcott, Adjutant General Dalton and other members of the staff were among the distinguished spectators in the boxes.

The 50th anniversary of spiritualism was observed by large meetings morning, afternoon and evening.

General Ballington Booth, commander-in-chief of the American volunteers, visited Boston Sunday at the invitation of the Boston division, and addressed an audience which filled Tremont temple to overflowing. Mrs. Booth, his wife, spoke to the convicts in the state prison at Charlestown at the morning service.

SUSPECT IN CUSTODY.

Schenectady, N. Y., March 28.—Detective Docherty, who has been working on the murder of George H. Blodgett ever since it occurred in this city Dec. 3, believes that at last he has found the key to the mystery. Mr. Blodgett, who was the patent attorney for the General Electric company, was shot by a burglar while defending his property, and died two days later. A reward of $5000 offered by the company brought a score of detectives to this city. They all worked in vain, however, for apparently there was not the slightest clue. All gave up the task except Docherty, and he believes now that when he had William, alias "Buck," Davis arrested in Troy he landed a participant in the crime.

Davis is a notorious crook and burglar, and it is known that he was in Schenectady the day before the murder was committed. He was arrested on a bench warrant charging burglary and larceny on May 14, 1891. The crime was the blowing up of a safe at Greenwich. The real reason for his arrest, however, was that the evidence against him in the Blodgett murder had become so strong that Docherty thought he would put him in a place where he could place his hands on him when he wanted him.

URGED TO STAY OUT.

Saco, Me., March 28.—A mass meeting of the strikers in the York cloth mill was held Sunday to take action in regard to returning to work this morning. Chairman Larrabe advised the textile workers to stay away, and expressed himself as confident that the strikers would win, if they remained out a few weeks longer. He advocated a continuance of the strike until the corporation management made some concessions.

Meetings of the dressers' and slashers' unions were held, and a vote was taken not to go back to work.

EFFECT OF A GALE.

South McAllister, I. T., March 28.—A terrific wind storm swept over the country between this place and Lehigh and Colgate Saturday. Four farmhouses were demolished and the occupants of three of them are reported to have been killed, among them being James Seafoam, wife and three children. Passengers arriving from Lehigh state that in the country southeast of here the tornado did great damage and that many are reported killed and injured.

GOSSIP OF NATIONAL GAME.

The Cincinnatis will play in Texas cities this week.

Ganzell, the former catcher of the Bostons, will manage a team in the Central Massachusetts league this season.

Pitcher Dowd will not report for duty with the Brooklyn club until after he graduates from the Harvard medical school in June.

Pitcher Pittenger of the Bostons speaks highly of Clinton Severs, who is to play first base for Fall River, also of Grant Thatcher, who is to catch for Brockton.

The Cincinnati writers are extremely eulogistic of the new men of their team—Third Baseman Steinfeldt and Catcher Woods. The latter is pronounced superior to Schriver.

Walter Brodie's throwing arm is in very bad shape. He has left the Pittsburgs at Little Rock, and will put in 20 days at Hot Springs, undergoing a special spraying treatment for the arm.

Hawley, the Cincinnati twirler, is holding out for more money. The management refuses to accede to his demands, and Buck Ewing declares that Hawley must sign at once or be left out in the cold.

SHOT IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Southbridge, Mass., March 28.—Napoleon Duquette was shot and killed by Walter S. Pratt, after the latter had been assaulted and severely beaten by Duquette in the house of Joseph Boucher, where Pratt went to look for a stolen harness. Pratt, after being examined by Judge Bartholomew, was removed to his home, the justice deciding that the shooting was in self-defense.

DECIDED ON A FOUL.

Red Bluff, Cal., March 28.—The fight between "Young Peter Jackson" of Denver and Griffo, the Australian champion, came to an end in the fourth round by the decision being given to Griffo on account of an alleged foul of "Jackson." It was stated after the fight that "Jackson" was really Joe Gans of Baltimore, but this is doubted by sporting men.

Fine job printing done at this office.

MRS. RORER

the well known cooking expert, lecturer and authority on pure food, says: "Cottolene is a pure and unadulterated article, and a much more healthful product than lard, and as a substitute for the same I heartily recommend it."

COTTOLENE

is pure vegetable oil combined with wholesome beef suet, and is unequaled for shortening and frying purposes. It makes your food light, appetizing, digestible.

The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

LABOR MATTERS

THE LABORER'S WAR.

SHALL THE POOR LONGER FIGHT THE BATTLES OF THE RICH?

The Only Justifiable War Is That of the Oppressed Against the Oppressor—The Latter Is United the World Over; Why Not the Former Also?

[Special Correspondence.]

A few days ago I listened to an address from a young colored man before an audience of thoughtful men and women, where he acquitted himself remarkably well. He made a strong plea for the obliteration of the color line between laborers. He showed that unless the white labor unions were willing to fraternize with the black people working in the same trades they must all sink into a condition of hopeless slavery nearly as bad as that from which his race had been rescued.

It seemed to me that the young speaker struck the key to the situation, which cannot be too strongly emphasized. The interests of the working people are the same the world over. Their common cause is of more importance than any other issue that can possibly arise. Difference in race, religion, nationality, are minor matters they must be willing to forget and clasp hands over the one cause common to all or give up the struggle for an opportunity to live as human beings should live.

The capitalists, the great moneyed men of the world, understand this perfectly well. So well do they comprehend the fact that already they are practically one. Observe closely, and you will perceive that the money powers of the different nations differ very little on questions of a national, religious, philosophical or even of a strictly political nature. They simply watch each other like hawks to see that one does not get an undue financial advantage of the other. They realize that no question on earth is of as much importance to them as their economic hold on the world. They know, also, that the common people do not realize the solidarity of their own interests and that it is very easy to intensify their differences and keep them fighting with each other over nonessentials. They are perfectly well aware of the sort of stones to fling among them in order to keep them engaged in destroying one another.

It is pitiful to see the faith that the working people put in the importance of their little differences and how little they realize that the "bread and butter question," the economic question, the question of how to live at all, lies at the bottom of every other question. They are so loyal in their patriotism and so innocently trust that this virtue is shared by all their good countrymen, rich and poor alike. They guard their religion so devotedly, as though it mattered to the exploiters of the earth after what form they worshiped. And that old prejudice, born of the superstitious times when everything strange or foreign was feared or hated is still cherished with a faithfulness worthy of a better cause. For it they turn away from the worker of another color who needs help and who is able to help. For it they follow political leaders into faraway paths, where they lose themselves in a labyrinth of sophistries which bring up nowhere. And therefore it is that the one power which we have to fear is well organized and ready for work in any direction, while we are scattered, distrustful of each other and unable to resist their encroachments.

The critical situation between the United States and Spain illustrates this truth very strongly. The diplomatic action, or, rather, inaction, of the leaders in the two countries proves that principle has nothing whatever to do with a war should one occur, for if love of justice and a desire to defend the helpless is the incentive, why have we waited so long? If ever interference were justifiable, it is in this instance, where women and children, the sick and the wounded, the old and the helpless, have been treated with a ferocity that would put to shame the most savage tribes of the most savage ages. If the honor of the nation is to be the cause, why have we waited so long? American citizens have been insulted over and over again and American rights trampled upon. If Spanish rapacity and cruelty need punishing, why have we waited so long? Why have we waited until an expensive warship is blown to atoms and 250 lives have been sacrificed thereby before we move?

Even now there will be no war if there are greater values at stake than those involved already, for with the great capitalists of the world there are no national boundaries, no national interests. This may be a startling statement to make, but I believe it is true. They together compose a power that is neither English, German, French or American, and the interests of neither country are considered when compared with the interests of their values which are centered in all lands wherever labor power and natural resources exist. While there is nothing to be gained by a war and much to be lost in the way of the unsettling of values, of stocks, bonds, etc., there is little likelihood of war, unless—which is not likely—the sentiment of the people should rise to an overwhelming force. If for any reason the leading money kings of the world desired a war, an excuse would be very quickly found. Race prejudice, patriotism, superstitious hatred, any of the emotions always swelling to the surface of the common people, would be appealed to, and the poor working folks of two countries would be set to work butchering each other. But no money lord or politician would get where he would be hurt.

It is a terrible thing to think that the poor workers of this country should be sent out to kill and wound the poor workers of Spain merely because a few leaders may incite them to do so. If there are men brave and strong and good enough to go to Cuba and help the Cubans to gain their liberty, who will drive the mistaken soldiers of Spain, who are themselves poor and are only killing at their rulers' command, out of the island and then let them go and also come home and let the Cubans arrange their own affairs, I would say, "God speed!" But a war that is to be waged to the verge of destruction, that will blacken and ruin the land and sacrifice countless numbers of lives of innocent people for the sake of a big gunboat or even for the sake of the poor soldiers sacrificed with it, who could not be brought back to life by it, I deeply hope will not come to pass. I wish the common soldiers on one side would send such a message as the soldiers of the commune in 1871 sent to the common soldiers of the Prussian army. In these days it might be answered in a greater, a higher, spirit than it was then.

The workers on one side of a sea or a river can conceive of no laudable excuse for hating and wanting to murder the workers on the other side of it. They are the producers of the world's wealth, and they are all suffering alike from a common wrong. They have but one genuine enemy on earth, and this is the united money power that is fleecing them systematically wherever they are. When they once realize this and refuse to fight for the property of the rich, for the wounded honor of some petted parasite, for the possession of territory out of which capital may wring fresh tribute, for the defining of a boundary line that signifies nothing to any one except a few fleecers, wars will cease, for the world's great men will not declare war when they see that no one will fight them. They do not want wars that must be waged personally—they only fight by proxy. It is one thing to get up a quarrel in which millions of common men are sacrificed and millions of dollars can be "made" and quite another to precipitate a struggle that must be fought out by oneself.

No, the only laudable, justifiable kind of war that can ever be waged again is one of the oppressed against the oppressor, of the producers against their exploiters, the slaves against the tyrants. Even such a war, let us hope, need never be. Intelligence has spread over the world so rapidly, so widely, that this mighty and vital question of the right of labor to its own productions may be settled peacefully. If the workers of the world will awake to the fact that their interests are the same, and if they will refrain from quarreling with one another about the color of their skin, the places where they happened to be born, the political and religious faiths of their grandfathers, it will be. For rulers and exploiters who will not fight their battles unless they can do it with substitutes will not fight the common people if they can find none among them who will do it for them.

It is not necessary that the people all agree as to theories and remedies, for that would imply that some among them must be hypocrites or that they should crush down their honest convictions. But it is necessary that they have for each other's opinions the utmost tolerance. It is above all necessary that they recognize that the needs, aspirations and wrongs of the people in all other nations are similar to their own and that if anybody must be killed it isn't that kind of people.

Don't, workingmen, be too anxious to load yourself up with killing machines and march away to kill a lot of poor fellows just like yourselves. If you feel the inspiration to help the Cubans, go and do just enough killing to accomplish your purpose—no more. Then come home.

LIZZIE M. HOLMES.

A "Living Wage."

In communities where wages are lowest and hours of labor longest ignorance and pauperism, crime and immorality, are concomitant evils. Where a fair equivalent is paid for labor the status of the community is higher and the town or city is called prosperous. When wages fall below the "living wage" limit, strikes and riot follow. The brutes that society creates it imprisons or strangles for self preservation. When wages sink below the minimum, the result is mental and physical dwarfs. When the workman receives enough to sustain himself and family, his entire neighborhood is benefited. It is the wage of the worker which gives the channels of trade a healthy tone. Without a rate of wages sufficient to maintain himself, the worker becomes a nonconsumer.—Samuel Gompers.

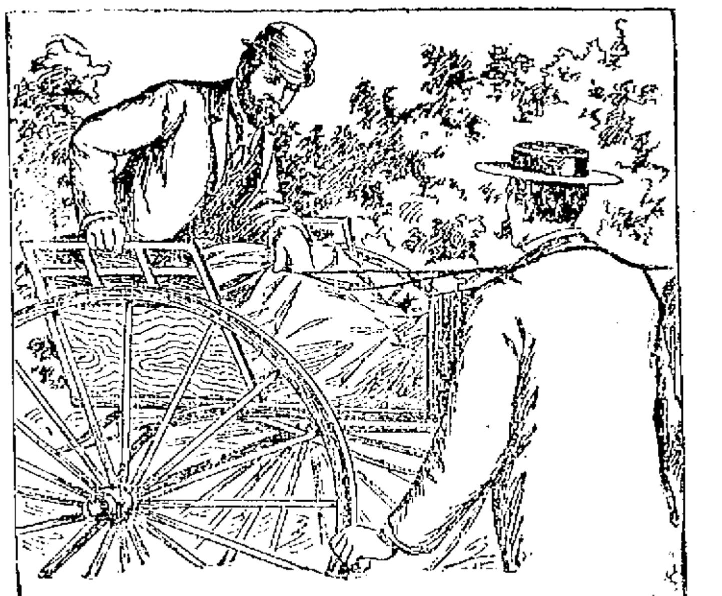
Pulling Together.

It would appear that from now on labor troubles in the silk industry at Paterson are to be no more. A federation of manufacturers and employees has been established, and many of the leading firms doing business in the silk city are identified with the new movement. The main object of the federation is the settlement of labor difficulties in a businesslike manner. The ribbon weavers and the broad (piece goods) weavers have been instrumental in bringing about the success of the federation.

The plan and scope of the new organization embraces provisions for sick and death benefits and also a system under which employees incapacitated by age can be pensioned. A cardinal principle of the federation is, "A fair day's work for a fair day's pay."

Diseased Industrial Life.

There is one department of life which is still far from the kingdom of heaven—our industrial life, our life of buying and selling, is still on the old basis. The relation between employed and employer is still largely one of brute force. We can no longer, indeed, buy our men and drive them to their tasks with the whip, but we can and do hold over them the almost equally brutal power of the purse and threaten them with starvation. The industrial war which is going on, the conflict between masters and men, is a symptom of our diseased industrial life. We can never have peace until we place our business life upon a Christian basis.—Rev. A. S. Crapsey.



A city official of Elizabeth, N. J., consulted a physician in the country, where he was spending his vacation, about a chronic dyspepsia with which he had been a good deal troubled. It took the form of indigestion, the food not becoming readily assimilated. After prescribing for some time, the physician finally told him he would have to be treated for several months with a mild laxative and corrective—something that would gradually bring back his normal condition without the violent action of drastic remedies. A little later he sent to the Doctor a box of

Ripans Tabules

and wrote him what he understood the ingredients to be and the Doctor forthwith pronounced the formula a good one and just what was needed in the case.

STRONG AGAIN! WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sex-ine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 317 CENTRAL STREET.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $16 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Rubber Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Not open Evenings.

$5 to $10 a Set

[illegible] Painless Dentists, Rooms 28, 30, 32, Runels' B'l'g, cor. Merr'k & Bridge

BICYCLES.

$19.50.

Never before have we been able to offer such a fine wheel for so little money. The stock, finish and easy running qualities of these machines equal any $50 wheel made. If you want a real good wheel at the extremely low price, we would advise your seeing this machine.

RING'S BICYCLE STORE, 221-231 DUTTON STREET

Banner Market

AND BUTTER HOUSE,

68, 72, 74 PRESCOTT STREET.

Our Butter Department is the Pride of Lowell, Having No Equal.

10 different Vermont Creameries. 5 lb. boxes $1.25, 20 lb Tubs 20c. lb. 5 lb. boxes Dairy $1, 20 lb. tubs 18c. lb. Fully 20 per cent. saved by trading with us on butter. 100 Fresh Eggs $1, every egg warranted. Duck Eggs 30c. dozen, Geese Eggs. Full Cream Cheese 10c. lb. Mild and new 10c., rich and old 10c. Old English Strong Cheese 10c. Raspberries, Strawberries, Golden Drop Apricot Preserves, 5 lb. pails 40c. 5 lb. pails Currant or Apple Jellies 12c.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

3 cans Peaches 25c.
3 cans Tomatoes 25c.
3 cans Corn 25c.
3 cans Pine Apples 25c.
3 cans Marrow Peas 25c.
3 cans Raspberries 25c.
3 cans Marrow Squash 25c.
3 cans Rolled Oats 25c.
3 packages Buckeye Oats 25c.
10 lbs. Rye Flour 25c.
10 lbs. Graham Flour 25c.
10 bars Laundry Soap 25c.
7 bars Lenox Soap 25c.
3 bottles Lemon Extract 25c.
3 bottles best Vanilla Extract 25c.
5 lbs. Turkey Prunes 25c.
5 lbs. 3 Crown Raisins 25c.
3 lbs old Fashioned Dried Apples 25c.
3 doz. Blood Oranges 25c.
3 doz. Lemons 25c.
5 lbs. Turkey Dates 25c.
3 bottles Mustard 25c.
3 mugs Mustard 25c.
3 bottles Ketchup 25c.
4 bottles Chow Chow 25c.
1 bottle new Maple Syrup 25c.
4 bottles new Maple Syrup 75c.
1 gal. can New Maple Syrup 75c.
1 qt. Pea Beans 5c.
1 pq. Pea Beans 35c., bush. $1.35.

We have the best 25c. Tea in Lowell. We defy all to produce so fine a flavor or so good a cup of Tea for 25c. pound as we now sell for the money.

Old Government, Java and Mocha Coffee 25c. pound. A fine Coffee in the cup, cannot be equalled in Lowell, fine flavor and body.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY

Fore quarters Lamb 5c. lb.
Hind quarters Lamb 8c. lb.
Lamb Chops 10c. lb., 3 lbs. for 25c.
[illegible] cuts of Beef from the choicest corn fed beef.
Roast Beef 5c., 8c., 10c. 12c.

Boiling Beef 3c., 5c.
Corned Beef 3c., 8c., and Cabbage free with Corn Beef.

Our Vegetable Department contains all the new and rare kinds. Egg plants, Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Strawberries, Celery, Radishes, Dandelions, Beet, Spinach, Green Kale, Golden Wax Beans, String Beans, New Celery from Florida, New Celery from California, New Beets, New Carrots, New Parsnips, Lettuce, Rhubarb, Spanish Onions, Bermuda Onions, New Scallions, New Leeks, Boston Head Lettuce, Arlington Large Lettuce, Lowell Lettuce in dirt, Parsley, Water Cresses, Cucumber and any and all that the markets of Boston and New York can furnish.

100 bushels mealy White Potatoes 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.
100 bushels Snowflake Potatoes 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.
100 bushels North Star 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.
100 Kennebunk Hebrons 90c., 25c. pk.
100 bushels Yellow Danver Onions 90c., 25c. peck.
50 bushels Red Onions 75c. bushel, 25c. peck.
25 bushels Blood Beets 75c. bushel peck.
15 bushels Turnips 20c. bushel peck.
John P. Squire's Sugar Cured Ha regular price 10c.
20 lb. pail Lard $1, regular price
Are you looking for the best dinn
Do you want to get the best di Lowell?
Turkey 12c. to 15c. lb.
Chicken 12c. to 18c. lb.
Choice Fowl 10c. to 15c. lb.
Choice Capon Chicken 15c. lb.
Choice Broilers Chicken 15c. l
Choice large Chicken to roast 15c. lb.
Choice Duck, Geese, Grouse
75 different kinds of Fish, Lo Clams in shell, Oysters, large Ros Salmon, Pickerel, Trout, White F ibut, Cod, Haddock Salt an Fish of all kinds.

A CONVENTION OF HUGUENOTS.

INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF HUGUENOT SOCIETIES TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK CITY DURING APRIL.

[Copyright, 1898.]

A preliminary organization of the Huguenot Society of America was effected at the home of John Jay, in New York city, on April 12, 1883, and this was made permanent on May 29 following by the co-operation of about 60 ladies and gentlemen of Huguenot descent. At present the membership of the resident society is 300, but there are many thousands in the United States to be regarded as honorary members. There are similar associations in England, France, Prussia and Holland, all naturally affiliated in purpose, and in April this year there is to be a congress of these various bodies—historical in their intent, but completely patriotic for obvious reasons—in New York.

The history of the Huguenots is the tale of a tragedy of 150 years' duration, a blighting, remorseless persecution covered with a trail of blood, one that does not find its parallel in the pagan persecutions of a Gallienus or the Diocletian era, to which the butcheries of the bullet headed Nero, who tore the tongues out of Christians, crucified them, mangled them with the wild dogs of Lydia and the lions of the desert and burned them at the post, only can compare and is not equaled by the demoniac persistency of the sultans who have sat on the Mohammedan throne of Turkey or the Spanish atrocities in Cuba.

The origin of the name is uncertain and obscure. One derivation is from Hugons, a gate of the city of Tours, France, at which these Protestants held some of their first assemblies; another from "Eine nos," the initial words beginning their constant declaration of religious freedom, and a third from eignos, meaning a "confederate."

Professor Mahn, in his "Etymologische Untersuchungen," who quotes 15 different derivations, suggests the word Hugues, the name of some conspirator or heretic, from which it was formed by the addition of the French diminutive ending "ot." The "Dictionnaire de Trevoux" presupposes or assumes it originated from the habitual hiding in secret places and the appearing at night of these unfortunates, similar to the antics of King Hugon, the great hobgoblin of France.

The peace of St. Germain (1570) guaranteed the Huguenots liberty, and the king's sister was given as wife to Henry of Navarre. The leading Protestants were invited to Paris to the nuptials on the 18th inst., where, six days later, Aug. 24, St. Bartholomew's day, 1572, a general massacre of Huguenots was attempted at the instigation of the queen mother, that terrible creature of bigotry, Catherine de' Medici. The tolling of the matin bell of St. Germain l'Auxerrois was the signal to begin with the assassination of the venerable Admiral de Coligni.

At that time one-fifteenth of the population of France was Huguenot, but their ranks included more than ten-fifteenths of the intelligence, the virtue, the probity, the thrift and the industry of the kingdom. Six hundred of the French nobility were among the 20,000 that perished by the knife and dagger on that fatal day and the weeks following, when the slaughter continued throughout the breadth and length of the land.

There is nothing in art or literature that tells a more plaintive story of this historical incident than the painting by Sir John Everett Millais entitled "The Huguenot" (1852), the lovers standing in the shadow of the wall while she is attempting to bind the white sash about his arm that will be a badge of protection on the coming dreaded morrow, but which he, loving honor as much as he does the fair girl, refuses to allow, clasping her dear hands, and preferring to be known as he is when his coreligionists are to be hunted like wild beasts of the field.

The advent of Henry of Navarre (Henri IV) in 1589 revived the hopes of the Huguenots. With him as their leader they battled against the Holy League formed by the Guises and Philip II of Spain. The king gave formal recognition to both religions by his famous edict of Nantes, securing liberty of profession to the French Protestants, on April 13, 1598.

Louis XIV on Oct. 22, 1685, crowned his occupancy of the throne by an act of infamy and issued his revocation of the edict of Nantes. This was the last fatal blow to the Huguenots. Five hundred thousand of them took refuge in foreign countries. From that time until 1771, the accession of Louis XIV, their cause was completely broken in France, though there is the stirring story of the fighting religious peasants under the name of "Camisards" in the wild mountains of the Cevennes. The one alternative left to them was self exile.

Large numbers found their way across the Atlantic to America, the settlers going principally to Pennsylvania, Delaware and the Carolinas, while a few found homes in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and some in New Amsterdam and about the shores of Long Island sound.

But there had been previous attempts at finding a refuge beyond the seas. Many had departed for North America before the revocation. As early as 1555, 65 years before the Mayflower reached Plymouth rock, De Coligni endeavored without success to establish a colony in Brazil. De Villegagnon landed with a mixed expedition of Catholics and Huguenots on a rocky islet in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. In 1562 an expedition under the Huguenot leader Jean Ribau (or Ribault) landed on the banks of St. Johns river, Florida, and erected there a stone pillar to mark the claim of possession taken in the name of the king of France. Ribau cruised along the Florida coast and explored it from St. Augustine to Hilton head. South Carolina, where nearly three centuries later an American Huguenot admiral, Dupont, won a victorious battle in defense of liberty and the Union. This expedition of 1562 ended in disaster.

The Huguenots were the Puritans of France, and in America they met and fraternized with the Puritans of England and Holland, as they had done in "the old countries."

South Carolina was the favorite resting place, and a large number of the foremost families in that state are of Huguenot extraction. Charleston and its suburbs reflect their character, and the society of this southern city is controlled by the element which is properly one of the most exclusive in the world. But wherever they settled they were noted for severe morality, expansive charity and politeness and elegance of manners.

Of seven presidents who directed the deliberations of the congress of Philadelphia during the Revolution, three—Henry Laurens, John Jay and Elias Boudinot—were of Huguenot parentage, and that race gave to the supreme court of the United States its first chief justice.

In Pennsylvania the refugees, who came principally between 1704 and 1776, were absorbed, Germanized not only in speech and thought, but also in name, and there has been the transformation of Huguenot patronymics such as Le Clerc into Klerike, La Croix to Kruez, D'Ange to Engels, Botemont to Buttmann, Michelet to Mickley, Du Champ to Dushong, Le Fevre to Faber, Vetturin to the German Wotring and the English Woodring, one of the strangest metamorphoses being of La Forge to Schmidt.

But there remain at least a thousand families who have preserved the original integrity of their names, such as Bontaux, Huguelet, Fouquier, Fonchon, Bayard, Rutan, Marquis, Mathiot, Grosjean, Coutonir, Bartiste, De Bonneville, Le Roy, Degrange, Dupont, Lagean, Dravo, Marchand, Hugins, Imbert, Duche, De la Plaine, Cresson and Brunot.

They did not settle in the Keystone State in organized communities apart from the rest of the inhabitants, as they did at New Rochelle, in New York; Oxford, in Massachusetts; East Greenwich, in Rhode Island; Manniktown, in Virginia, or in the colonies of the Santee.

A famous Huguenot was Peter Minuit, ex-governor of New Netherlands, who in 1638 was the leader of a Swedish colony in Delaware and afterward first governor of Pennsylvania. He died in Port Christina in 1641.

In New York city the Huguenot is represented in the Goelet, Gallatin, Jay and other families. The Huguenots of South Carolina and Massachusetts exhibit under diverse conditions the vitality and vigor of their common characteristics. The New England Bowdoin gave his services to his country and his fortune to science and learning. He founded a college, the first of its kind, and organized the first humane society. The South Carolina Marion and his men were the romantic figures of the Revolution. Bold riders, hard hitters, impetuous fighters, but generous and forgiving to a fallen foe, their sufferings were forgotten and their wrongs not recalled in the hour of triumph.

SIR JOHN MILLAIS' FAMOUS PAINTING "THE HUGUENOT."

THE DECADENT DONS AND DONNAS.

AN ETHNOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE SPANISH RACE. A PROBLEM AMONG THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

BY COUNTESS ANNIE DI MONTAGUE.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The Spanish as a nation are a curious ethnological problem. Their characteristics are peculiarly their own, their nature complex and difficult to analyze. The Spaniard has but little affinity with the Anglo-Saxon and was designated by Sir Philip Sidney as "the child of hell and the ally of the devil." Needless to say, throughout the march of centuries the type has remained intact, the veneer of civilization being but a mask hiding the latent savagery beneath.

The strangely complex nature of this people may be largely attributed to the various vicissitudes of conquest, the invasion of foreign hosts bringing with it the consequent admixture of several distinct races, first the Iberians, then the Celts and Basques and later on the Romans and the Saracens. These graftings of alien stock may almost be likened to a geological formation, one stratum being superimposed upon another. The Spaniards are, in fact, conglomerates. It is, however, to the Romans that their predominant traits may be traced.

The aboriginal inhabitants were the Iberians, who derived their origin from Africa. After Rome had subdued almost the entire world in her octopus embrace her legions, drunk with victory, were sent to the peninsula and soon vanquished the half savage inhabitants. The Romans remained in possession 400 years and imposed their religion, their civilization and their language upon the Iberians. In fact, Spain became completely Latinized.

Emasculated by centuries of luxurious living, Rome's warlike instincts were lulled to sleep. She had attained the pinnacle of her glory and deemed herself invincible. While the Ostrogoths were conquering the once empress of the world the Visigoths brought their barbarian hosts into Spain, and the people fell an easy prey to their military prowess. These Teutonic hordes established a magnificent empire in the peninsula and, as they were Christians, sustained the priestly supremacy inaugurated by the Romans. To this preservation of prestigial rule the domination of Spain by her religious rulers may be traced. This was the preliminary to the horrors of the inquisition. It was under Roderick that the Gothic power declined. The Moors traversed the strait of Gibraltar and poured their litigant army into Spain. These fanatic infidels, burning with the desire to propagate the new faith of Islamism, took possession and planted the banner of the crescent above that of the cross, where it paraded undisturbed for 750 years.

These enlightened usurpers brought with them secrets of artistic and commercial value and inoculated the love of learning. Their ships traded with foreign ports, and exchanges of commodities with the orient were frequent. Under the Saracenic ascendency Spain attained a civilization which has never been equaled before or since. The effulgence of her arts and arms was recognized everywhere. In fact, the Moslem domination was far more splendid than the Christian has ever been.

During the centuries of Arabic occupation there had been but scanty affiliation between the conquerors and the conquered on account of the difference in religion, which precluded intermarriage. Throughout the Mohammedan domination the Spaniards had clung obstinately to Catholicism, so firmly implanted by the Romans. The Moors were not nearly so fanatical in their religious propaganda as the Catholics, and under their beneficent rule the despised Jews were allowed immunity from persecution. It was during the Arabic regime that the institution of chivalry had its birth. It brought with it the exaggerated and superficial worship of woman, who, after all, was neither more nor less than a chattel; the preservation of a coercive religious policy and a supersensitive and stilted code of honor. Cruelty later on superseded the chivalrous instincts inculcated during this period. The invaders were finally driven away, and those who remained suffered spoliation and persecution. The bigoted priesthood, ever jealous of its prerogatives, was the prime factor in instigating the torture and extinction of the hated infidels. Dogma reigned, and in a few years the enlightenment spread by the learned Arabs was forgotten. The pall of darkest night settled over the land. As a climax of bigotry 5,000 manuscripts of inestimable value were burned by the primate of Spain in the public square of Granada. Priestly rule prevailed, and blind obedience to the mandates of the church was exacted. While other nations encouraged everything progressive Spain placed an embargo on all that tended toward it. National pride was lulled to sleep, martial spirit was dead, and a lethargic indifference crept over the inhabitants.

This state of affairs was somewhat mitigated with the accession of Ferdinand and Isabella, by whose union the kingdoms of Aragon and Castile became united. During their reign Spain had its renaissance, its golden age of prosperity, the glory of which was, however, obscured by the bigotry of the sovereigns, by whose authority the horrors of the inquisition were sanctioned. Through all of the centuries since the Roman usurpation the Spanish had bowed rather to the mandates of Rome than to those of the state. The latter was elevated above the crown. Both Ferdinand and Isabella were bigots. There was a riot of bloodthirstiness, and an auto da fe gave a pious believer as much pleasure as a bullfight. The history of the inquisition is the blackest blot upon Spain's besmirched escutcheon.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, Spain's fortunes in the fifteenth century were most brilliant, and her rank as one of the great powers of the world was fully established. She was at this time one of the most picturesque figures in Europe.

It was during the sovereignty of Ferdinand and Isabella that Columbus discovered America, which ranks as one of the most splendid achievements in history. The luster of this conquest was, however, dimmed by the rapacity and thirst for loire displayed by the rapacious conquerors. In the West Indies, Mexico and South and Central America the banner of Aragon and Castile floated. The cruel policy of extermination pursued against the unoffending savages and their so called conversion at the point of the sword fill one of the darkest pages in the annals of old Spain.

The new world became the treasure chest of Spain, her empty coffers being replenished with American gold.

Under Philip II the religious wars in the Netherlands were instituted. The Dutch finally won their freedom in the seventeenth century, the Portuguese also threw off the hated dominion of Spain, while France wrenched away the provinces on her border. The dismemberment of the kingdom was complete. During the Moorish ascendency the population had numbered 20,000,000. It had now dwindled to 6,000,000.

The star of conquest set, to rise no more. The glory of Spain was a thing of the past. One by one the splendid occidental jewels dropped from the crown, and only Cuba, the Philippines and a few inconsequential islands remained. The possessions in Mexico, Florida and Louisiana were wrested from the mother country, too weak longer to hold them in leash. The nation which had once inaugurated an aggressive policy was forced to accept peace.

In the eighteenth century a Bourbon king was seated upon the throne, only to be overturned by Napoleon Bonaparte, who drove the Bourbons out and enthroned his brother Joseph in their stead. The proud Spanish nobles ill brooked the plebeian usurper, whose reign was of short duration. With his overthrow the Bourbon line again asserted its supremacy.

The French regime had less effect upon Spain than any of the other foreign occupations. Ever since the reign of Philip II Spain's importance as a nation has been on the decline, and its industries and commerce have sunk to the condition of mediocrity. The wheels of progress have ceased to turn. The fog of inactivity, bigotry and ignorance has spread over the land once distinguished for the splendor of its achievements.

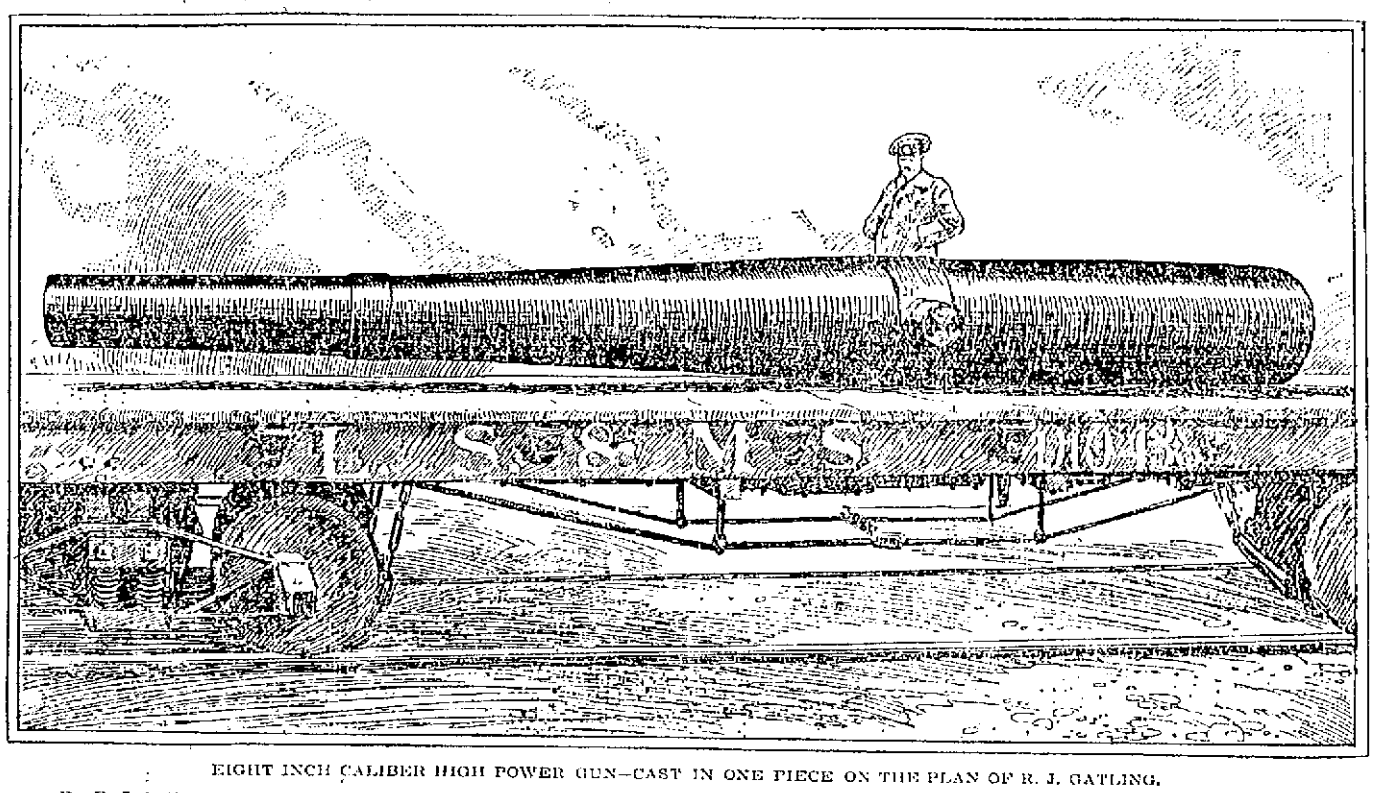
The prospect is not an encouraging one. The impoverished nobility reside in their tumble down castles, too proud to labor and too poor to keep up their ancestral state. Like Don Cesar de Bazan, they wrap their ragged cloaks about their emaciated forms and, steeped in lethargic indifference, are pictures of apathy and dull despair. Inaction rather than progress is their watchword.

The curious complexity of the Spanish character is due to the fusion of the blood of divers nations. They have, however, perpetuated the most ignoble traits of their mixed ancestry. In the modern Spaniard may be traced the jealousy instincts of the ancient Iberians, the barbarity and adventurous spirit of the Visigoths, the pride of race, the treacherous suavity and the elegance of manner of the Romans, tempered by the fiery, indomitable and haughty spirit of the Moors. The ineradicable prejudices, the duplicity, the treachery and the cruel vindictiveness of the latter day Spaniard are survivals of the era of bigotry and oppression instituted during the inquisitorial age. He also inherits the cupidity of those men who came to the new world and whose motto was "Booty." A certain exaggerated chivalry is still one of the dominant characteristics of this degenerate race. The exaggerated air of superiority, the sensitive pride, ever on the alert to avenge an insult, and the intolerance of aught but what they deem right and proper are due to this influence.

A remarkable fact is the solidarity of faith which has always been maintained intact. This religious intolerance has proved the bar to material progress. The mouldish teachings of the church have imbued the Spaniards with a brooding, secretive nature and an asceticism which cut them off from communion with other nations. To these qualities are added indecision, weakness and swagger. The Spaniard has always deemed it incumbent upon him to accentuate his superiority by the blatant blazonry of his prowess, which is not sustained by his valorous deeds. The history of Spanish conquest is that of superior numbers. They have always oppressed the weak and have been ungenerous and cruel toward a vanquished people. Has a nation of degenerates any chance of success against the sturdy courageousness of the descendants of those men who forced America from England against overwhelming odds? The watchword of the United States is progress. That of Spain is decadence.

DON CARLOS, PRETENDER TO THE THRONE OF SPAIN.

DR. GATLING AND HIS FAMOUS GUN.

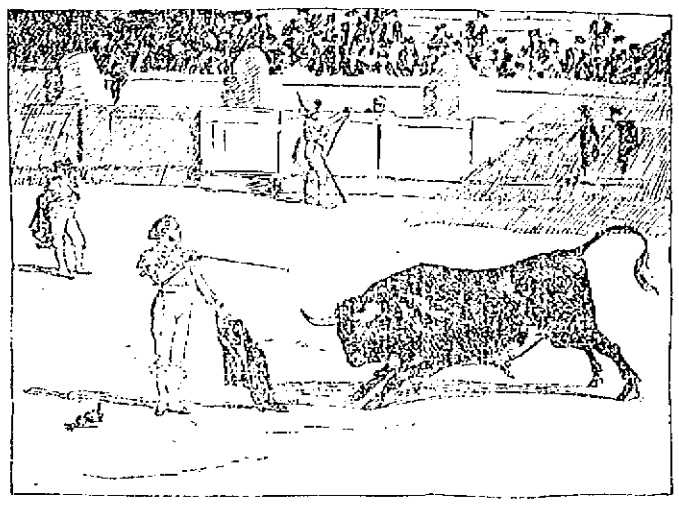


EIGHT INCH CALIBER HIGH POWER GUN—CAST IN ONE PIECE ON THE PLAN OF R. J. GATLING.

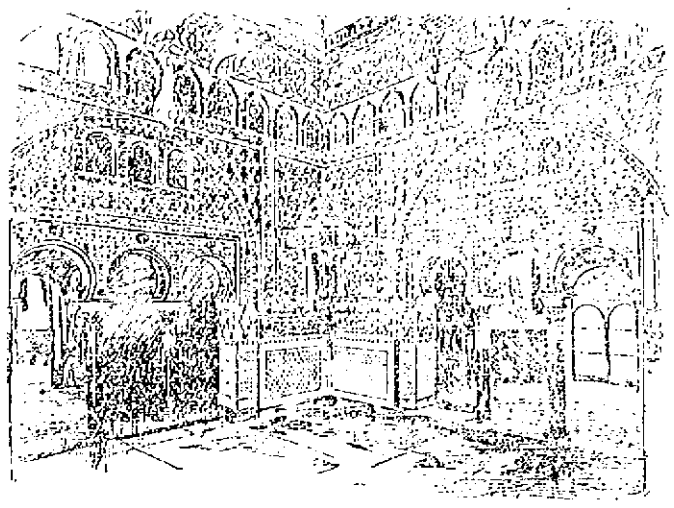
Dr. R. J. Gatling, inventor of the famous gun bearing his name, is now 80 years old. He was born near Murfreesboro, Hertford county, N. C. When 15, he was amanuensis in a law office; at 19 he taught school; at 20, a country merchant; at 21, the inventor of a seed sowing machine; at 30, a dry goods clerk in St. Louis; at 31, a graduate of the Ohio Medical college and a resident of Indianapolis. In 1854 he married, and three years later he had invented his steam plow.

In 1861 he gave to the world the great revolving battery gun which bears his name and which is capable of firing 200 shots a minute. Though of southern birth and proclivities, he was a Union man and gave to the United States government the result of his inventive genius. But the use of 12 of the guns by General Butler on James river, where he successfully resisted the Confederates, was the only instance of his aiding the north during the civil war.

The development of the quick firing guns, the French mitrailleuse and others, grew out of the gatling gun. The American inventor was brought to the notice of Louis Napoleon in 1863. Today Dr. Gatling's gun, in its perfected state, has been adopted by England, Russia, Austria and Turkey, in Europe, and by the oriental nations, Japan and China.



A SPANISH BULLFIGHT.



ALCAZAR, OR HALL OF AMBASSADORS, AT SEVILLE.

QUEEN OF THE GYPSIES.

In Kelso, Scotland, there has been crowned a new queen of the gypsies of Great Britain, America and Canada. Quaint, half mystic invitations were sent to Romanies in each of these countries bidding them to attend the coronation. The ceremonies gone through were the same which have been followed, almost without alteration, since the days of Robert Bruce, when the Romanies first settled along the Anglo-Scottish borders.

The new queen was chosen after a long interregnum and much dispute. She is the direct descendant and heir of Esther Fan Blythe, who, in July, 1843, was crowned queen and countess of all the Romanies at Kelso. There were several other claimants of the throne, all descendants of the deceased monarch, but the election resulted in a complete victory for Queen Esther. Her majesty is, like Queen Victoria, a great-grandmother and is said to be about 80 years of age.

The queen mounted her palfrey—a pure blooded animal, for gypsies have remarkable skill in horsefleish—and proceeded toward the crossroads at which coronations take place. Behind her rode or marched a procession of the Romany blood royal, all descendants of the famous King Charley Fan, who died in the early part of the century, and of the still more renowned King Johnny Fan, who, declares the ballad, fell in love with a noble gentile dame. The queen's uncle, Charles Blythe, acted as "crowner," and Martha and Esther, her little great-granddaughters, scattered rowan boughs and heather before the horse's feet. Two daughters and a granddaughter rode beside her.

At the crossroads a halt was made, and Esther received her crown, acknowledging the gift with a suitable speech. The crown, as preserved for centuries in the Fan family, consists of a plain band or circlet of silver, with a loop in front. In this loop is stuck a rose and a thistle, emblematic of Esther's sovereignty over the Scottish and English Romanies. The Scottish gypsies are looked upon as rebels and do not acknowledge the Fan family as their rulers.

The invitations were a leaf torn from the Kelso Chronicle, in which was a brief announcement that on Nov. 23 Esther Fan was to be crowned queen and countess of Little Egypt. Wrapped up in the printed paper was the dried head of a Scotch thistle with two leaves of American grass twined tightly around it.

A Successful Ship.

None of the big ocean vessels ever built on the Delaware has been more successful in braving the elements than has the Pacific Mail steamship City of Peking, which was launched at Chester on March 18, 1874, from the yard of John Roach. She has made over 100 voyages from San Francisco to Japan in the service of her owners. When she was launched, she was the largest vessel that had ever been constructed, barring the Great Eastern.

She is 0[illegible] feet long, 47 feet beam and 19½ feet depth of hold. Twelve captains and eight engineers have seen service on her since she commenced her transpacific trips. Of her orginal crew but one is now left—Cæsar Christian, who sailed in 1874 as quartermaster and who is still with the vessel in the capacity of steerage steward.

WORDS OF THE WISE.

Take care how you listen to the voice of the flatterer, who, in return for his little stock, expects to derive from you considerable advantage. If one day you do not comply with his wishes, he imputes to you 200 defects instead of perfection.—Saadi.

This is the law of benefits between men—the one ought to forget at once what he has given, and the other ought never to forget what he has received.—Seneca.

There is no education like adversity.—Disraeli.

Not education, but character, is man's greatest need and man's greatest safeguard.—Spencer.

If a man is worth knowing at all, he is worth knowing well.—Alexander Smith.

There is great ability in knowing how to conceal one's ability.—La Rochefoucauld.

It is always safe to take it for granted that as yourself so others are trying to do their best. Shortcoming is no sign of shortwilling. Sweetness is never whipped in.—J. F. W. Ware.

"Love never dieth." We learn this as a promise. We get, after such suffering as involves as it were a new birth and other faculties, to know it as experience.—George S. Merriam.

"God bless you" is the old fashioned summing up of sincere affection without the least smirk of studied civility.—George Eliot.

Health is the perfect balance between our organism, with all its component parts, and the outer world. It serves as especially for acquiring a knowledge of that world. Organic disturbance obliges us to set up a fresh and more spiritual equilibrium to withdraw within the soul.—Amiel's Journal.

If you wish to be held in esteem, you must associate only with those who are estimable.—Bruyere.

The greatest remedy for anger is delay.—Seneca.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CARD OF THANKS

The undersigned desire to convey their sincere thanks to the employees of the Merrimack Print Works for the beautiful floral tribute sent by them to be laid upon the bier of our beloved son, Thomas Pearson. For this and other acts of kindness and consolation in our sad bereavement we are deeply grateful and will ever remember the kind friends who showed such consoling sympathy in our affliction. Signed,
—John and Mary Pearson.

PLUMBING.

For all kinds of plumbing call at J. H. Barry, 49 Market street.

THOSE DOUBLE BOILERS

that we give away with a pound of 69-cent Tea. A new lot has arrived and they are going fast. Dickson Bros., the big tea dealers, 18 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

BURN WILSON'S COAL.

A trial of Roarke & Sullivan's coal will insure satisfaction. Telephone, 713-2. Prompt delivery.

GO TO GORMAN & SULLIVAN, TAILORS, 25 PALMER STREET, FOR A FIRST CLASS SUIT OR OVERCOAT.

The city civil engineers and their assistants are all working out of doors now, doing the surveying laid out by the street and sewer departments.

Charles Cowley is writing the "Siege of Charleston." In it will appear a picture of the monument to union sailors who lost their lives in a monitor by the explosion of a torpedo.

If you want to have solid comfort, call at Gaynor & Co.'s, and get a Morris chair with corduroy cushions for $4.99. Biggest bargain in the world. At 35 Prescott street.

One of the civil service commissioners says the chief engineer, in selecting a permanent foreman, will have the choice of selecting a man from the list of those who pass the civil service examination or from the list of call men.

William H. Ward has begun the construction of the canal bridge known as the Aiken street extension. It will require considerable night work, when the canal is drawn off, and must be finished by June 1.

Gorman & Sullivan, tailors, have opened a first class tailoring-establishment at 25 Palmer street, over millinery stores. They have a good stock of choice and well selected goods which they will make up in a first class manner at reasonable prices. Their goods are all bright, new, fresh and bought at spot cash. They employ none but first class Union journeymen and will gauranter entire satisfaction.

FAREWELL RECEPTION.

WILL BE TENDERED TO REV. F. K. STRATTON.

A farewell reception to Rev. F. K. Stratton, pastor of St. Paul's church, will be given on Wednesday evening. Members of the church and parish, the Sunday school, Epworth league and Junior league will join in the reception.

Some of the former pastors of the church are expected to participate in the program of exercises at the conclusion of the formal reception. As the

REV. FRANK K. STRATTON, Pastor of St. Paul's.

labors of the pastor have been in part such as to merit recognition, an invitation is extended to the pastors and their wives of other churches in the city, and such of their people and of the public who wish to join his parishioners in extending to him and family warmest sympathies and to bid him God speed as he leaves the city. The reception will be from 7.30 until 8 o'clock followed by brief remarks and music by the double quartette of the church.

DEATHS.

BARRY—Michael Barry, aged 11 years, died at his home, 527 Dutton street yesterday morning.

MATHEWS—Ida May Mathews, formerly of this city, died in Boston, Saturday, after a brief illness of pneumonia. She was 33 years old and was well known in Lowell.

WAGNER—Ann Wagner died at St. John's hospital Saturday at the age of 62 years. Deceased resided at 27 Union street.

FARRIS—Susie May, Farris, only daughter of John C. and Eva Farris, died Sunday at the home of her parents, 27 Fremont street, aged 6 years, 11 months and 10 days.

STOWELL—Jonas Stowell, an old resident of this died Saturday night at his late home, 23 Abbott street, aged 58 years. Deceased is survived by three sons and four daughters. The sons are ex-Police Officer Stowell, Christopher Stowell of Fall River, and George Stowell of Lowell. The daughters are Misses Mary, Katie and Esther Stowell.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 31 MERK ST.

STOVER'S STRIKE

Acted Upon By Trades and Labor Council.

RESOLUTION DENOUNCING MR. STOVER ADOPTED.

Important Meeting of Master Barbers Tonight.

A large attendance gathered at the fortnightly meeting of the Trades and Labor Council yesterday afternoon, at which the principal business was its action upon the strike at Stover's shoe shop.

A resolution and preamble containing a scathing denunciation of Mr. Stover and his methods was adopted by a practically unanimous vote. The preamble suggests that wages have been reduced from 40 to 70 per cent and that living wages are paid at the Stover factory. It also states that the employes of the factory were forced to strike, as all attempts to reach an amicable settlement were frustrated by Mr. Stover. It also charges that the rag tag element and bums have been urged to fill the strikers' places.

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Trades and Labor Council, appeal to all sister unions throughout the country to help these brothers and sisters, in this, their hour of need. Furthermore, that we notify all selling agents, shippers, packers, dealers and freight handlers that it is our desire to make this a fair shop.

The crafts mentioned in the resolution are all organized, and it is claimed that by refusing to handle Stovers' goods, it might assist the strikers in their fight.

The Bakers' label also received considerable attention and was the subject of a lengthy discussion. As a result the label committee was increased by five members with a view of visiting all non-union bake shops and inducing the proprietors to adopt the label. The committee was also instructed to make a tour of all the unions and impress upon the members the necessity of recognizing the label of all organized crafts. It is the intention to boom the label.

LITERARY NOTES.

Apropos of the change in the representative of Spain at Washington, it is recalled that to Senor Dupuy de Lome is due the credit for the acceptance by Spain of the International Copyright Act of 1891. This is the more worthy of remark because of the indifference on the subject displayed by his predecessor, and at one time by a certain minister of the United States at Madrid, who, when approached on the subject excused himself from activity in extending the field of operation of the law—the declared policy of his country—by saying that "the Gulf states did not want it," but "only a ring of Boston and New York publishers." His attention was promptly called to a circular of the Copyright League issued before the passage of the bill and containing a long list of Gulf state newspapers favorable to the reform; but the honor of bringing the two countries to an understanding did not fall to this representative of the Gulf states.

Senor de Lome having been a literary man himself, did not need to be reasoned with on the subject. Soon after his appointment, he entered heartily upon the work of bringing his country into the honorable arrangement and on the 10th of July, 1895, the proper declarations having been made by him, Spain was admitted to the benefits of our law in exchange for the benefits of hers, which, in the case of school books published in English and translated into Spanish for the South American trade, are something more than "a barren ideality."

HARD TO EXPLAIN.

IF THIS HAD OCCURRED ANYWHERE ELSE THAN LOWELL THERE MIGHT BE GRAVE DOUBTS ABOUT IT.

If this were published anywhere else but in Lowell, that is, if the statement given below went the rounds of the press, readers in Boston or New Orleans would not believe it. In the very nature of things, men and women will not believe that a simple little pill when the subject is in a serious condition. When it has that effect, when the party is a living witness, perhaps a neighbor, Lowell people at least, cannot possibly deny it—particularly so when investigation is courted. Now ask Mr. Martin Canning, who does at No. 9 Whiting street and see if he will not corroborate personally what he says publicly.

Mr. Martin Canning of No. 9 Whiting street, a young robust man, says: "In the fall of 1893 I was taken with backache, dizziness, headaches and the region of the kidney was sore to the touch. After a time the kidney secretions became dark and contained sediment. I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box at Ellingwood's & Co.'s, corner of Merrimack and Central streets. I took them as directed, and I give them the credit of curing me. I don't like to have my name in the papers and only that I am so grateful for my recovery, it would not be. But there are others, who knowing that I am cured, will be helped as I was."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by the Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's and take no substitute.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

NEW MUSIC HALL

W. H. HOODY, Manager.

THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK, and Tuesday and Wednesday.

HART'S BIG VAUDEVILLE CO.

In conjunction with Edison's wonderful

BIOSCOPE

Showing the U. S. Battleship Maine before and after the explosion, and several other pictures.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday and Saturday Matinee, March 31 and April 1 and 2.

Paul & Birch's Co.

Presenting the King of Farce Comedys

"THE THOROUGHBRED."

Specialties introduced between the acts.

There's That Peculiar

Something about our selections that proclaims them above the ordinary and wins at a glance your confidence and esteem. We see to it that the qualities and price strengthen that impression.

LOUIS ALEXANDER

IMPORTER and TAILOR.

65 CENTRAL STREET.

FINE LACES

and all other fabrics that require careful washing should be cleansed with

FAIRY SOAP

THE SOAP OF THE CENTURY.

Sold everywhere in three sizes—for the toilet, bath and laundry.

Made only by THE B. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York.

FAIRY

Cook, Taylor & Co.,

CENTRAL STREET.

We are now showing a full and complete assortment of

Ladies' Spring Garments

The newest, latest and most fashionable styles in Jackets, Capes, Suits, Skirts and Silk Waists. You are cordially invited to inspect our line, whether you are prepared to buy or not.

Dress Goods.

Everything that is fashionable and popular in Spring Dress Goods can by found here at prices less than elsewhere.

Dress Trimmings.

We offer the very latest novelties in Foreign and Domestic Dress Trimmings in Jet Lace, Braid and Ribbon.

Special prices in every department for Friday and Saturday.

LOOKS LIKE WAR!!

"The Yankees will make short work of it." "The Dons" to conquer our Navy

Competition's chances to BEAT our prices are on a PAR with

CHEERY NEWS ABOUT DRESS STUFFS.

Although Dress Goods and Silks of all kinds are advancing. We can conscienciously say that never in our history have we offered such values in High Class fabrics.

50c A YARD.

New Bayadiers, Indias, Serges, Henriettas and Silk and Wool Fancies, all new colors, new blues, new reds, new plaids, new drabs, new tans, new stripes, new greens, new checks, new weaves.

75c A YARD.

New Poplins, New Taffeta Poplins, New Henriettas, New Twills, New Novelties. All the latest colorings, blues, reds, modes, drabs, greens, etc., etc. See window display! worth $1.00 a yard.

85c A YARD.

Silk and Wool Poplins, Bayadiers, all the latest weaves in Novelties, Henriettas, Foules, Prunelles, Soliels, Artistic Colorings and Newest Self Colors, Bluette, Turquoise New Blue, Goblin, etc., etc. These are worth $1.25 yard.

Imported Pattern Suits.

Exquisite Pattern Suits in the most delicate weaves and tintings. Matelasse weaves are very popular. Silk and wool imported poplins, Scotch Silk and wool Suitings, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00 yard.

☞Skirts Made Free!

SILKS. We are opening up today our latest importations in Silks, Taffetas are very stylish. Plaids are in great demand. Stripes were never so much in demand. We have them all in a grand array of colorings. Prices never so reasonable, 50c, 75c and $1.00 are our popular figures.

☞Our Grand Easter Opening will occur on FRIDAY of this week. It will be the grandest ever attempted by us. An Inovation in openings, so to speak.

BON MARCHE DRY GOODS CO., MERRIMACK & KIR STS.

MALTOX MALTOX

Poor blood will low red corpuscles means general debility, loss of vigor, female troubles, headache, nervous exhaustion, palpitation, pain in the back, loss of appetite, angry at trifles, work is a burden. To overcome these symptoms, to restore vigor to the whole body, there is nothing that will take the place of MALTOX. It makes new blood, it feeds the nerve flame and, above all, it makes you well and strong. All druggists, 50 cents.

O'Donnell & Gilbride Co.

Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets.

Our Anniversary Sale and Opening Display

Was a Phenomenal Success. The Talk of the Town. Everyone Was Delighted.

And we sincerely thank our numerous friends and patrons for the very generous response.

The Carpet Man Says

Anticipating the advance in prices of Carpets he placed large orders early last fall and consequently we are in a position to offer our new stock of Carpets, in the very latest colorings and patterns at the same low prices at which we sold Carpets a year ago, notwithstanding the fact that carpets have advanced 15 to 25 per cent.

We have the best equipped department in the state and our stock contains all the newest colorings in Wiltons, Brussels, Tapestries, Moquettes, Velvets, Two-Ply and Three-Ply Ingrains. When you are looking for Carpets come and see us, we will save you money.

Mattings.

We have over 500 rolls of Matting in stock, comprising everything from the cheapest China to the finest hand painted Japanese Matting. For this week only we will sell best Cotton Warp Matting, 60c quality, at 45c per yard. Best Cotton Warp Matting, 50c quality, at 39c per yard. 100 rolls of China Matting, 13 1-2 and 15c quality, at 10c per yard.

Rug Department.

We wish to direct the attention of housekeepers or intending purchasers to our immense line of Rugs, all sizes, from the Door Mat to the largest Carpet Square.

Rugs in Carpet sizes have come to stay and our stock of these goods is choice and complete and we cordially invite inspection and comparison of same.

Window Shades.

We have recently made a gigantic purchase of Window Shades at prices so much lower than their market value that we are in a position to quote prices lower than any house in New England. A few lots follow:

American Holland Shades, all colors, 25c quality, 16c each. American Opaque Shades, all colors, 35c quality, 21c each. Finest dead finish Holland, all colors, 50c quality, 39c each. Best Cut Cloth Shades, all colors, 60c quality, 47c each. Best Oil Opaque Shades, all colors, 50c quality, 30c each. Lot of Fringed Shades, all colors, 35c quality, 24c each.

We are headquarters for John King & Son's celebrated Scotch Hollands, in all colors. We do not carry the Lonsdale Holland, which is only an imitation of the general Scotch and will not wear satisfactorily.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE CO.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS

At 112 Merrimack Street.

Entire stock to be closed out at auction, beginning Friday, March 25th at 10 o'clock a. m., and continuing day at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., and evenings at 7 o'clock until the entire stock is sold.

Dress Goods in black and colors, Novelties, Silks, Satins, Plushes and Velvets, Table Linens, Crashes, Napkins, Towels, Turkey Table Cloths, Chenille Table Covers, Prints, Ginghams and Domestics. Large line of Capes, Cloaks, Skirts and Ladies' Suits, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hosiery and Underwear.

This complete stock of Dry Goods will be sold to the highest bidder, beginning March 25th at 10 a. m. The early buyers will get the cream.

J. W. BRUCE Auctioneer.

CREDIT TO ALL

Spring Opening

Not for years has a Spring opened so full of promise of good, steady work for all hands and lots of it. The crisp air of renewed properity is abroad, the oncoming growing roar and bustle of returning good times can be heard by all.

Some people will leap forth fully equipped to meet the new and welcome conditions, but as usual, there will be others. The latter will be found when the rush comes, without being prepared to catch their share of this returning tide of dollars and cents.

Of these two classes, you are going to be in the first, aren't you? You propose to be in front—away up in front, close to the band, where all the fun is, where the business is, where the money is:

You know how much easier a well dressed man or woman secures one of these "way up in front" positions; you know the value of a well dressed appearance in the eyes of your neighbors, friends or employers. Of course you do, and that's why we want your trade and the trade of your family.

We Operate Five Big Stores

In five big cities, buy large quantities and sell large quantities, and can dress man, woman or child from top to toe.

We discount your future earnings, we offer you all the credit, time and accommodations you want; in short we offer you the use of the most liberal

Easy Payment System

In existence. We show the largest up-to date stock of

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing. Our line of Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, Capes, Suits, Skirts, and Waists.

Is considered very attractive and comprises garments to suit anybody's taste, fancy and pocketbook.

An ever important question with ladies is that new Easter Bonnet. We are prepared for this question, and the result of our careful planning is a magnificent display of Trimmed Hats at popular prices, ready for you to choose from.

Our line of $3 Shoes for Men and Women, as always, guaranteed.

Caesar Misch 78 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL.

THE SUN HAS
A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY TWO PAPERS IN LOWELL AND DOUBLE THE CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER AFTERNOON PAPERS.

THE LOWELL SUN

LOWELL'S GREATEST.
THE SUN LEADS ALL ITS LOCAL RIVALS IN SALES, IN PUSH, IN STYLE, AND IN INFLUENCE IT IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1898. | 8 PAGES 1 CENT

CONGRESSMAN JOHN SIMPKINS, of the 13th Mass. District, Who Died Suddenly Yesterday of Heart Disease.

EXTRA

A CABINET MEETING HELD

To Discuss the Situation With President This Morning.

Minister Woodford's Cables Say Spain Will Make Concessions—End of Hostilities in Cuba Will be Insisted Upon by the United States.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

gel5xigaiei suajAtdaylightisthwasm

Washington, March 28.—The special cabinet which was called at 10.30 today was largely devoted to the heading of the President's message sent to Congress at noon. Several minor changes were made in the wording of the message, and after it had been dispatched to the capitol some time was spent in the consideration of the late messages from Minister Woodford. Although the details of these despatches were not made public, it is known that they are reassuring in character and give a basis for belief that the present strained relations may yet be satisfactorily removed.

Although reticent as to the details a member of the cabinet said after the meeting today that the situation is more hopeful than three days ago.

It is undoubtedly true that Spain is willing to make important concessions to the United States and is willing to go even so far as to agree to withdraw her troops from Cuba on conditions which, if not satisfactory to this government are more liberal and conciliatory than anything hitherto received and clearly indicates a purpose to avoid war even if to attain that end she is willing to make sacrifices never before considered. Notwithstanding these hopeful signs, the situation has not yet passed the danger point nor is it believed that this government will accept any compromise that does not involve prompt cessation of hostilities even if the question of the future government of Cuba be left to future negotiations.

NAVAL RESERVE

Of New Jersey Selected for the Montauk.

NINETY FIVE MEN CHOSEN FOR THE CREW.

Cruiser Bought From South America.

Trenton, N. J., March 28.—Adjutant General Stryker received word from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt today to hold 95 of the New Jersey naval reserve in readiness to take the monitor Montauk from League Island navy yard to Portland, Me.

Governor Voorhees said today that the order from Washington for the transporting of the monitor is expected within two or three days. The ninety-five men have already been selected.

A CRUISER BOUGHT.

Berlin.—Lieut. Com. Niblack has returned from Kiel and states that he has conditionally purchased for the U. S. government a protected cruiser now building for the South American government. He is considering the purchase of another one.

CUT HIS THROAT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Hartford, Conn., March 28.—Richard N. Jones of the firm of Jones & Little, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor, doing the deed on Colt's dyke in a deserted spot. The head was nearly severed. He was a 32nd degree Mason, a past master of Hartford lodge and a Sir Knight of Washington Commandery.

LOHEAC RECALLED

Says He and Bram Expected $500 Each.

FOR BRINGING THE VESSEL INTO PORT.

Examined by District Attorney Jones.

Boston, March 28—Frank Loheac, who was called as a witness in the Bram murder trial last Friday and who was on the stand Saturday, was recalled this morning and the cross examination by Mr. French was continued. Witness said that when Bram spoke of heading the vessel for French Cayenne, witness protested saying he would get into trouble if he went there, as he had left France without permission.

Mr. French asked if at any time while on board the Fuller after the murders were committed the question of salvage was discussed.

Witness said the question had been discussed and they thought each should receive $500 for bringing the vessel to port. He said that since Saturday he had been allowed to associate with the other members of the crew in jail. The cross examination closed at 10 o'clock.

In the re-direct examination by District Attorney Jones witness said that although Brown said we had better throw the bodies overboard, Bram had made the remark only a few minutes before.

FLAG HOISTED.

Pekin, March 28.—The Chinese garrisons were withdrawn today from Port Arthur and Tat-Lien-Wan, Russians landing and hoisting the Russian flag on both places.

THE SUN LATEST

FIVE O'CLOCK.

WILD EXCITEMENT AT CAPITOL

On Presentation to Congress of the Maine Report and President's Message.

President in His Message Sets Forth Policy Followed and Duty of the Hour—Detailed Account of the Inquiry and Testimony on Which it is Based—Presented to Congress for Action—The Outcome Yet Uncertain.

Washington (House), March 28.—Except in the case of the inauguration of a president, no such crowds as surged through the corridors and stormed the galleries for admission have been seen at the capitol for a quarter of a century. Public interest in the findings of the board of inquiry appointed to investigate the disaster which sent one of Uncle Sam's noblest war vessels to the bottom of Havana harbor and sacrificed the lives of 260 brave American sailors, was at white heat.

At daylight this morning people were already seeking entrance to the capitol and hours before noon, when the two houses convened, the marble stairways were choked with pushing, jostling people pressing toward the galleries. Not an inch of space remained in the public galleries at nine o'clock, though long lines of people stretching down the stairways to the lower corridors continued to press forward. Within a few minutes after the reserved galleries were thrown open, they, too, were completely filled with the exception of those reserved for the diplomatic officials and families of the president and cabinet. On the floor there was almost as much excitement as in the galleries, although the full synopsis of the report, which was printed by the Associated Press this morning, has taken the keen edge off the anxiety with which the members awaited the reading of the official findings of the board. Upon the desk of the late Representative Simpkins of Massachusetts, who died suddenly on Saturday night, a wreath of Easter lilies, interwoven with tulips, crocuses and lilies of the valley, cast an air of sadness over the vast assemblage.

THE MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States:

For some time prior to the visit of the Maine to Havana harbor, our consular reports pointed out the advantages to flow from the visits of national ships to the Cuban waters, in accustoming the people to the presence of our flag as the symbol of good will and of our ships in the fulfillment of the mission of protection to American interests, even though no immediate need therefor might exist. Accordingly, on the 24th of January last, after conference with the Spanish minister, in which the renewal of visits of our war vessels to Spanish waters was discussed and accepted, the peninsular authorities at Madrid and Havana were advised of the purpose of this government to resume friendly naval visits at Cuban ports and that in that view the Maine would forthwith call at the port of Havana. This announcement was received by the Spanish government with appreciation of the friendly character of the visit of the Maine and with notification of intention to return the courtesy by sending Spanish ships to the principal ports of the United States. Meanwhile the Maine entered the port of Havana on the 25th of January, her arrival being marked with no special incident besides the exchange of customary salutes and ceremonial visits.

WAS UTTERLY WRECKED.

The Maine continued in the harbor of Havana during the three weeks following her arrival. No appreciable excitement attended her stay; on the contrary, a feeling of relief and confidence followed the resumption of the long interrupted friendly intercourse.

So noticeable was this immediate effect of her visit, the consul general strongly urged that the presence of our ships in Cuban waters should be kept up by retaining the Maine at Havana or in the event of her recall by sending another vessel there to take her place.

At forty minutes past nine in the evening of the fifteenth of February, the Maine was destroyed by an explosion, by which the entire forward part of the ship was utterly wrecked. In the catastrophe two officers and 261 of her crew perished; those sailors who were not killed outright by her explosion, being penned between decks by the tangle of wreckage and drowned by the immediate sinking of the hull. Prompt assistance was rendered by the neighboring vessels anchored in the harbor, aid being especially given by the boats of the Spanish cruiser Alphonso XIII and the Ward line steamer City of Washington, which lay not far distant. The wounded were generously cared for by the authorities of Havana, the hospitals being freely opened to them, while the earliest recovered bodies of the dead were interred by the municipality in a public cemetery in the city. Tributes of grief and sympathy were offered from all official quarters of the island.

WITH CRUSHING FORCE.

The appalling calamity fell upon the people of our country with crushing force and for a brief time an intense excitement prevailed which in a community less just and self controlled than ours might have led to hasty acts of blind resentment. This spirit, however, soon gave way to the calmer processes of reason and to the resolve to investigate the facts and wait material proof before forming a judgment as to the cause, the responsibility and the facts warranted, the remedy due. This course necessarily recommended itself fom the outset to the executive, for only in the light of a dispassionately ascertained certainty could be determined the nature of our full duty in the matter.

The usual procedure was followed as in all cases of casualty to a disaster to national vessels of any maritime state. A naval court of inquiry was at once organized, composed of officers well qualified by rank and practical experience to discharge the enormous duty imposed upon them. Aided by a strong force of wreckers and divers the court proceeded to make thorough investigation on the spot, employing every available means for the impartial and exact determination of the causes of the explosion. Its operations have been conducted with the utmost deliberation and judgment and while independently pursued no course of information was neglected and the fullest opportunity was allowed for a simultaneous investigation by the Spanish authorities.

The finding of the Court of Inquiry was reached after twenty-three days of continuous labor on the 21st of March instant, and having been approved on the 22nd by the commander-in-chief of the United States naval force in the North Atlantic squadron, was transmitted to the executive.

IN HAVANA HARBOR.

It is herewith laid before the Congress, together with the voluminous testimony taken before the court.

His purpose is, in brief, as follows:

When the Maine arrived at Havana, she was conducted by the regular government pilot to Buoy No. 4, to which she was moored in from five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

The state of discipline on board and the condition of her magazines, boilers, coal bunkers and storage compartments are passed in review with the conclusion that excellent order prevailed and that no indication of any cause for an internal explosion existed in any quarter.

At 8 o'clock on the evening of February 15th, everything had been reported secure and all was quiet.

At forty minutes past 9 o'clock, the vessel was suddenly destroyed.

There were two distinct explosions with a brief interval between them. The first lifted the forward part of the ship very perceptibly; the second.

(Continued to Page Five.)

TESTIMONY WITH REPORT

ON MAINE INQUIRY TO BE LAID BEFORE CONGRESS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, March 28.—The determination was reached early today to send in the testimony taken before the Board of Inquiry to accompany the report. Members of the foreign relations committee of the Senate made vigorous protests yesterday and this morning against the former program, saying that it would be a great deal of a farce to refer to that committee the findings of the court and withhold the testimony. The committee desired the testimony at the earliest possible moment. It was also pointed out that the withholding of the testimony would be construed by some persons to mean an attempt was being made to keep from Congress and the President testimony which was regarded as sensational. The first plan adopted, if carried out, of having the testimony printed before being sent to Congress, would not have delayed to any extent its considerations. All the documents will have to be printed before being taken up by the committee.

TOWBOAT BURNED.

Bath, Me., March 28.—The towboat Seguin and Morse, New York, Boston and Bath owners was partly destroyed by fire here this morning. The tug reached here from Boston late last night. All of the crew were ashore except Engineer Robert Andrews. He escaped.

VINEGAR LAW

VIOLATED BY GROCERS OF THE CITY.

Major Allen has been after the grocers of the city, during the past week. He visited their stores and took samples of the vinegar they were selling. Of 180 samples taken, only 30 were found to be up to standard. The offending grocers have been warned. The punishment in such cases is a fine not to exceed $100.

DIED OF HYDROPHOBIA.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, March 28.—Mrs. Elizabeth Van Name of West Brighton, S. I., died at her home today of hydrophobia. Last February a mongrel dog bit five people including Mrs. Van Name, who was bitten in 28 places. The others bitten have not shown any signs of hydrophobia.

I Had Headaches

And dizzy spells, caused by rush of blood to the head. For years I did not dare to go away from home on account of these spells. I also suffered terribly from indigestion. If I ate only a small piece of bread and butter my stomach would burn as though on fire. I have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla complete relief. Since taking it I have no dizzy spells or indigestion. Sometimes I have been persuaded to try other preparations, but always go back to Hood's, and cordially recommend it to anyone in poor health, dyspeptic, or suffering with impure blood. MRS. A. PATNAUDE, Amesbury, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

BUY A JACOB DOLL PIANO—16 Pianos to select from, 16 different makes. The Jacob Doll Piano is the talk of the town. If you haven't one your neighbor has. Doll Pianos everywhere. For sale by SAMUEL ORR, Associate Building.

DOOR MATS FREE—This week we are giving away a nice Door Mat with one pound of our 50c. Tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 East Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.

Money Deposited

on or before Saturday, April 2d, in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT of the TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK will draw interest from April 1st.

At the rate per annum of..... 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.

Bank Hours { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

Chas. J. Glidden, Pres. Wm. F. Hills, Cashier. Middlesex Street, Cor. Post Office Avenue

James F. O'Donnell, UNDERTAKER.

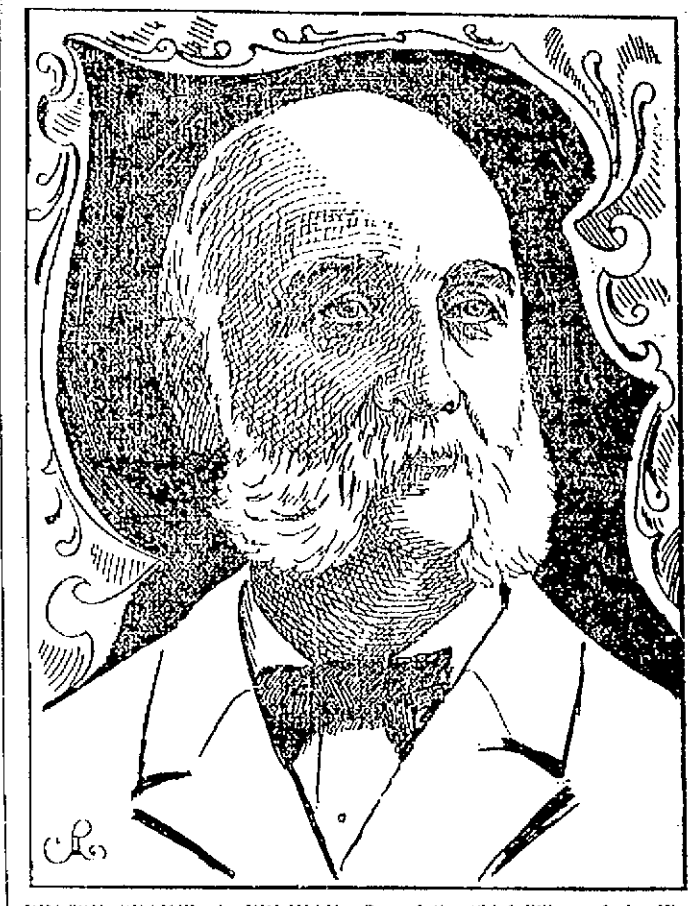
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables. Market St. Cor. Worthen.

CIGARS TO BURN! Cigars that Burn Right—

DOWD'S HONEST 10

Is the best 10c. Cigar. It pleases all smokers.

T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.



DEACON ORAMEL A. BRIGHAM, Trinitarian. One of the Chief Pillars of the First Church.

After yesterday's service at the First Trinitarian Congregational church, great interest was manifested by the members in the proposed purchase of Mechanics' Hall.

There were informal discussions on the matter by groups of members who appeared to be quite enthusiastic in the undertaking.

The movement for the church home has been under way for some time past and chief among its supporters is Deacon Brigham, who is one of the pillars of the church and one of the chief supporters of the pastor.

The idea of acquiring possession of the Mechanics' Hall property meets with very general approval among the members, providing that it can be acquired at a reasonable price.

SOME AT WORK.

OTHER LEWISTON OPERATIVES WILL STAY OUT.

Lewiston, Me., March 28.—Two hundred of the six hundred strikers of the Androscoggin cotton mill went into the mills this morning when the gates were opened by order of the agent. Five hundred operatives stood about the gates and cheered and hissed in turn the operatives who came in or out. At noon it was claimed that 300 looms had run all the forenoon. About 510 strikers held a meeting this forenoon and voted to stay out all summer rather than go in at the old wages.

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

The weather indications for the ensuing twenty-four hours are as follows: rain late tonight and Tuesday morning, followed by fair; warmer; winds shifting to south and south west.

THIS NOON'S FIRE.

Box 18 called the firemen to an insignificant blaze on Ames street, this noon. A painter's overalls caught afire and seeing smoke coming through the windows somebody pulled in a needless alarm.

Putnam & Son

Today and while they last, a beautiful COLORED PICTURE OF THE BATTLESHIP

MAINE

"Ready for action" will accompany every purchase made at our store amounting to $2.00 or upward.

The pictures are faithful reproductions, exquisitively executed, of the painting of the Maine owned by General Wheeler. They are most artistic and spirited and thrill with life.

Neatly framed in passe partout, they bear no advertising and are sufficiently attractive to be welcomed in any home.

EASTER HATS

The New Fedora in brown, black and pearl with black bands. Very latest blocks, fine fur, splendidly trimmed, usual price $1.50,

89 Cts.

PUTNAM & SON

166 Central Street.

MRS. DELIA T. PARNELL DEAD

Death the Result of Burns at Her Home.

Her Clothing Ignited While She Sat Before a Fire—She Had Been Residing in Wicklow — Great Sorrow for Her Death.

London, March 28.—Delia Tudor Parnell, daughter of the celebrated American rear admiral, Charles Stewart, and mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, died last evening at Avondale, Rathdrum, county Wicklow, Ireland, as the result of burns received Saturday from the igniting of her clothing while she was sitting before a fire.

Mrs. Parnell, as Delia Tudor Stewart, married Charles Henry Parnell May 21, 1835. Her famous son, Charles Stewart Parnell, long the Irish home rule leader in the British parliament, was not born until 1846. After his death she remained for some time under the hallucination that he still lived, a delusion which was shared by her daughter, Anna Parnell, who, at the time of the imprisonment of Charles Parnell, assumed the direction of the Land league. In April of 1895, Mrs. Parnell was the victim of a savage assault, presumably by a tramp, near her home at Bordentown, N. J., from the effects of which she never entirely recovered.

Last May an appeal signed by the lord mayor of Dublin and other friends of the nationalists' leader was issued in behalf of donations to a fund to assist her and other members of the family by freeing the Parnell estates at Avondale from debt and other obligations. This was partially successful, and Mrs. Parnell's immediate necessities were relieved, while the remnant of her days was passed in comparative comfort. To the end she was the devoted champion of the doctrine of complete political independence for Ireland, of which her favorite son was the most celebrated exponent.

SEEKING A VINDICATION.

Rome, March 28.—Francis Crispi, former premier, has gone to Palermo to explain to his constituents his action during his premiership in connection with the bank of Naples scandals and other proceedings that have been recently

FRANCIS CRISPI.

under consideration in the chamber of deputies, from which he has resigned as a protest against "political censure" passed upon him at the recommendation of the parliamentary committee of investigation. The cataract from which he has been suffering has grown worse, and an operation will be necessary.

CONSERVATIVE TIMIDITY.

London, March 28.—There is no lack of vigorous demands upon the British government in the press to net up to the brave declarations of its policy made during the past winter; but the courage of some of the Conservative organs is of the weak-kneed variety. Gloomy views prevail on all sides. The weekly reviews go even further than the daily press in their pessimism. The Spectator has apparently decided that war is inevitable, especially with France. It says: "To most of our countrymen a war with France is almost an inconceivable idea. They feel no hostility toward France, have no fear for France, and no desire for anything that France possesses. They are hardly able, therefore, to believe that a war with France is among the possibilities. Unfortunately, their cheerfulness is ill-founded. Nations, before now, have drifted into war, and there are many weighty reasons which disincline the French government to arrest a drift that may produce a situation for which there is only one outlet. The most pressing is the direct conflict of the claims concerning Houssa and as to certain reversionary rights in China."

It is doubtful if even a Russian diplomat would now attempt with a straight face to argue that China's territorial integrity is inviolate, with the Germans in possession of Kiao-Chou bay, the Russians of Port Arthur, and Manchuria overrun by Russian troops. Appearances may be deceptive, but for the moment they suggest a complete turnabout in the British policy, involving the formal abandonment of the territorial integrity contention, the British occupation of Chusan, and the conversion of Wei-Hai-Wei into a permanent Japanese place of arms. The remarkable reluctance of this government to have questions put in parliament relative to foreign affairs ought to be sufficient proof of the extreme gravity of the situation.

CHINA'S SURRENDER.

Pekin, March 28.—Mr. Pavloff, the Russian charge d'affaires, has signed the agreement regarding the lease of Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan. Olin-Chua will remain Chinese; but the Russians will establish a small station in the environs. China will retain sovereign rights generally; and Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan will be open to the warships of all nations.

Regarding the customs, the Russians reserve to themselves the collection of the dues.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The mission which has been going on at the Sacred Heart church the past week closed Sunday evening with solemn high vespers at 6.30 p. m. Very Rev. J. M. Guilliard, O.M.I., being the celebrant. After the service Rev. Fr. Joyce, O.M.I., preached on "Christian Humility," to one of the largest congregations ever seen in the church. At the conclusion of the sermon the reverend father gave a papal blessing and the large congregation renewed their baptismal vows. The service concluded with papal benediction by Rev. Fr. Guilliard. During the benediction Miss Adelaide A. Sullivan sang a beautiful "O Salutaris;" then Miss Helen Ryan, who is a graduate of the Utica Conservatory of Music, sang Longer's "Ave Maria." The choir under the direction of Miss Sullivan sang "Tantum Ergo."

The columns of Tennessee marble for St. Peter's church have arrived in Lowell and will be placed in position this week.

REV. MR. BILLINGS

TALKS ON THE TEACHING OF HISTORY.

Rev. Charles T. Billings at the Unitarian church yesterday morning preached a very timely sermon upon the "Value of History." In the course of his remarks Rev. Mr. Billings said:

"The value of history in the mind of the Hebrew singer was the inspiration it should give man. The children of that day and of the future should feel from his teachings the deeper impulse to serve the God of Israel and through God to serve Israel itself.

"But it was not alone inspiration that the Psalmist saw as he sang this hymn. It was his wish to make men grateful to God because in all the vicissitudes of their history God had been with the Hebrew people. And do we not need somewhat that old Hebrew feeling today? We are not serious students of history. Perhaps one reason why history is not studied more is that the majority of people crave entertainment rather than instruction or inspiration. But there are deeper reasons. One of the most important of these is that other studies seem more profitable."

COLLINSVILLE.

Mr. Hart Cullinan has been appointed superintendent of the Collinsville mills in place of Mr. J. M. Mason, resigned.

It is said that in the course of a few weeks the mills will use nothing but raw woolen material.

Mr. John Gallagher who has been head dyer in the mills for years, has resigned.

The prevailing sentiment in this town is against the granting of a license here.

Collinsville people are feeling sore over Mr. Hiland's defeat for road commissioner.

MUSIC HALL.

Beginning this evening at Music Hall and continuing Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Wednesday matinee, Manager Beesly will offer to his patrons Hart's Big Vaudeville company, one of the strongest and best attractions on the road. Mr. Beesly has also secured in connection with this big company Edison's wonderful bioscope, a motion picture machine which will undoubtedly attract considerable attention, as it is announced that a series of pictures will be presented that were made in Havana harbor showing the wreck of the U. S. battleship Maine, also the U. S. divers at work and a picture of the popular Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, entering his carriage at the hotel. Other pictures equally as interesting will be shown. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Paul and Birch's dramatic company will present the king of all farce comedies called "The Thoroughbred." Specialties will be introduced between the acts and the bioscope will also remain, making this one of the best and most interesting weeks of the season at Music Hall.

The friends of Miss Nellie Lafferty surprised her at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Estabrook in Cosgrove street last Saturday night and during the evening presented her with a gold watch.

Fine job printing done at this office.

Are You Bilious?
THEN USE
"Best Liver Pill Made."
Parsons' Pills
Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, Dyspepsia and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts.; free $1.60. Pamphlet free. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
Originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician. Its merit and excellence have satisfied everybody for nearly a century. All who use it are amazed at its great power. It is safe, soothing, satisfying; so say sick, sensitive sufferers. Internal and External. It cures every form of inflammation. Pleasant to take dropped on sugar. Cures colds, croup, coughs, cramps, burns, bruises, all soreness.
We have used your Anodyne Liniment in our family for years, and it is almost the only medicine we do use, and we use this for almost everything. I have used it as an external application with astonishing results. HIRAM OLLIN, Bangor, Me.
Our Book on INFLAMMATION Mailed free.
The Doctor's signature and directions on every bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. Six bottles, $5.00. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

ERNEST ROEBER, the Champion Wrestler, Who Defeated Yousouf, the Turk in New York Saturday.

ALL BUT $1700

IS RAISED FOR THE NEW PAWTUCKETVILLE CHURCH.

Members of Pawtucketville Congregational church will meet Monday April 4, to hear the report of the building committee. One of the members said Thursday that only $1700 remained to be pledged to meet the expense of erecting a new church. He also said that some of the members did not feel like building until the full amount was pledged.

"It is the intention," he said, "to remove the old church building to land near until the new church is completed."

"When every pew in a church is rented," said this active member of the church, "it is about time to make additions to the building or build a new church. There is not much chance for increase in membership unless that action is taken."

PAWTUCKETVILLE CHURCH

BUILDING COMMITTEE WILL REPORT NEXT MONDAY.

Members of Pawtucketville Congregational church will meet Monday evening, April 4, to hear the report of the building committee. One of the members said Thursday that excess $1700 enough money had been pledged to meet the expense of erecting a new church. He also said that some of the members did not feel like building until the full amount was pledged. It is the intention, he said, to remove the old church building to land near until the new church is completed. "When every pew in a church is rented," said this active member of the church, "it is about time to make additions to the building or build a new church. There is not much chance for increase in membership unless that action is taken.

Miss Grace E. Lothrop has been placed as amanuensis in the office of Mr. Richard Dobbins, boiler maker.

Top of the Heap
in popularity
and sales—
B-L
TOBACCO
in quality and flavor best suits the people. Every tobacco user should investigate what there is about B-L that so pleases the taste.

LABOR IN BRITAIN.

Interesting Statistics of Strikes and Their Results Last Year.

The London Labor Gazette publishes a number of curious statistics in connection with trade disputes in the United Kingdom in 1897. The number of disputes recorded was smaller than in 1896, 965 as compared with 1,021, but the aggregate number of working days lost was greater in 1897 than in any year since 1893, when the great coal dispute took place, the total for 1897 being about 10,400,000, compared with 8,748,526 in 1896, 5,642,062 in 1895 and 9,822,090 in 1894. This result is accounted for by the great loss of time attributable to the engineering dispute, which, though affecting a number of persons not very much greater than that involved in the boot and shoe dispute of 1895, considerably less than that affected by the second Scottish miners' dispute of 1894, and not a fifth of the number affected by the great mining dispute of 1893, has caused a very great loss of time owing to its great duration. The lost time in 1897 attributable to this single dispute outweighs that caused by all the remaining 964 disputes of the year. Of the 930 disputes begun and ended in 1897, disputes involving 80.5 per cent of the total number affected were settled in favor of the work people, disputes involving 29 per cent in favor of the employers, disputes affecting nearly 40 per cent by compromise. As compared with 1896 there is a decrease in the percentages both of workmen and of employers who entirely gained their demands and a corresponding increase in the proportion who settled their differences by compromises. The upward movement of wages which took place in 1896 was continued in 1897. The changes in rates of wages in the United Kingdom reported during 1897 affected 575,000 separate individuals. Of this number 538,200 received a net increase, 14,500 sustained a net decrease, and the wages of 22,300, though affected by upward and downward changes during the year, stood at the same level at the end as at the beginning. The number of work people whose working hours were shortened during 1897 was greater than in any of the immediately preceding years, except 1894—the year of the adoption of the eight hour day in government establishments. The result was a net decrease of over 300,000 hours per week.

Raise the Standard of Living.

The price of labor in the same industries differs in different localities or markets not because the skill of laborers so greatly differs or because there is great diversity in the supply and demand for laborers, but because the cost of production (the cost of living) greatly differs in different localities.

It may be laid down, then, as a general principle that wages for similar labor in any given market are governed by the social standard of living of the laborers. Consequently all efforts to improve the condition of the laboring class, to be efficacious, must be directed toward increasing the influences which raise the standard of living among the laboring class. In no other way can a permanent increase of wages be secured, and it may be added that no scheme for social reform which does not tend to promote this end can be of any real benefit to the wage class.—Gunton's Magazine.

LOWELL MEN COMMISSIONED.

Thomas Livingston, recently elected first lieutenant of Company C and Fred D. Costello, second lieutenant, passed the examining board last week and have been commissioned.

First class job printing done at this office.

SIX RICH GIFTS

From Chester W. Kingsley of Cambridge.

TO VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

Amounting in All to About $150,000.

Cambridge, March 27.—It has just become known in Cambridge that instead of one gift of $25,000 to the Worcester academy, of which he is trustee, Hon. Chester W. Kingsley of the university city has recently given six gifts to the various institutions, aggregating $150,000.

The first was a gift of $25,000 to Colby university at Waterville, Me., about three weeks ago. Then Mr. Kingsley gave $25,000 each to the American Baptist missionary union of Boston, the American Baptist publication society in Philadelphia, the American Baptist home mission society in New York, the Newton theological institution in Newton, Mass., and the last to Worcester academy.

The gifts to the American Baptist publication society in Philadelphia and the American Baptist Home Mission society in New York were made in person, within 24 hours of one another, Mr. Kingsley having returned from there week before last Thursday. March 17, the gift to the Newton Theological institute was made and the day following Worcester academy received its gift.

Congressman J. W. Bailey, the democratic leader in congress, will be the principal speaker at the Jefferson club banquet, the arrangements for which were published exclusively in Saturday's Sun. Congressmen Lewis and

CONGRESSMAN J. W. BAILEY, Who Will Be the Principal Speaker at The Jefferson Club Banquet.

McClelland will also be among the speakers.

It is worthy of note that the speakers are all free silver men and that the occasion will be made the signal for a general reunion of the forces of the democratic party in Massachusetts.

STRIKERS' CONCERT.

A large audience assembled in Music Hall last evening to enjoy the concert given by the Stover strikers.

The program was a lengthy one and the music was highly appreciated.

The Lowell Cadet band and the Children's Glee club were repeatedly encored.

All the other artists received their share of applause.

Miss Walsh and Mr. J. N. Gookin were the accompanists.

The performance was under the personal direction of Mr. James A. Callahan.

MAY NOT CONSOLIDATE.

A movement is on foot to consolidate the four local French benevolent societies. L'Association Catholique, St. Jean Baptiste, L'Union St. Joseph, and Corporation St. Anire. It may fall through as St. Jean Baptiste society will not enter the consolidation, and the others do not care to enter it without that society.

POLICE COURT.

Seventeen drunks, two of them of the Sunday variety.

All were fined but Patrick Flaherty, who received six months in the state farm.

Arthur Landry, charged with assault and battery, was continued until April 1, in $200.

CATARRH FOR TWENTY YEARS AND CURED IN A FEW DAYS.—Nothing too simple, nothing too hard for Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder to give relief in an instant. Hon. George James, of Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been a martyr to Catarrh for 20 years constant coughing, dropping in the throat, and pain in the head, very offensive breath. I tried Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. The first application gave instant relief. After using a few bottles, all those symptoms of Catarrh left me. It is a great remedy."—2.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack street, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

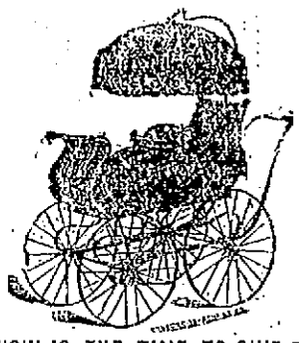
George Paige of the street department will soon be able to resume his labors, after an idleness of several weeks on account of a sprained wrist.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

ALLAN LINE.
PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.
CALIFORNIAN Mar. 26th.
LAURENTIAN March 30th.
PARISIAN April 9th.
CASPIAN April 13th.
NUMIDIAN April 23d.
Cabin, $52.50; Second Cabin, $34.
Steerage, $22.50; Prepaid, $25.50.
GLASGOW TO BOSTON.
Via Derry and Galway.
Second Cabin, $31.50. Steerage, $25.50.
APPLY TO
H. & A. ALLAN, 92 State St., Boston
DENIS MURPHY, 19 Appleton St., Lowell.

Bon Ami
THE MODERN CLEANER
IS USED IN THE FORM OF A LATHER.
All Grocers.

NOTICE.
THE WHEELER & WILSON
MANUFACTURING CO.
Have removed from 360 Merrimack Street to
223 CENTRAL ST.
Where they will keep a full line of Sewing Machines and supplies. Repairing a specialty. We send a man to examine and estimate cost of repairs without any charge. Telephone 679-2.



NOW IS THE TIME TO GIVE THE BABY AN AIRING.
A little morning ride does more for their health than medicine. A FINELY MADE CARRIAGE FOR $5.00, all reed body and upholstered. We have others at a little higher price, excellent values, you better see them. A lot Child's Rockers received, only 75 cents.
GAYNOR & CO.,
35 PRESCOTT ST.

SPRING OPENING.
March 31st and April 1st and 2nd.
On the above dates, our Annual Opening of Tailor Made Costumes, Dresses, Jackets, Capes, Tea Gowns, Silk Waists, etc., will occur.
We will show many handsome and exclusive styles which we cannot duplicate.
You are respectfully invited to attend.
New York Cloak & Suit Co.
12 John Street.

HONEST VALUE
And Your Money's Worth in This Space.
Children's Kid Boots, russet and black, sizes 3 to 6, 25c.
Children's Russet Spring Heel, sizes 6 to 8, 35c.
Children's Kid Spring Heel, sizes 6 to 8, 39c.
Children's Kid Spring Heel, lace or button, extra quality, sizes 5 to 8 50c.
Children's Kid Boots, lace or button, extra fine, sizes 8 1-2 to 11, 75c.
Misses' Kid Shoes, sizes 12 to 2, 75c.
Ladies' Kid Boots, lace or button, opera toe or common sense, 98c.
Ladies' Russet and Black Oxfords, sizes 3 to 7, 50c.
Ladies' Serge Congress Boots, sizes 4 to 8, 49c.
Ladies' Serge Slippers, sizes 3 to 8, 25c.
Boys' Shoes, heel or spring heel, sizes 8 to 13, 75c.
Boys' Shoes, extra quality, sizes 11 to 2, 85c.
Boys' Shoes, extra quality, sizes 3 to 5 1-2, 90c.
Men's Shoes, lace and congress, all sizes, $1.00.
HEADQUARTERS FOR GOOD WEARING $1.25 and $1.50 SHOES.
WE HAVE THE BARGAINS.
THOMAS P. BOULGER
115 Central Street

NEW MILLINERY
NOW READY.
The Grandest Display of New Millinery, including trimmed and untrimmed, is now on exhibition at
J. DRAIN'S, 111 GORHAM ST.
Our fine imported and domestic Millinery is something grand and worthy of the inspection of every young lady in Lowell.
Our Trimmed Hats range in price from $1.75 to $10. Now this means saving for our customers. Our high priced Hats are worth one-half more than we ask. Come and see for yourself.
Every lady in Lowell is welcome to look our line of Millinery over whether they buy or not, but if you come you are sure to buy as our prices are tempting, and so are our goods.
Special prices on small wares for this week.
Clark's Mile End Machine Thread for this week 3½c. dozen.
Clark's Mile Crochet Cotton, in colors, only 25c. box.
Good Dress Stays 5c. Good Corset Steels 5c. Hair Curlers 2 for 5c.
500 yards Basting Cotton 3c., good machine Thread, 100 yds. spool only 1½c. doz.
Ladies' Hose Supporters, with belt, only 10c. Crochet Silk 5c. New Leather Belts only 10c., good ones.
Ladies' 50c. Silk Neckties, with fringe, only 25c.
Infants' and Children's White Lawn and Silk Dresses from 25c. to $3.50. Be sure you see this line.
Men's Summer Shirts, laundered and unlaundered, and all colors and makes.
Our line of Ladies' Waists and Wrappers is second to none in Lowell and our prices are right, so are the prices on everything at J. DRAIN'S, 111 Gorham street. Open every evening. Small wares at wholesale and prices guaranteed.

THE OUTLOOK IS FOR WAR

Disposition of the President to Interfere in Behalf of Cuba.

Possibility of an Armistice in Cuba—Plan for Pacification Desired by President—The Main Feature of the Court's Finding in the Maine Inquiry—Spanish Press Says War is Inevitable.

Washington, March 28.—Probably never since the days of the late war have so many officials gathered at the war and navy departments as were present yesterday. Dispatches that came over night regarding the movements of ships and other matters were received, and as many of them required prompt answers in the present emergency, replies were forwarded. Secretary Long, however, did not appear during the day, as most of the matters requiring attention were those that could be as well attended to by bureau officers and their assistants. Mrs. Long has been ill for some time, and the secretary in part shook off official cares and spent the major portion of the day with her. In the afternoon the secretary drove to the navy yard and inspected the dynamite cruiser, Vesuvius,

THE VESUVIUS.

which is having her guns adjusted and repaired. The vessel has been at the yard about a week, and great crowds have been there to see her. Assistant Secretary Day spent a portion of the Sabbath at the state department, and there received a call from the Spanish minister, a rather unusual procedure, indicating important matters for consideration. The conference lasted some time, but its nature could not be learned.

The developments of the day in the Cuban situation showed steady progress in the negotiations between the government of this country and that of Spain looking to the maintenance of peace, for the present at least. There is good authority for saying that Spain's present wish is to secure a cessation of hostilities in Cuba rather than to engage in a war with the United States, and that it is more than probable that the negotiations between the government of the United States and the Sagasta ministry will take that turn in the immediate future. The present ministry has professed a pacific disposition from the beginning, and the indications are strong now that it will avail itself of the good offices of the United States to the fullest extent that public opinion in Spain will allow in bringing to an end the hostilities in Cuba.

To what extent the United States may go in assisting Spain in her present design of securing an armistice is not yet determined, but conservative elements in the administration consider the manifestation of this desire on the part of Spain for even a temporary peace a direct result of President McKinley's diplomacy, and they are naturally disposed to contend that the president should be left free, for the present at least, to pursue a policy which promises much in the way of preventing a war between this country and Spain, and also of bringing to a close the hostilities in Cuba. Hence there will be an effort on the part of the peacefully inclined in congress to continue to hold that body in check and to prevent inflammatory utterances there until this promising diplomatic lead may be exploited. It is said that the development of the situation will not require a great length of time and that there will not be extended delay. The policy determined upon by the president is to bring the Cuban war to a close. This will be accomplished by pointed intervention if necessary, but it is considered far preferable that the end should come as the result of peaceful negotiations than it should be accompanied by hostile demonstrations on the part of the United States. Therefore, the disposition of the president is to give Spain a fair opportunity to secure an armistice with the Cubans, and to allow her a reasonable time in which to come to an understanding with the hostiles.

It can be stated upon high authority that there has been no abatement of the president's intention to see that the war is terminated when it is closed upon terms that will render the Cubans practically a free people. It is not believed that they would accept anything less, nor that the Americans would be satisfied if we should encourage a settlement that would not be acceptable to the Cubans. If there should now be an armistice, it would be with the concession made by Spain at the instance of this country, that negotiations should be opened immediately with the insurgents looking to the establishment of a permanent peace upon these terms. It has long been the hope of the administration to bring Spain to the point of making propositions of this character as the basis of a settlement most satisfactory to all parties, and it is hoped from Spain's attitude that this time has arrived. The friends of the administration feel that the situation is a very delicate one, and that much will depend upon the course congress may pursue. In the meantime the president on Wednesday will send in his message asking that an appropriation be made for the aid of the destitute Cubans.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

Abstract of the Report Submitted Today to the Congress.

Washington, March 28.—The Associated Press presents herewith a complete abstract of the court of inquiry which investigated the wrecking of the Maine. This abstract is made from the report itself, access to which was obtained despite official secrecy unparalleled in the handling of official papers. The report is made up as follows:

First—The court finds that at the time of the explosion the battleship Maine was lying in five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

Second—The discipline aboard the ship was excellent; everything stowed according to orders—ammunition, guns, stores, etc. The temperature of the magazines at 8 p. m. was normal, except in the after 10-inch magazine, and that did not explode.

Third—The explosion occurred at 9:40 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 15. There were two explosions, with a very short interval between them; the ship lifted on the first explosion.

Fourth—The court can form no definite opinion of the condition from the wrecking divers' evidence.

Fifth—Technical details of wreckage from which the court deduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side.

Sixth—The explosion was due to no fault of those on board.

Seventh—The opinion of the court is that the explosion of the mine caused the explosion of two magazines.

Eighth—The court declares that it cannot find evidence to fix responsibility.

The normal temperature of the large forward magazines at 8 o'clock, only an hour and 40 minutes before the explosion, disposes of the question of accidental combustion within these magazines. While the court holds that these magazines did not explode from internal causes, they nevertheless are of the opinion that the explosion of the mine under the port side of the ship caused the explosion of the two magazines.

This will explain the remarkable destruction wrought, the explosion thus being shown to have combined the force of a mine without and two magazines within. The two explosions which the court finds to have occurred, with a very short interval between them, are an additional detail, showing that two forces operated in causing the destruction. The finding that the ship lifted on the first explosion indicates an external source, and one of tremendous power to be able to lift a battleship of thousands of tons. The character of the wreckage sustains the view taken by some experts shortly after the disaster that the force of the explosion was exerted from port to starboard.

The feature of the report of the deepest interest to the navy is the complete exoneration of Captain Sigsbee and all on board contained in the second and sixth findings, which declare the disaster to be due to no fault of those on board. Neither Spain nor the Spanish are mentioned throughout.

THE REPORT SUBMITTED.

Washington, March 28.—Those who went to the capitol this forenoon expecting to see the presentation of the Maine report followed by a wild furore of oratory were disappointed. The report and accompanying message, after being read, were referred to the committee on foreign affairs. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee, was recognized by the speaker to make this motion, which is not debatable. It was the wish of the president expressed to the leaders of both parties that this course be followed, and the program was acquiesced in by all irrespective of party. Adjournment was then voted as a mark of respect to Congressman Simpkins.

The same course was followed in the senate with the report. What further discussion there may be during the week on the Cuban situation will depend so largely upon further developments that it is useless to discuss the probabilities. If the president should make a recommendation, or the committee on foreign relations report, the senate at once would become the center of an animated discussion, the result of which would be some radical declaration against Spain. The problem now is to hold the expression of opinion down to the minimum pending the negotiations of the president and the deliberations of the committee. There is very little heart in the senate for other business than that relating to Cuba, and the probabilities are that comparatively little will be done and that the sessions will be comparatively short.

SPAIN'S POSITION DEFINED.

Madrid, March 28.—General Woodford has received the reply of the Spanish government to the American memorandum of March 23. It says that the government cannot agree with the conclusions the American government has drawn from inacurate information, that does not tally with the recent activity and progress of the military operations in Cuba and the visible popularity and progress of the new colonial institutions, which have been loyally accepted and are supported by even the old adversaries of home rule in the colony.

Spain, the reply continues, cannot naturally admit the interference which is foreshadowed in the American note, and deprecates the sending of official relief and war vessels to Cuba as being the very elements that have retarded the pacification of the colony. Spain reminds the American government of all the concessions she has made to preserve peaceful relations and to conciliate the United States, the last proof being her willingness to submit the conflicting commission reports as to the Maine to arbitration.

In conclusion, the Spanish note shows that the government believes it has reached the extreme limit of concessions compatible with the honor and dignity of Spain, and will not admit encroachments on her rights of sovereignty in the west.

Mr. Gullon, the minister of foreign affairs, still speaks hopefully, but in very reserved terms, regarding the recent exchange of views with European governments. Diplomacy is most active; all the ambassadors are receiving long communications from their respective governments. The newspapers attach the greatest importance to this phase of the question, so much so that interest in the elections is almost lacking. Rumor persistently points to Russia as the most likely mediator. Mr. Sagasta is said to be busy with a diplomatic document, either a note to the American government, or a circular note to the powers.

EDITORS DESCRY SUCCESS.

Madrid, March 28.—The Liberal, referring to dispatches from Washington attributing to President McKinley a decision to propose that Spain should free Cuba for an indemnity, says: "The government may answer what it pleases, but the Spanish people as a whole will not deign to discuss this proposal. Spain will go to war in fulfilling her duty, but not for ephemeral glories or the desire of conquest. We may emerge vanquished, which is somewhat doubtful, but we will never come out dishonored."

The Imparcial says: "It is indispensable to get ready all the elements we possess for a naval fight; and it is urgent that the fleet should go to Cuba. The United States will maintain the advantage if they can place seven ironclads in front of the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo; but when our two ships actually have to fight, this disadvantage will disappear before the skill and courage of our sailors."

The semi-official Globe says: "At a time when the duration of the war in Cuba is being brought to a close by force of arms and when peace is being restored by means of autonomy, the United States throw down the mask which hid their ambition. In whose name are they going to establish intervention and in the cause of what save that of revolutionary bandits? If the United States will put light to the powder they have been heaping up so long, this is an inopportune time to do so." Referring to the question of the intervention of European powers, the paper says: "They will be unable to avert a trial of strength, but they will soon see themselves forced to impose reasonable limits. It behooves us then always to be in the right, not only as a satisfaction to our consciences, but as the very backbone of our emergency. The Spanish government, which in every case will meet the demands imposed upon it by the exigencies of the situation, is today absolutely in the right, and will make the right known at any cost."

The Times says: "If we must fight, our means will not be so scanty that we cannot show the world how a nation fights in defense of its rights."

THE SPANISH FINDING.

London, March 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, noting that Spain at present is playing a relatively passive part in the developments of the situation and contrasting the "warlike activity of the United States" with the "subdued and apparently inactive anxiety prevailing at Madrid," says: "The ministry, however, is anxious to draw President McKinley's attention at the earliest moment to the report of the Spanish commission as to the Maine disaster, and it is understood that a messenger is going post haste from Havana with the document, reaching Washington probably on Tuesday. The government believes that the simultaneous presentation of the two reports to congress would avert, or at any rate mitigate, any tempestous display of feeling. Should, however, the Spanish report arrive at Washington too late, or otherwise will be held from the immediate perusal of congress, it is suggested that Polo Bernabe be directed to print it at the cost of the Spanish legation in Washington, and thus secure for it the ear of the American people."

HAMPERING AN INQUIRY.

Havana, March 28.—Close upon the heels of a dispatch to Consul General Lee from Washington asking data as to the number and condition of the reconcentrados and also the length of time necessary to feed them, comes the official announcement of the issuance of an order to all the alcaides, the governors and the Cuban relief committee, not to give the information asked by the central committee, but to refer all queries to Governor General Blanco, who approves the order. It seems to have been decided upon after knowledge of the grounds adopted by the United States as the basis for intervention. It is also asserted that such queries are to be answered by saying that the Cuban government is caring for its own poor; but this is not yet verified, and, in the face of facts, seems absurd.

ONLY AUSTRIA SYMPATHIZES.

Berlin, March 28.—The Rome correspondent of a local paper telegraphs: "The Marquis Venosta, the Italian foreign minister, says the Cuban situation has grown worse, but that outside of Austria, which morally supports Spain for dynastic reasons, no European power is inclined to show practical sympathy for Spain.

"Ricciotti Garibaldi says that if the United States will defray their expenses he will engage to send 40,000 Garibaldians to Cuba."

COMPREHENSIVE REFUSAL.

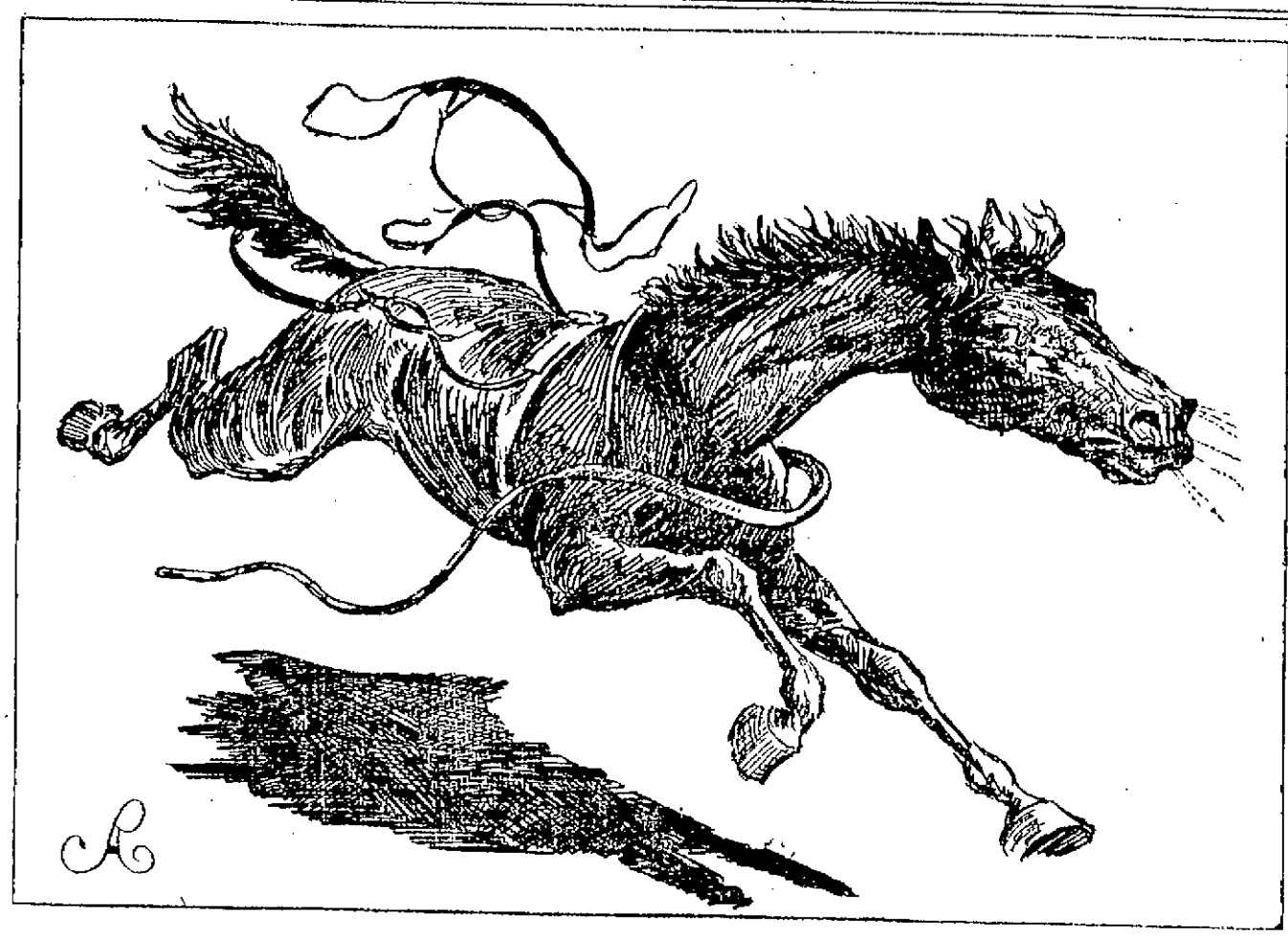
Berlin, March 28.—The Madrid correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt says: "Spain will not only refuse to allow American interference in assisting the suffering Cubans, but will decline to pay 'indemnity' unless it is shown unmistakably that the Spanish authorities were responsible for the Maine explosion. If President McKinley demands these two things war is unavoidable."

A THREATENING NOTE.

Berlin, March 28.—The Madrid correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung says: "Mr. Gullon, the minister for foreign affairs, has informed me that an extremely threatening note has arrived from Washington regarding the cessation of the war in Cuba. He added: 'No matter how one regards the affair, a rupture can now hardly be avoided.'"

HOW CHICAGO PRINTERS FEEL.

Chicago, March 28.—The Typographical union "calls upon the Chicago congressmen and senators from Illinois to insist upon the United States demanding that the butchery, starvation and inhuman policy pursued by Spain in Cuba under the guise of so-called warfare shall cease forthwith, and in the name of humanity, which rises superior to diplomacy and precedent, to enforce such demands—peaceably if possible; by force of arms if necessary."



DR. MUNN'S HORSE MAKING A WILD DASH THROUGH CENTRAL STREET.

A horse belonging to Dr. Munn ran away on Central street yesterday afternoon, causing great excitement. Early in its flight it became freed from the light buggy to which it was attached. Beyond smashing the harness and getting scratched up the damage was trivial but many pedestrians had narrow escapes from injury. The runaway attracted wide attention. It was caught on Market street.

TREMONT & SUFFOLK

MAY BRING TAX CASE TO COURT.

When the Tremont & Suffolk company directors recently appeared before the board of assessors for an abatement of a portion of taxes for several years they were requested to present a bill of particulars. It was reported yesterday that the company was going direct to the court with its case. This, it was said by an assessor, could not be legally until the assessors gave a decision on the petition for abatements.

The company paid last year under protest $18,238.41 in taxes on 181,618 spindles and 5808 looms.

The consideration of this case will be watched with great interest as it is believed other petitions will follow if the Tremont & Suffolk company is successful.

BILLERICA.

A mission was commenced at St. Andrew's church in North Billerica on Sunday evening. The opening sermon was by Rev. John McRory, O.M.I., of the Sacred Heart church. The mission will continue during the week and Rev. William D. Joyce, O.M.I. Rev. John P. Reynolds, O.M.I., and Rev. Fr. Lawrence, O.M.I., will deliver sermons.

COMMANDER MERRILL.

The members of the Patriarchs Militant, I.O.O.F., are making a tremendous effort, in the vicinity of Boston, to elect Col. E. H. Emerson to the position of department commander, feeling that it should come to Boston, and that the colonel would add great strength to the order throughout the state, as he has special qualifications for that position and is a hard worker.

There is no doubt but that the department commander will be from Lowell or Boston.

As the situation stands now, it will be either Gen. Frank M. Merrill of Lowell or Col. E. H. Emerson of Boston.

CLAN GRANT IN LAWRENCE.

Clan McPherson held an entertainment and smoke talk in St. George's Hall, Lawrence, Friday evening. Special cars brought delegations from Clan Grant of Lowell and Clan Douglas of Haverhill. The latter delegation was in charge of Chief P. Barron and the former of Past Chief Houston. The delegations disembarked at the postoffice and were escorted to the hall by a committee from the local clan. After refreshments had been served, the following entertainment was rendered: Address, Chief P. Barron of Haverhill; song, Past Chief Houston of Clan Grant of Lowell; song, Fred Cuthill; song, James Pringle; song, Daniel Taylor; recitation, Thomas Valentine; song, James Hill; song, Daniel Rolley of Haverhill. Pipes were lighted and the men enjoyed a social hour. The following committee had charge: Fred Cuthill, James Hetherington and Alexander K. Keeble.—Lawrence Eagle.

There was a meeting at St. John's hospital yesterday afternoon of the committee that will have charge of the bazaar in aid of the hospital which will be held next fall.

A NOVEL SWINDLE

Was That Worked on Pike's Market.

A MAN WITH A DUPLICATE STAMP.

Worked the Store for Several Dinners.

A novel scheme of swindling was brought to light Saturday night when it is alleged, William J. Durham, aged 29 years, a tanner, residing in Wigginville, did up Pike's market on Central street in a very orginal manner.

It is a custom in Pike's to give the purchaser of an article a slip with a coupon attached, bearing the price of the purchase.

The slip and coupon are presented to the cashier, who detaches the coupon and puts it on the spindle, and stamps the slip with a red-inked stamp which reads "Ent'r'd." The purchaser then presents this stamped slip to the bundle boy who upon noting that the purchase have been paid for, turns over the bundle that it calls for and files his slips.

Of late Mr. Pike has noticed that on several occasions, particularly on Friday and Saturday nights, the accounts of the cashier and the bundle boy have not agreed, the cashier's list being somewhat smaller than that of the bundle boy's.

The cashier being thoroughly trustworthy, Mr. Pike was at a loss to account for the discrepancies and ordered his clerks to keep a sharp watch for any swindling deals on the part of customers.

On Saturday night Durham, the man under arrest, entered the store and purchased a pair of chickens, the price of which was 90 cents. He received his slip and coupon and then walked toward the door, going to the sidewalk.

He returned, it is said, in a short time, and purchased a leg of lamb for 50 cents and later a duck for 65 cents, going out to the street between each purchase.

Finally, it is alleged, Durham went to the bundle boy and presented stamped slips of all the articles purchased by him, and he was about to get away with them when some of the clerks who had been watching him, being suspicious of his actions, asked him to wait a moment and took the slips to the cashier, who promptly informed him that she had received no coupons that agreed with the slips.

Lieut. Brosnan happened around just then and placed Durham under arrest. He protested his innocence and claimed that the slips were genuine and properly stamped. The slips, Durham had, and some of Pike's slips were taken to the police station, where the trained eye of Captain Kew detected that the letters in the stamp "Entr'd" in the genuine slips and those presented by Durham were slightly different in form, while the shades of red ink used were at a slight variance.

A search was then made for the stamp that Durham might have used and it was found in a barrel at Pike's upon which Durham had sat, and into which, it is alleged, he threw it.

U. S. CARTRIDGE CO.

In anticipation of the order from Washington, the United States Cartridge company has started work on cartridges for the Winchester rifle. The cartridges are of the 45 calibre.

First class job printing done at this office.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

The following letter from Miss MARIA F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa., shows what neglect will do, and tells how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity."

A CYCLIST KILLED

In Boston in Collision With a Car.

HE FORMERLY RESIDED IN LOWELL.

Robert McGreggor Was His Name.

Boston, March 27—An unknown bicyclist, 45 years of age, ran into an electric car at Washington and Lacoda streets at 11.30 Saturday morning. He was thrown from his wheel, and striking on his head, was made unconscious.

He was picked up and sent to the city hospital in the police ambulance from Station 5, where he died at 4.00 yesterday afternoon. He was identified from papers found upon his person as Robert McGregor, a Lowell man, who roomed at 70 West Newton street, and was in the employ of a piano manufacturing company.

The Lowell Directory does not give any Robert McGregor, although it is not impossible that the unfortunate bicyclist formerly resided here.

REV. DR. MUDGE'S BOOK.

Dr. James Mudge has presented to the Lowell public library a copy of his latest book, just published by the Methodist Publishing House, New York, entitled "The Best of Browning." All lovers of the great poet will be glad to see it. Dr. Mudge is now at work on a devotional book which will probably be issued in the fall in the Epworth league reading course. His highly valued contributions to a great number of papers and periodicals have made his name one of the best known in the land among Methodists.

REV. MR. CRAIG.

Rev. Mr. Craig, the newly appointed pastor of the First Presbyterian church will assume his duties in Lowell next Sunday. He is stationed at present in Newport, R. I. Yesterday, he preached at Chicopee.

The Merry 13 will hold their second party in Prescott Hall, April 14.

The Easter Monday ball of the Mathew Temperance Institute will be held Monday evening, April 12, in Associate Hall.

BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP.

But a beautiful skin cannot exist unless the blood be pure. Every woman can bring to her checks the rosy and delicate hues of youth by taking Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, which cleanses the blood imperceptibly but effectually of all impurities, banishing pimples, eruptions, itch, boils, carbuncles, and sallow color. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 265 Central street and 391 Middlesex street and get a trial package free. Large package, 25 cents.

You Have Struck the Right Place When you have found

PETER WATSON'S

CELEBRATED BAKERIES

For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 446 LAWRENCE STREET.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.

M. H. Carey. { Clerks } H. Gervais

SCHOEFFLER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE CURES DYSPEPSIA.

25c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' SCALP CLEANER

Is the only Dandruff Cure. For Shampooing it has no equal.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Boys' Suits For Easter.

Of course, madam you will want the prettiest suit to be found for your boy. Easter is not far off and the time at your disposal to find the prettiest suit is limited. Our new line is ready for your inspection—awaiting the pleasure of your looking. We never have had so many choice goods in our stock before.

You may see what you want in our window. You'll surely see it in our stock. Look in today.

O'Hearn & Dowd

The Clothiers.

OLD POST OFFICE.

BENSON'S Porous Plaster

relieves instantly and cures quicker than any other Porous Plaster, ointment or medicine employed. It is prescribed by all schools of medicine. Clean, safe and sure—get the genuine BENSON'S. Price 25 cents.

A Universal Remedy.

MILLIONS SOLD ANNUALLY.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

Nerve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50.

Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

THE LOWELL SUN
John H. Harrington, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of The Associated Press.
For Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

Wise Merchants

The merchants of Lowell are not fools. Of course they were not as wise once as they are now, but their wisdom came through experience.

While they always bought their merchandise by measure and weight, they used to buy advertising space in the local papers by sympathy and guess-work. They don't buy it that way now. They buy space on the basis of circulation estimating the price per inch per thousand papers circulated.

On this basis, they know what they get and they know that THE SUN is by far the cheapest medium in the city. THE SUN has a larger circulation than any two papers in Lowell.

It is quite apparent that on the question of the Maine disaster, the United States will demand no indemnity but on the other hand on humanitarian grounds Spain will be asked to stop the war and bloodshed in Cuba.

It looks as if the tablet proposed for Memorial Hall will not be a very elaborate affair. We should hope that it would be worthy of the men it is intended to commemorate as well as the city and the hall in which it is to be placed.

It is asserted by the senators and congressmen who visited Cuba that food and clothing are greatly needed in that unhappy island; they claim also that the ghastly pictures published in the New York papers have not overdrawn the situation. If this be so, it is not surprising that there is a strong demand for intervention.

The ladies of Boston are making a vigorous protest against the ordinance against the theatre hat. They are determined to have some headgear, and what they propose to substitute will be almost as great an obstruction to the view as the hats and bonnets with big feathers, which are prohibited under the law. The women are not going to be dictated to as to what they should wear and they are determined to evade the law in a manner that will make it practically worthless.

The United States and Spain agree that the Maine was blown up. Uncle Sam says by an external cause; Sagasta says by an internal cause. Who will decide which is right? Uncle Sam does not say Spain did it. No, he does not attempt that; but we hear that he is getting ready to say: "Look here, Spain, you've been killin' and starvin' a lot o' these 'ere Cubans, and you have got to stop and get out, or I'll kick you out.". This would meet the popular sentiment on the question at the present time.

The New Bedford strike is still unsettled and both sides stand firmly upon their demands. There is no doubt that many of the strikers are suffering from want in New Bedford, and now more than any time since the strike started, because many of the sympathizers with the strike have withdrawn their support. The people of Lowell have contributed very generously notwithstanding the many demands upon them from around home. The operatives of the Carpet as well as the weavers, the building laborers and the spinners, deserve credit for their generosity in sending funds to the strikers at New Bedford. The spinners deserve the everlasting gratitude of all the strikers in New Bedford on account of their excellent work in collecting funds.

THE MAINE REPORT.

The people who expected war as a result of the report from the Maine court of inquiry, may now settle down to a life of peace and contentment, as there will be no war, not at least on that score. The findings of the court have been known to the president and his cabinet for many days past, but they pretended to the public that they were ignorant of the substance of the report until it reached them. The report as it is given out in a general way is a cooked up affair. It makes the most important decision that the Maine was blown up by an outside explosion; that there were two explosions, the first external and the next internal. The first explosion the court of inquiry has decided was that of a floating submarine mine, but just how the mine floated round in that direction or how it got itself located under the Maine, the court does not pretend to say. It does say, however, that the first explosion caused two of the smaller magazines to explode on the vessel, adding to the destruction, but whether the Spanish authorities or the Spanish conspirators, as the case may be, are responsible, the people of the country are left to decide for themselves.

This report is evasive in the extreme, because it does not undertake in any form to fix the responsibility anywhere. The result, in brief, is that the Maine was blown up by an explosion, all of which was known to the world the morning after the occurrence. The report is disappointing and aggravating, as there is evidently an attempt on the part of the officials to shirk the duty of fixing the responsibility. It may be that the administration takes this method of averting war, but whatever be the cause, the patriotic sentiment of this country will treat it with supreme contempt, as an effort to avoid the main issue, whether through cowardice or otherwise we cannot undertake to say.

Treasurer Lyman of the Carpet company made a very lengthy statement on the mill situation before the committee of the legislature investigating that subject. Mr. Lyman claims that curtailment has failed to improve the market and yet the Lowell Manufacturing company keeps on short time. It is supposed to be running four days a week, but as a matter of fact, many of the weavers do not work on an average of three days a week, as they are delayed for various causes, among others waiting for yarn. According to Mr. Lyman's statement, the people who are running mills nowadays are in a very pitiable condition. It would appear that they are losing money very rapidly but it may be noticed by some people that notwithstanding this great drain upon the mill corporations, the Lowell Manufacturing company is building a new mill. If Mr. Lyman's statement before the legislature be true we might expect to see him trying to sell out some of the old mills instead of building new ones.

CURRENT COMMENT.

On the war outlook, today's Journal is of the opinion that President McKinley is entitled to all the time he needs to work out his program. It says that "there is nothing radical in it, nothing sensational, nothing which is not abundantly fortified by precedents and, indeed, demanded by the best traditions of American statesmanship. Actual intervention is contemplated as a last resort. The only persons in this country who will not approve the president's policy are those who are irrevocably opposed to intervention at any time or on any terms. This extreme peace-at-any-price element, which insists that it be allowed to go on with its trade and dicker undisturbed by the cries of women and children perishing by thousands and tens of thousands almost within sight of our shores, is only an insignificant fraction of the American people—thank heaven—in numbers, and is still more insignificant in influence."

The Post says: "The semi-official statement that we are to make no demand upon Spain in this connection is simply incredible. We are not a nation of poltroons. It is true that no money indemnity can touch this case. Such a suggestion would properly be repudiated by the American people. But this dastardly deed was done in a Spanish harbor and at a mooring in that harbor designated by the Spanish authorities. Some miserable miscreants did it. Are we not at least to demand of Spain—and to enforce the demand by all our power—that she shall promptly ferret out the guilty wretches and punish them for their fearful crime?"

Albany Argus.—Some of the warlike papers manifest an amusing disposition to exaggerate events and excite alarm. One of them announces in scare headlines: "Spain will be prepared. The cabinet at Madrid votes a million Pesetas to develop the navy!" People who do not know what a peseta is might infer that this is an enormous sum. But the fact is that a peseta is worth but 19 cents and a fraction in our currency, so that a million pesetas is a little less than $200,000—rather an insignificant sum wherewith to develop a navy."

WANT A HEARING.

Chairman James McKinley of the Overseers of the Poor has received the following letter from Dr. J. Arthur Gage:

"At a recent meeting of the North Middlesex District of Massachusetts Medical society, a committee was appointed to confer with the Overseers of the Poor of the City of Lowell in regard to the method of conducting the ambulance service. This committee would be glad to have a hearing before your board at your earliest convenience."

A hearing will be given on Thursday afternoon at the city farm.

It may be of interest to candidates for election as dispensary physicians to know that the ordinances require that the selection shall be made from the ranks of the North Middlesex society.

Y. M. C. L. I.

The first week's playing in the Y. M. C. L. I. pool tournament, shows the following men tied for first place: First division, John Gillespie, Stanley O'Brien, Jake Walsh and Harry Donovan; second division, Charles Clark, M. Murray, John Nolan and John Hablin.

M. M. A. PORTRAITS.

City Messenger Going was very busy today, directing the hanging of the M. M. A. portraits. The painting of Washington will be hung in the Mayor's reception room; that of Lowell, in the aldermanic chamber; and the one of Kirk Boott in the councilmen's chamber. The portraits of Lawrence, Jackson, and Appleton will hang in the public reading room.

First class job printing done at this office.

PURE BLOOD is the foundation of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and nourishing and gives and maintains good HEALTH.

CAUSE OF DEATH

In the Inquest on Harkin's Death

AT THE MEDFIELD INSANE ASYLUM.

The Asylum is Overcrowded With Dangerous Patients.

Medway, March 27.—Judge Fairbanks completed his finding yesterday morning in the inquest on the death of Matthew J. Harkins, a patient in Medfield insane asylum, March 2.

Briefly stated, the judge finds that Harkins came to his death from a rupture of the intestines, caused by a fall of his keeper, Burchard, upon him in a violent struggle resulting from an assault upon the keeper by Harkins, who attempted to strike the keeper with a large stone.

The finding excuses Keeper Burchard from responsibility and is interesting in the following criticism of the state board of lunacy and charity.

Certain other facts came to the surface in the investigation of this case which seem to be proper for some consideration in this report.

A variance of opinion exists between the trustees of the Medfield institution and the state board of lunacy and charity. The contention of the trustees is that this institution was established upon the cottage plan for the mild and chronic insane; that before the plan was completed the state board sent patients there who were of the most violent and disturbed class. This was followed by an unavailing protest from the trustees.

There are no commitments to this asylum, but all inmates are transfers from other institutions. The contention is further that the state board has continued transfers of the above stated class until at present Medfield is overloaded with dangerous patients.

The capacity of this institution would not be strained with 1200 inmates, and the present conditions show that there are 110 rooms for 536 women and 112 rooms for 451 men; not overloaded so far as numbers are concerned but with a class of patients which cannot be properly detained in an institution constructed as this one is, with large open wards and few private rooms.

The only place the consideration of this trouble between the trustees and the state board has in this report is to call attention to a claim that while homicides may not be unexpected in any insane asylum, if the position of the trustees is the correct one in this case, homicides may be expected in Medfield altogether too frequently, and when they do occur the fact of the homicide will not show per se want of due care on the part of the superintendent and his attendants.

Either the original plan of this institution has or has not been perverted. If it has, the open door of opportunity to frequent homicides ought to be at once closed; if the original plan has not been perverted, it is due to the state board that the criticism be removed.

In either case, the public right is that contention of any kind should not continue to exist in relation to one of the largest hospitals for the insane in the commonwealth.

(Signed) —Rufus G. Fairbanks,
Trial Justice.

REAL ESTATE

TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 26.

LOWELL.

Anna W. Bassett et al. to Eddie L. Gray, lot of land on Newell street, $1.

George H. Stevens et al. to Frederick P. Marble, land with buildings on Chestnut street, $1.

F. Radliff, Jr., to Duncan A. McPhail, land with buildings on Jenness street, $1.

Henry C. Thompson to Maurice J. Quinn, land with buildings on Lilley avenue, $1.

Mary J. Mansfield to James F. Sullivan, lot of land on Ross avenue, $1.

Sarah A. Sherman to Phebes L. Burns, lot of land on Melrose avenue, $1.

Thomas McCormick to Mary Olivetti, lot of land on State street, $1.

Michael J. McHugh et ux. to Catherine Clark, land with buildings on Exeter street, $1.

DRACUT.

Arthur Lyman, trustee, to Ralph H. Goodine, lot of land in Kenwood, $1.

Arthur Lyman, trustee, to Ralph H. Goodine, lot of land at Kenwood, $1.

Arthur Lyman, trustee, to Elmer L. Fling, lot of land at Kenwood.

CHELMSFORD.

James V. McCann et ux. to Patrick McCann, lot of land in East Chelmsford, $1.

Mary E. Chase to Ada M. Welch, land with buildings, East Chelmsford, $1.

WESTFORD.

Hezekiah Cummings to E. P. Worcester, the Dug Hill lot, $1.

HIGHLAND CLUB

DEFEATED THE VESPERS IN A BOWLING MATCH.

The Highland and Vesper clubs held high carnival at the quarters of the latter club Saturday afternoon and evening. The Vespers were the hosts and the Highlands were the guests. There was music and a supper served by the Page company, and cigars and a general good time. The feature of the occasion was the bowling contest between ten high rollers from each club, and in the afternoon the Highlands were the victors by the following score:

HIGHLANDS.

Sturtevant, 473; Kirby, 472; Anderson 511; Morse, 510; Farrell, 549; Hartwell, 587; Terry, 591; Barton, 459; Runels, 485; Church, 505; totals, 5030.

VESPERS.

Swapp, 493; Perley, 528; Weston, 426; Sawyer, 445; Thorp, 529; Corwin, 509; Grover, 512; J. K. Whittier, 525; S. T. Whittier, 511; Goulding, 462; totals, 4747.

In the evening the match resulted in a tie, 2521 each, with 5 men on a side.

BURKES' FESTIVAL.

The committee on arrangements for the May festival of the Burkes met yesterday afternoon and among other things decided to have three tables with chairmen as follows: Society table, Frank McCabe; Young ladies' table, George Rooney; refreshments, Edward Campbell.

the ghastly terror of consumption stares a man in the face who neglects a cold.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

It's so simple to get rid of a cough or throat trouble by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Acts like magic. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Weak Men Made Vigorous

What PEFFER'S NERVIGOR Did!

It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men regain lost manhood; old men recover youthful vigor. Absolutely Guaranteed to Cure Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excesses and indiscretion. Wards off insanity and consumption. Don't let druggist impose a worthless substitute on you because it yields a greater profit. Insist on having PEFFER'S NERVIGOR, or send for it. Can be carried in vest pocket. Prepaid, plain wrapper, $1 per box, or 6 for $5, with A Written Guarantee to Cure or Refund Money. Pamphlet free. PEFFER MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Hillgrwood & Co. Cor. Central and Merrimack streets.

Dominion Line BOSTON SERVICE
(U. S. and Royal Mail Steamer)
S. S. "CANADA" (New.)

8000 Tons, is intended to sail from Boston, as follows for Queenstown and Liverpool:
SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 8.30 A. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 12, Noon.
Saloon passage $50 and upwards, according to location. Second cabin (very superior accommodations), $42.50; round passage, $18.37. Steerage passage $25.50.

PORTLAND-LIVERPOOL Service

S. S. Labrador sails Wednesday, Feb. 2nd at 1 p. m. Vancouver sails Saturday, Feb. 12 at 1 p. m. Low passage rates. Saloon, $50. Second Cabin, $34. Steerage, $22.50. For passage, plans, etc., apply to company's office, 103 State St., Boston, or to local agents, Davis Murphy, 18 Appleton street, Lowell, F. B. Leeds, 5 Bridge street, Lowell.

SHINGLING and BUILDING REPAIRING
Done at short notice. All work satisfactory. Gadbois & Co., Rear of 23 Tremont street.

Carriages Not Needed Now—But Later On

Are the ones we work on during the winter season—The gain is on your side—Paint and Varnish has plenty of time to harden—and at a time when the carriage will not be wanted.
What carriages can you spare? Talk with us about repairing them.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.
WORTHEN STREET.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE
JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.
Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.
The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN,
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
JOHN CLANCY & CO.
JAS. A. CAWLEY.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON,
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY,
F. BRADY & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM,
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE,
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
M. J. BRUIN & CO.
F. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
R. V. SAUNDERS & CO.
P. E. McMAHON & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
JAS. F. DOHERTY & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
JNO. J. CONNELL & CO.
JAS. H. RILEY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
A. L. PENDERGAST.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
C. H. CHAGNON.
JAS. J. COURTNEY & CO.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

Special for Today

Men's Box Calf Shoes, triple soled, worth $3.50, to close at $2.75.

This is an unusual value. A sample of the reduction in price of several lines of goods.

J. J. Lonergan
215 DUTTON STREET.

Reports All In
The Verdict is War.

Our first shot strikes the dead centre on high prices.

Lamb, forequarters, 5c. lb. Lamb, legs, 9c. lb. Veal, forequarters, 5c. lb. Veal, legs, 9c. lb Roast Beef, 4c to 8c. a lb. Fowl, 10c. a lb. Dandelions, 20c. pk. Spinach, 15c. pk. Kale, 3 pks. for 25c. Cabbage given away with Corned Beef.

CENTRAL
CASH MARKET
CENTRAL AND CHARLES STS.

Notice, For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 suits for $15, his $28 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $24. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.
A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

THE LOWELL
Gas Light Company
Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S Motley, Edward M. Tucke, Jas. Francis.

Price of gas with the discount off for prompt payment is
$1.00 One Thousand Feet.

First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $1.50 per chaldron, $2.15 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

MORSE COACH CO.
Rubber Tired Carriages for Weddings, etc;
380 Middlesex St. Telephone 667-4.
All Drivers in Livery.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block,
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
182 Merrimack Street,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
49 John Street,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

LOWELL HIGH GRADE
FERTILIZERS
Lowest in Price,
Highest in Standard.
FOR SALE BY
E. N. Wood & Co.,
79-83 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

R. J. MOWER,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN
285 CENTRAL ST.

TO RENT—Two new Cottage Houses at Willow Dale, on Bowers' Avenue.
DONOVAN & MANSUR
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 408-4.

Spring Cleansing

Blankets, Gent's Spring Overcoats, Ladies' Spring Sacks Cleansed or Dyed.

Bay State Dye House
54 PRESCOTT STREET.

BERKELEY SURGEON DENTISTS

WANT COLUMN.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, bath, hot and cold water, available board, at No. 3 Fourth street, Centralville.

BEAMER TENDER WANTED—$10 A week. Apply at Lowell Weaving, Walker street.

FOR SALE—POTATOES 75 CENTS A bushel. Stern Bros. cart, Western Ave. track.

FOR SALE—A FANCY GOODS AND CONfectionery store, near centre of the city. Failing health reason for selling. Call at 290 Bridge street.

WANTED—TWO CATHOLIC CANVASSERS to handle only Catholic goods. Must understand the business. Call between 8 and 10 mornings. 716 Middlesex street, city, D. Dowdall.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND BARN, 5000 FEET of land, 7 large square rooms, pantry, bath, hot and cold water, gas in bath house and barn, hennery, stable for three horses, pear trees, 3 minutes walk from electrics. Address Box 715 city.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 26 Moore street.

FOR SALE—SMALL GROCERY AND VAriety store. Good location and business. Call or address P, Sun office.

TO LET—A NICE TENEMENT AT 30 Bachman street, very convenient to the Dracut mills. Inquire of J. G. Ford, 305 Pleasant street, Dracut.

TO LET—STABLE, TWO STALLS, HARness closet, ample carriage room, concreted, rear of 58 Tyler street, entrance from George or Church streets. Apply to Charles H. Walker.

FIRST CLASS ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, by day or week, 16 John street.

WANTED—LADIES TO KNOW THEY CAN get their straw, leghorn or manilla hats cleansed or dyed and made in the latest shapes at the Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 161 Merrimack street.

TO LET—HOUSE IN CHELMSFORD, LARGE two story house, with land if required, located on the old Westford road. Rent $6 a month. Inquire at this office.

TRAP AND DEMOCRAT—AN ELEGANT light "Trap" built at cost of $225, hardly soiled, and a very superior new democrat, both very low. 70 Robbins street.

RUBBER STAMPS AT WHOLESALE prices. 1½ inch one line stamps, 10 cents; 2 inch 15c.; 3½c. ink pads 25c.; 25c. ink pads 15c; 50c. linen markers 25c.; business stamps 15c. per line. J. M. Fellows, 156 Merrimack street.

TWO NICE FOUR ROOM TENEMENTS TO rent. Inquire at 73 Chestnut street.

WANTED—500 LADIES TO BUY ALL trimmed hats for 50c., 75c. and $1 at Mme. Maxime Lepine's, 357 Moody street, cor. Race, also a good hat trimmer.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE, NEAR Bridge and Fourth street, 8 room cottage house, cemented cellar, furnace, large lot of land. Price very low. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—IN WIGGINVILLE, COTTAGE house and barn. Price $500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE ON VARNUM AVENUE, GOOD corner lot of land, can be had at a bargain. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD FARMS IN Billerica at prices to suit anyone that wants a farm. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENnyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4 cents in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—8 GOOD BOARDING AND lodging houses at prices and locations to suit you if you want a place of any kind. Call and see. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—ON APPLETON STREET, GOOD, nice place for small money. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred C. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING Inquire at The Sun office.

WANTED — HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 352 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

TO LET—ROOMS TO LET WITH OR WITHout board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 262 Fayette street.

$15 A MONTH
Will buy this splendid new 2½ story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly, near cars and schools, will sell for $1850. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Bldg., Old Post Office.

WANTED LADY READERS TO TELL US what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly, we will divide cash equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 12 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1111 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EMERY LAND
Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING

House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 280 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy. Wm. H. Emery.
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.

ESTEY

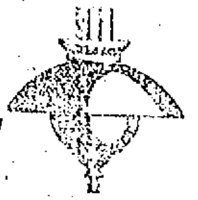
Our new instalment plan and low prices is doing the work. We sold three Pianos in one day last week, and why? Our prices talk. Some dealers will say pay $10 down, $10 per month. Just call and get our terms, they are the easiest in Lowell.
New Upright Piano, full size, a beauty, Chair, Scarf, Book for
$200.
Warranted 10 years, kept in tune 2 years free of charge. Just watch and see if Pianos don't move from the Estey Parlors.

ESTEY
A. H. ROGERS, Manager.
145 MERRIMACK STREET.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.
Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 GORHAM STREET.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

Light As Day



Acme Gas Burners
Price for burner, mantle, chimney and shade complete,
ONLY 59c.
Extra mantles, shades and chimneys at reduced prices.

BARTLETT & DOW
216 CENTRAL STREET.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN
This old hostelery has been refitted and furnished and is up-to-date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern
CENTRAL & CHURCH STS.
F. H. Harris, Prop. J. J. Regan, Man.

WHILE IT LASTS
About 900 pounds pure
OLIVE OIL SOAP
will be sold in Bars, 30c. each, half bars, 16c. each, quarter bars, 10c. each.

C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock
and deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
11 Middlesex Street.

STEINERT'S
PIANOS
14 Pianos that have been rented at greatly reduced prices, from
$125 to $225.
We Are Headquarters for Bargain Hunters.

STEINERT'S
PIANOS
34 PRESCOTT STREET.

W. F. TRUMBELL
Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine
UPRIGHT PIANOS
with Stool, Cover and Book for
$185.00.
The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.
101 Westford Street
IS THE PLACE.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

DERBY & MORSE
ELECTRICIANS.
72 MIDDLE STREET.

GATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER
TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue
Telephone Number 814-4.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE
120 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 120 Middle street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

Y.M.C.I. TO HAVE A TEAM

In the Lowell City League This Season.

Vesper Club Also Talks of Seeking Admittance—Players Are Signing Contracts—Gossip of Juvenile Diamond—Basket Ball Players Are Busy—Gossip From the Boxing Ring.

Interest in the City League took a big jump yesterday. During the day it became rumored that there were two clubs making an effort to get the place of the Y.M.C.I. in the League. Because of developments during the forenoon, the League meeting scheduled for the afternoon was not held, though all the managers were present at the appointed place. It was considered wise to postpone the meeting until next Sunday, as the questions that were likely to come up could be more satisfactorily disposed of at that time. It will be remembered that it was given out that the Y.M.C.I. team had withdrawn from the League and when this information reached the supporters of the team, it roused them to action. As a result a meeting of the association was called for yesterday by the president of the association, Timothy O'Sullivan. There was a large attendance and it was unanimously decided to organize a team and place it in the City League. The election of a manager was deferred till next Sunday. There are several candidates spoken of for the place. Many would like to see James Flood, who managed last year's team at the head this year. James Maguire is also spoken of. The Vesper team is also talking of as seeking admission to the league. The matter is being talked up by Al. Smith, Myron Paige, and Ford Coburn. It is probable that they will make application at the next meeting of the League, which will be held next Sunday. The Vesper team is about completed and will include Dr. Ranney, catcher; Myron Paige and Ford Coburn, pitchers; Coburn, Richardson, and Harris, infielders, with many other club members to select from, for the other positions.

The contracts of Patrick Nestor and John Roach of the Machews have been filed with the secretary.

James Stines of the Emeralds has returned from Keene, N. H., and Manager Garrigan hopes to get him to sign a contract.

Billy Connors is trying to get free of Frank Leonard's team, in order to go with New Haven, where he has a fine offer.

Manager Cody of the Mathews signed a battery and a short stop Saturday, but he has not yet filed their contracts as he wishes to keep their names a secret for a while. They are strangers in Lowell, never having played here before, but they come highly recommended by one of the Brooklyn catchers.

It is said that Clifford and Babb, who played with the Mathews last year, will be seen with the Emeralds this season.

THE JUVENILE DIAMOND.

Thomas Queenan has been elected manager of the Fairmonts.

A team called the Columbians has been formed in the Navy Yard with George St. Ledger as captain.

The Shamrocks will elect a captain and manager tonight.

The Fairmonts had a clinch with a picked nine Saturday. The score was 24 to 4.

Dan Lynch will manage the Watsons.

The Wannalancits are open to challenges from the Shamrocks, Fairmonts, Columbians or any juvenile teams that are in the above-named nines' class.

The Shamrocks and Fairmonts are in favor of joining a juvenile league. Columbians, Watsons, and Washingtons?

Joe Jordan, who played second base for the Defenders last season made his debut as a pitcher Saturday. He occupied the box for the Fairmonts and played a great game.

The Collinsville base ball players should follow the example of the Columbians and fall in line. There is material in plenty out there.

Percy Collingswell has been appointed official scorer of the Stirk club.

BOXING GOSSIP.

The twenty-round bout between Kid McCoy and Jack Bonner, which was to have been decided at New Orleans on Monday night, will not be allowed to take place. Attorney General Cunningham claims that the law in the state of Louisiana is against prize fights and as he is confident that the McCoy-Bonner affair is nothing more or less than a prize fight, he therefore decided to take steps to prevent the bout. McCoy is out over $1000 by the contest being stopped as he would have easily beaten Bonner.

The New England amateur boxing championships will take place in the A. A. gymnasium on April 2. The classes will be: 105 pounds; 115 pounds; 125 pounds; 135 pounds; 145 pounds; 158 pounds, heavy; 158 pounds and over. Entries will be charged $1. Entries close this evening. Competitors must weigh in between the hours of 12 and 1 of the day of competition. All competitors who have been beaten by the winner shall be entitled to compete for second prize, and all who have been beaten by the winner of either first or second prize shall be entitled to compete for third prize. As the A. A. U. have dropped boxing from their list of sports, no competitor will be required to register, but it is understood that no one but an amateur will be allowed to compete in this meeting. Any competitor may enter protest against another competitor on the grounds of professionalism previous to the preliminaries. All protests to be made to the referee in writing. Prizes will be given to the first, second and third men in each weight. Prizes to be the regular championship medals. Amateur rules will govern all competitions. Each contestant will be allowed the services of two seconds and no more. This rule will be strictly enforced. Should there be more than four entries in any event the preliminary bouts will take place on the night of Wednesday, March 30. Competitors will be required to weigh in at weight for the preliminary bouts and the finals. Five or take two pounds will be the rule in each weight. Entry blanks will be furnished by John Graham, B. A. A., Boston, Mass.

BASKET BALL.

The Y.M.C.A. doubly defeated the Pawtucket A. C. basket ball team Saturday night at the gymnasium of the former. In the first game, the Y.M.C.A. scored 7 to their opponents' 2. In the second game, the second Y.M.C.A. team followed their example to the tune of 7 to 5. The line-up:

Pawtucket A. C.	Y.M.C.A.
First Team.	First Team.
H. Allard, r. f.	r. f. McFarland
Tierney, l. f.	l. f. Williston
Carroll, c	c. Wilson
Sullivan, r. b.	r. b. Thomas
O. Allard, l. b.	l. b. Kierstead
Pawtucket A. C.	Y.M.C.A
Second team	Second team
Cronin, r. f.	r. f. White
McCarthy, l. f.	l. f. Tully
Chadwick, c	c. Howe
Hamilton, r. b.	r. b. Lindsay
Halloran, l. b.	l. b. Jones

The strong Clinton team will be here tomorrow night and a game full of excitement is anticipated. The Burkes will make every effort to defeat their rivals, and if they succeed, they will have every reason to congratulate themselves. The teams have met in only one game and that was played in Clinton and the Burkes were without the services of two of their best men. The Clintons won after a fast game. Tomorrow evening's game will be played in Associate hall and play will be called at 8 o'clock.

Allard of the Pawtuckets would make a great man for the Burkes. He plays like Peter Regan and is lively on the floor.

A BIG FIRE.

CAUSES EXCITEMENT IN NASHUA, N. H.—NARROW ESCAPES.

Nashua, N. H., March 27.—Fire was discovered shortly after 11 last night in the basement of the clothing store in the Ridgeway block on Main street occupied by S. W. Fletcher & Co.

The discovery was made by Sergt. Watson and Patrolman Downey, and the chemical engine was called from the central station upon a still alarm.

An alarm was rung from box 81 a few minutes later and the department responded.

The flames spread rapidly through the building and before the firemen could get ladders on the building they had burst out through the roof.

The partitions between the Fletcher's store and the one occupied by Floyd Bros., clothiers, were burned through, and both blocks were soon a mass of flames.

But for the quick work of Sergt Watson three lives would have been lost in the fire. Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin and their infant occupy apartments in the third story of the Ridgeway building. The sergeant after ringing in the alarm succeeded in arousing them and although nearly suffocated they managed to escape in scanty clothing and were taken to the house of a friend.

The two buildings which are burned are owned by the N. W. Goddard estate and Charles T. Ridgeway.

HAVERHILL'S FIRE

SWETT BUILDING GUTTED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Haverhill, March 28.—A two-alarm fire which caused a total loss of $23,000 occurred in the Swett building on Wingate street, in the heart of the shoe district yesterday afternoon. The fire was the second serious one this year. The alarm was rung in shortly after 1, but it was an hour later before the flames were under control.

The fire started in the bottom of an elevator well in the center of the four-story building. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been the careless dropping of a lighted match down the elevator well.

Previous to the fire, there were several occupants in the building, and W. S. Stansfield, who manages a stitching room on the third floor, smelled the smoke, and on investigating found a small flame at the bottom of the elevator well. The alarm was rung in, and when the apparatus arrived, the whole building was filled with smoke.

A second alarm was turned in, and the reserve apparatus responded. Twelve streams were poured into the burning building, from all sides, but the third and fourth floors were gutted before the fire was under control. The roof of the building was badly damaged and a portion on the northerly side caved in. The building was owned by the Jackson Swett estate and the loss on the structure was $7000.

Miss Ella Burke will have her millinery opening Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week in the Pollard building, Palmer street, formerly Mrs. Crowley's.

AN ABLE SERMON

On the Patriotism of Catholic Church

BY REV. FR. LAWRENCE, O.M.I. LAST EVENING.

Eloquent Apostrophe to the Republic.

Before a large congregation in the Immaculate Conception church, last evening, Rev. Fr. Lawrence, O.M.I., delivered an eloquent and patriotic sermon on the subject, "The Catholic Church Not Opposed to Free Institutions." The text was: "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are God's."—Matt. xxii., 21.

In the course of his discourse he said:

The American people have had their false prophets who strove to create prejudice against the Catholic church. Again and again from sectarian pulpit and an unjust and biased press, have we heard and seen the false and injurious accusations that the church, Catholic and apostolic, is the evil genius of society and government, and that loyalty and adherence to her means disloyalty and treachery to her free institutions.

While it is one of the most gratifying aspects that one of the choicest fields which Providence offers today to the propagation of the sacred teachings of the church of Christ is this American republic of ours, it is not the less true that the doctrines of the Catholic church are the safeguards for her own life and prosperity and the durability of her free institutions. While thus speaking on this intricate subject, I voice no less my heartfelt sentiments as an American citizen, than as a Catholic priest, a priest of the Holy Catholic church. The church is the mother of my faith, the guardian of my hopes for eternity, the light infallible to illumine my path toward the heavenly city of God. America is my country, my adopted land, which after God, gave my life and education, the protectress of my liberty and of my fortunes on earth. And therefore, when I say that the principles of the former are in thorough harmony with the interests of the latter, I feel in the depths of my heart that I speak the truth.

The church teaches with St. Paul that disobedience to civil law is a sin. "He that resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist purchase to themselves damnation. Wherefore, be subject of necessity, not only for wrath, but also for conscience's sake. From this we see that in the eyes of the church, loyalty to country is loyalty to God; patriotism is a heavenly virtue, a high form of holy obedience; the patriot dying for his country wears the halo of the martyr. The Catholic church commands, blesses, consecrates patriotism. The true Catholic must needs be the truest patriot.

Objection has been raised against the Catholic church in the name of the state, as if she interfered with the duties of citizenship. There is no ground for it. "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are God's." This is the supreme rule of Catholic policy.

Among the brightest pages of history and the most honorable for the human race, are those which tell of the battles of the church in defence of liberty. She fought for the possession by herself for liberty. Never did the Catholic church bend the neck under the yoke of temporal prince. She held directly from Christ and she permitted no sovereign of earth to rule over her. The church fought the battles of personal liberty against slavery and serfdom. The rights of man were first made known to the world by the pontiffs and her councils. Her dogma of a common brotherhood under the one divine paternity struck to the ground the manacles which heartless man was always too willing to impose upon his weaker brother. The church fought the battles of civil liberty. During the middle ages she was recognized as the arbiter of nations; her Popes always acted in the interests of the people, in the interest of civil liberty. The result was that in the middle ages, as a historian expresses it, "the world was betaking with liberty;" so that without the papacy, all Europe would have fallen very early into one or many caliphates and would have submitted finally and disgracefully to the Turkish sway and to oriental oppression and stagnation."—Montalembert, Hume.

Strange fodder of the Catholic church! She battles for centuries in giant warfare against despotism and for liberty and freedom, and yet the accusation has gone abroad against her that she befriends despotism and crushes out free institutions.

Is it not a most patent fact that the republic of America receives its strongest support of loyalty and durability from the doctrines of the Catholic church, which consecrates patriotism with the supernatural halo of a God-given virtue? The one fear for the stability of a republic is this: That it might give more freedom that poor humanity deserves or can endure. No form of government as much as a republic demands wisdom and virtue in the people. The many control the ship of state; the many, therefore, must be able to control their passions, else swift shipwreck awaits it. Rome lost her liberties when the Romans had lost the stern morality of their early history. Virtue is but an empty name, where religion, the deep sense of man's obligations to God, is not deeply imbedded in the hearts of the people. To American citizens, then, who love the republic, I fearlessly say, "Your hope is in the Catholic church, because she alone is the mighty power today to resist unbelief and vice." Do you not see that outside of the holy Catholic church, the most important doctrines are melting away and that a moral chaos is threatening, most vital virtues said to be no longer of significance, and the fount of all social life, the family, breaking up under the most violent passions? The most valued aids to the republic from the church are not her direct enunciations for liberty, but her powerful labors in the cause of religion of purity, of honesty, and of all the heavenly virtues that build up the Christian man and the Christian family.

Republic of America, receive from us the tribute of our love and loyalty. We are proud to do thee homage and we pray from our hearts that thy glory may never be dimmed—Esto perpetua! Thou heavest in thy hands the brightest hopes of the human race. God's mission to thee is to show to nations that man is capable of the highest liberty. Oh, be ever free and prosperous, that liberty may triumph over the earth from the rising to the setting of the sun. Esto perpetua! But forget not that religion and morality can alone give life to liberty and preserve its never-fading youth. Believe me, thy surest hope is from the church, which false friends would have thee fear. Believe me, no hearts love thee more ardently than Catholic hearts, no tongues speak more loudly thy praises than Catholic tongues, and no hands will be lifted up stronger and more willing to defend thy laws and thy institutions in peace and in war than Catholic hands. Republic of America, Esto Perpetua!

FUNERALS.

ZANTOUHOS—The funeral of Curtos Zantoulos took place yesterday afternoon with a service at the rooms of Undertaker Molloy. More than 100 Greeks, countrymen of the deceased, were present, and one of their number, Harris Spudeas, had charge of the arrangements and Fr. Constantine Papageorgea was the clergyman at the grave in the Catholic cemetery. The bearers were Niclus Korinos; James Adamakos; Peter Noskovetes; Peter Vallas, John Papajohn, Louis Sigalos, George Zepos, Nicles Beltas.

PEARSON—The funeral of Thomas Pearson took place yesterday and Fr. Gileault conducted the service in the Immaculate Conception church. The bearers were William Hurley, William Ryelle, Frank Ford, Michael Looney, John Horan, and Patrick McLean. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

LABOUNTY—The funeral of Gladys Ollie Labounty, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Labounty, took place at her late home, 23 Fort Hill avenue Sunday afternoon. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. F. K. Stratton of St. Paul's M. E. church. There was singing by Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. McKewin. The burial was in the Lowell cemetery.

O'LOUGHLIN—The funeral of Thomas E. O'Loughlin was held yesterday afternoon at his home on Worthen street, and the several organizations with which he was connected, including the Celtic Associates, Emmett club, and Reform club attended in a body. The National band was also present. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery. The bearers were John M Hogan, John J. Harrington, Michael Keegan, James Kelley, M. J. Casserly and Thomas Marren.

SURPRENANT—The funeral of Rose de Lima Surprenant took place at St. Joseph's church at 8 o'clock Saturday morning. A high requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Gagnon, O.M.I. At the Canadian cemetery Rev. Fr. Lamothe, O.M.I., officiated. The bearers were Messrs Narcisse Dufresne, Moise Dufresne, Pierre Chamberlain, Jean Baptiste Roy, Stanislas Bombardier, Delphis Bombardier.

MONROE—The funeral of Robert Monroe took place yesterday afternoon and service was held at the Sacred Heart church. Rev. Fr. Guillard, O.M.I. officiating. The pall bearers were James Little, Peter Gill, Patrick Gill, Patrick Hunt, Patrick Foley, Patrick Duggan. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

SHANNON—The funeral of Patrick Shannon, one of the victims of asphyxiation, took place yesterday afternoon and was very largely attended. The service was held at the Immaculate Conception church, Rev. Fr. Gileault, O.M.I., officiating.

There were present many relatives and friends of the deceased who united in offering their prayers for the dead. The funeral cortege which proceeded from the church to the Catholic cemetery, included about twenty carriages. Every coachman in the city who could be spared during the afternoon, walked behind the hearse to the cemetery. There were placed on the grave some beautiful floral tributes. One was an exquisite design from Mr. Rose, treasurer of the Ayer company. The sister of the deceased sent a beautiful pillow inscribed, "Brother," and a standing cross was sent by Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Donohue. The bearers were six coachmen who were companions of the deceased. Great sympathy was expressed for the relatives, owing to the untimely taking off of deceased. In the account of the accident it should have been mentioned that Mr. Shannon's body lay in the bed in an attitude of repose, indicating that the deadly fluid came to him while he slept. The body of the other victim was on the floor with the head under the bed and it was remarked that he was not fully dressed.

KELLEY—Jeremiah Kelley, aged 19 years, died yesterday at his home in Bent's court. The funeral took place this afternoon and service was held in St. Peter's church. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

MASTER BARBERS.

There will be an important meeting of the Master Barbers' association at the Arlington hotel this evening. It is desired that a large number of the members be present as business relative to regulating the hours of labor will come before the meeting. The meeting of the association thereafter will be held the second and fourth Monday of the month.

Fine job printing done at this office.

Old and Reliable
Cures Colds Quick
For over forty years it has been used and proved to cure the most stubborn lung or bronchial colds. It soothes and heals quickly, preventing serious development. It does not upset the stomach.
MASTA'S
PULMONIC
BALSAM.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WILD EXCITEMENT AT CAPITOL

(Continued.)

which was more open, prolonged, and of greater volume, is attributed by the court to partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines.

The evidence of the divers establishes the fact that the after part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the explosion. The forward part was completely demolished. Upon the evidence of a concurrent external cause, the finding of the court is as follows:

ONLY A MINE EXPLOSION.

At frame 17, the outer shell of the ship from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of the ship and six feet above the keel, which in its normal position has been forced up so as to be now about four feet above the surface of the water, therefore, about thirty-four feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured. The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed V shaped "A," the after wing of which, about 15 feet broad and thirty-two feet in length (frame 17 to frame 25) is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

At frame 18, the vertical keel is broken in two and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plates. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water and about thirty feet above its normal position.

In the opinion of the court, this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about frame 18 and somewhat on the shore side of the ship.

THE CONCLUSIONS.

The conclusions of the court are:

That the loss of the Maine was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of her crew.

That the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines; and that no evidence has been obtainable fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

I have directed that the finding of the Court of Inquiry and the views of this government thereon be communicated to the government of Her Majesty, the Queen Regent, and I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two governments.

It will be the duty of the executive to advise the Congress of the result, and in the meantime deliberate Congress is invoked.

(Signed) William McKinley,
Executive Mansion, March 28, 1898.

RECEIVED WITH CHEERS.

There was an outburst of applause in the galleries and on the floor when the reading of the message was concluded. Immediately afterward the death of Representative Simpkins was announced.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNS.

The president's message was referred without debate to the committee on foreign affairs under the rules. No motion was made. Immediately after the announcement of the death of Representative Simpkins, the House adjourned at 12.15 p. m.

THE BOARD'S REPORT.

The following is the full text of the report of the Court of Inquiry:

U.S.S. Iowa, 1st rate, Key West, Fla.
Monday, March 21, 1898.

After full and mature consideration of all the testimony before it the court finds as follows:

1—That the United States battleship Maine arrived at the harbor of Havana Cuba on the twenty-fifth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and was taken to Buoy Number 4 in from five and a half to six fathoms of water, by the regular government pilot. The United States consul general at Havana had notified the authorities at that place the previous evening of the intended arrival of the Maine.

2—The state of discipline on board the Maine was excellent; and all orders and regulations in regard to the due care and safety of the ship were carried out.

All ammunition was stowed in accordance with prescribed instructions and proper care was taken whenever ammunition was handled.

Nothing was stowed in any one of the magazines or shell rooms which was not permitted to be stowed there.

The magazines and shell rooms were always locked after having been opened and after the destruction of the Maine the keys were found in their proper place in the captain's cabin, everything having been reported secure that evening at 8 a. m.

EVERYTHING STORED PROPERLY

The temperature from magazine and shell rooms were taken regularly and reported. The only magazine which had an undue amount of heat was the after ten-inch magazine and that did not explode at the time the Maine was destroyed.

The torpedo warheads were all stored in the after part of the ship under the wardroom and neither caused nor participated in the destruction from a mine.

The dry gun cotton primers and detonators were stowed in the cabin aft and remote from the scene of the explosion. This was fully looked after on the Maine in order to obviate danger. Special orders in regard to this had been given by the commanding officer.

Varnishes, dryers, alcohol, and other combustibles of this nature were stowed on or above the main deck and could not have had anything to do with the destruction of the Maine.

The medical stores were stowed aft under the ward room and remote from the scene of the explosion.

No dangerous stores of any kind were stowed below in any of the other storerooms.

The coal bunkers were improperly filled. Of these bunkers adjacent to the forward magazines and shell rooms four were empty, namely, B1, B4, B5 and B6.

A15 had been in use that day and A16 was full of new river coal. This coal had been carefully inspected before receiving it on board. The bunker in which it was stowed was accessible on three sides at all times and on the fourth side at this time on account of B and B6 being empty. This bunker B36 had been inspected that day by the engineer officer on duty. The fire alarms in the bunkers were in working order and there had never been a case of spontaneous combustion of coal on board the Maine.

The two after boilers of the ship were in use at the time of the disaster but for auxiliary purposes only, with a comparatively low pressure of steam, and being tended by a reliable watch.

These boilers could not have caused the explosion of the ship. The four forward boilers have since been found by the divers and are in a fair condition. On the night of the destruction of the Maine, everything had been reported secure for the night at eight o'clock by reliable persons, through the proper authorities to the commanding officer. At the time the Maine was destroyed, the ship was quiet, and therfore least liable to accident caused by movements from those on board.

THE EXPLOSIONS.

The destruction of the Maine occurred at 9.40 p. m., on the 15th day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, she being at the time moored to the same buoy to which she had been taken upon her arrival. There were two explosions, of a distinctively different character with a very short but distinct interval between them and the forward part of the ship was lifted to a very marked degree.

The first explosion was more in the nature of a report like that of a gun, while the second explosion was more open, prolonged and of greater volume. The second explosion was, in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

CONDITION OF WRECK.

The evidence bearing upon this, being principally obtained from divers, did not enable the court to form a definite conclusion as to the condition of the wreck, although it was established that the after part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the destruction of the forward part.

The facts in regard to the forward part of the ship are however, established by the testimony.

That portion of the port side of the protective deck which extends from about frame 30 to frame 41 was blown up aft and over to port. This was in the opinion of the court caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

At Frame 17 the outer shell of the ship from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of the ship and six feet above the keel when in its normal position, has been forced up so as now to be but four feet above the surface of the water, therefore about 31 feet above where it would be, where it would have been had the vessel sunk uninjured. The outside bottom plating is bent in a reversed V shape, the after wing of which is about 15 feet broad and thirty feet in length from Frame 17 to Frame 25 is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

At Frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two and the flat keel bent in an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plating. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water and about 30 feet above its normal position.

THE COURT'S OPINION.

In the opinion of the court this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about Frame 18 and somewhat on the port side of the ship.

The court finds that the loss of the Maine, on the occasion named, was not in any respect due to the fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of the crew of said vessel.

In the opinion of the court the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines.

The court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

W. T. Sampson, chairman, U.S.N.
A. M. Marix, Lieut.-Commander, U. S. N., Judge Advocate.
U. S. Flagship New York, March 22, 1898, off Key West, Fla.

The proceedings and findings of the court of inquiry in the above case are approved.

M. Sicard, rear-admiral, commander in-chief of the U. S. naval force on the North Atlantic station.

THE COURT ADJOURNS.

The court having finished the inquiry it was voted to make adjournment at 11 a. m., to await the convening authority.

SAGASTA DENIES

THAT SPAIN HAS WRITTEN THE U. S. CONCERNING CUBA.

By Associated Press to The Sun

Madrid, March 28.—Senor Sagasta, the premier, declares that the Spanish government has not sent a note to the government of the United States on the subject of the relief of the Cubans.

Fine job printing done at this office.

SIMPKINS DEAD

The Congressman of 13th. District.

DROPPED DEAD OF HEART DISEASE.

Had But a Short Career in Congress.

Washington, March 27.—Representative John Simpkins of the thirteenth district of Massachusetts died last night at his residence in this city, 1717 K street, of heart disease, induced by gastric complications.

On last Tuesday, he complained of having caught a cold and later of stomach trouble. He was quite ill for a time, but yesterday morning was much better. Later in the day he grew weaker and at 9.55 died from heart failure.

No arrangements for the funeral can be made until the arrival of the members of his family, who have been notified of his death. Mrs. Bacon is in New York, Mrs. Thayer in Boston, Miss Mabel Simpkins in Florida, and his brother, Nathaniel at Aiken, S. C. They are all expected to be in this city by Tuesday morning.

Representative Simpkins was a man of independent fortune. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., June 27, 1862; attended the public schools at Yarmouth; and after preparing for college at St. Mark's school, Southboro, graduated at Harvard University in 1885. He served in the Massachusetts Senate in 1890 and 1891, was a presidential elector for Harrison and Reid in 1892, president of the Republican club in Massachusetts in 1892 and 1893, and a member of the Massachusetts Republican state committee in 1892-1893, and 1895. He served in the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth congresses, where he was known to his colleagues as a man faithful to the interests of his constituents, although rarely taking part in debate. Mr. Simpkins had recently been a member of the congressional committee.

CHARGED WITH MURDER

TWO ITALIANS ARRESTED IN THE DANBURY WOODS.

Danbury, Conn., March 27.—Giovanni Genova and Marciano Fanigletti, who are alleged to have committed the double murder in Waterbury Friday night when Felice Bellofatto was almost instantly killed and Angelo Ingrisani received cuts on his head in a barroom brawl, were arrested in the woods near Sandy Hook at an early hour this morning by Chief Ginty and Officer Bradley and brought here.

They will be taken to Waterbury tomorrow.

Genova, who is about 27, admitted using his knife in a row in Waterbury, but did not know the serious results. Fanigletti professed ignorance of the affair.

WILL NOT WITHDRAW

BOSTON TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION 13 STICKS TO A. F. OF L.

Boston, March 28.—A proposition to favor withdrawing from the American Federation of Labor was defeated at yesterday's meeting of Typographical Union 13, in Wells' Memorial hall.

This proposition came before the body in a communication from local union 42 of Minneapolis, asking the union to favor withdrawing the international union from its affiliation with the A. F. of L.

The meeting voted to postpone the regular election of officers to May 25, so that the body can vote for local and international officers on the same date.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Following is the short list for this week:

3191—Stiles et al. vs. Pattee et al.
3413—Ashton vs. Wyley.
3766—Clark vs. Lowell Electric Light Company.
3518—Wigren vs. Townsend.
2514—Pihl vs. Soderman.
2772—Feller vs. Consumers' Brewing Company.
2967—Pihl vs. Soderman et als.
3578—Gallagher vs. Long.
3116—Toohey vs. Donohue.
3117—Same vs. Same.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CHILDREN'S
Carriages
When you wish to purchase a Baby Carriage you certainly want to get the most stylish, lightest running and most durable Carriage you can get for your money and when you find a Carriage that has this combination of excellent qualities it is for your interest to buy it.

We have in stock this season a line of Baby Carriages which we and others who have seen them think possess all of the good qualities mentioned above, while the prices are lower than you are asked to pay for inferior goods elsewhere.
Don't fail to look this line of Carriages over before you purchase.
GOOKIN BROS.
66 Prescott Street.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY

Sealing Steamer Became a Veritable Death Ship.

Reached the Fort With Many Bodies—Nearly Fifty of Its Crew Chilled to Death.

Halifax, March 28.—Details of a terrible calamity which overwhelmed half of the crew of the sealing steamer Greenland in the ice fields have been received from St. John's, N. F., which port was reached by the Greenland, turned into a veritable death ship, Sunday afternoon. The steamer sailed into the harbor with the most grewsome cargo that has ever freighted ships of the sea. Twenty-five corpses, stark and frozen, were piled upon the deck. Fifty-five men were moaning with terrible suffering in the holds from the pain of frostbitten limbs and bodies. The little sealing steamer which sailed for the hunting grounds three weeks ago returned as an awful charnel house.

Never in the history of the sealing industry has a more terrible calamity fallen on a ship's crew. It was a grewsome spectacle. The dead bodies were in tiers on the decks of the steamer, disfigured and almost unrecognizable from the effects of the terrible suffering which they had endured, presenting one of the most horrible sights human eyes ever beheld. Nearly one-half of the Greenland's crew of 300 men drifted away from their ship on an ice floe last Tuesday and perished in a severe storm. In addition 25 men are missing and have undoubtedly perished.

The Greenland set sail from St. John's, N. F., about the first of March on her fateful voyage. She was commanded by Captain George Barbour, and carried a crew of nearly 300 hunters. The steamer proceeded northward with the rest of the sealing fleet, but after a couple of days she diverged on a separate track. She reached the hunting grounds not long after. All went well until Tuesday last. Seals were quickly encountered and several good packs were secured. Tuesday morning the hunters left the ship about 7 o'clock as usual. The lookout in the crowsnest reported seals plentiful around them. The men were clad in light clothing, for the slaughtering of seals is exhaustive work. They wandered far from the shelter of the ship. A gale and a raging snowstorm shut them out from view. The floe parted and they drifted away from the steamer. Many of them drifted to certain death. Long ere the storm subsided many of the unfortunate fellows had succumbed to the terrible cold and exposure. Those who did not were terribly frostbitten and suffered excruciating pain.

The long night passed, but morning brought no help, for the storm still raged and the atmosphere was thick with snow driven before the gale. Snow continued nearly all day, and the evening brought no cessation to the high wind. Another night, one which seemed to the helpless, drifting sufferers who still lived a thousand times longer than the first, was passed in untold agony. Some of the victims had already given up hope and in despair lay down and died, and every hour witnessed at least two deaths on that awful night on the floe. Toward morning the storm subsided and clear weather enabled the survivors to see that the Greenland was not far away, searching for the missing.

The steamer bore down on the drifting ice, which had by this time separated into a number of sections, and began the work of picking up the bodies of the dead and the half lifeless bodies of the living. Twenty-five corpses were taken on board that morning, but 23 men were still missing and, though the search was continued all through the day, no more were recovered. Thursday night the Greenland headed for shore, reaching Bay De Verde Saturday, proceeding thence to St. John's with her ghastly cargo and dread tidings. Most of the hunters who met this awful fate on the treacherous floes are married men with large families, who are thus deprived of all visible means of support. Calamitous happenings of this nature are frequent among those who follow the hazardous precarious hunting in those dread north seas, but seldom has a steamer returned with such a tale of horror.

MONUMENT FUND

A Big Benefit for the Memorial

HELD IN BOSTON WITH GOVERNOR PRESENT.

General Booth Visited Boston Yesterday.

Boston, March 28.—At the benefit of the Maine memorial monument fund last night at the Boston theatre, about $2500 were realized. The occasion produced a great exhibition of patriotic feeling, the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," in which the audience voluntarily joined, being especially stirring. His excellency, Governor Wolcott, Adjutant General Dalton and other members of the staff were among the distinguished spectators in the boxes.

The 50th anniversary of spiritualism was observed by large meetings morning, afternoon and evening.

General Ballington Booth, commander-in-chief of the American volunteers, visited Boston Sunday at the invitation of the Boston division, and addressed an audience which filled Tremont temple to overflowing. Mrs. Booth, his wife, spoke to the convicts in the state prison at Charlestown at the morning service.

SUSPECT IN CUSTODY.

Schenectady, N. Y., March 28.—Detective Docherty, who has been working on the murder of George R. Blodgett ever since it occurred in this city Dec. 2, believes that at last he has found the key to the mystery. Mr. Blodgett, who was the patent attorney for the General Electric company, was shot by a burglar while defending his property, and died two days later. A reward of $5000 offered by the company brought a score of detectives to this city. They all worked in vain, however, for apparently there was not the slightest clue. All gave up the task except Docherty, and he believes now that when he had William, alias "Buck," Davis arrested in Troy he landed a participant in the crime.

Davis is a notorious crook and burglar, and it is known that he was in Schenectady the day before the murder was committed. He was arrested on a bench warrant charging burglary and larceny on May 14, 1891. The crime was the blowing up of a safe at Greenwich. The real reason for his arrest, however, was that the evidence against him in the Blodgett murder had become so strong that Docherty thought he would put him in a place where he could place his hands on him when he wanted him.

URGED TO STAY OUT.

Saco, Me., March 28.—A mass meeting of the strikers in the York cloth mill was held Sunday to take action in regard to returning to work this morning. Chairman Larrabe advised the textile workers to stay away, and expressed himself as confident that the strikers would win, if they remained out a few weeks longer. He advocated a continuance of the strike until the corporation management made some concessions.

Meetings of the dressers' and slashers' unions were held, and a vote was taken not to go back to work.

EFFECT OF A GALE.

South McAllister, I. T., March 28.—A terrific wind storm swept over the country between this place and Lehigh and Colgate Saturday. Four farmhouses were demolished and the occupants of three of them are reported to have been killed, among them being James Seafoam, wife and three children. Passengers arriving from Lehigh state that in the country southeast of here the tornado did great damage and that many are reported killed and injured.

GOSSIP OF NATIONAL GAME.

The Cincinnatis will play in Texas cities this week.

Ganzell, the former catcher of the Bostons, will manage a team in the Central Massachusetts league this season.

Pitcher Dowd will not report for duty with the Brooklyn club until after he graduates from the Harvard medical school in June.

Pitcher Pittenger of the Bostons speaks highly of Clinton Severs, who is to play first base for Fall River, also of Grant Thatcher, who is to catch for Brockton.

The Cincinnati writers are extremely eulogistic of the new men of their team—Third Baseman Steinfeldt and Catcher Woods. The latter is pronounced superior to Schriver.

Walter Brodie's throwing arm is in very bad shape. He has left the Pittsburgs at Little Rock, and will put in 20 days at Hot Springs, undergoing a special spraying treatment for the arm.

Hawley, the Cincinnati twirler, is holding out for more money. The management refuses to accede to his demands, and Buck Ewing declares that Hawley must sign at once or be left out in the cold.

SHOT IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Southbridge, Mass., March 28.—Napoleon Duqueth was shot and killed by Walter S. Pratt, after the latter had been assaulted and severely beaten by Duqueth in the house of Joseph Boucher, where Pratt went to look for a stolen harness. Pratt, after being examined by Judge Bartholomew, was removed to his home, the justice deciding that the shooting was in self-defense.

DECIDED ON A FOUL.

Red Bluff, Cal., March 28.—The fight between "young Peter Jackson" of Denver and Griffo, the Australian champion, came to an end in the fourth round by the decision being given to Griffo on account of an alleged foul of "Jackson." It was stated after the fight that "Jackson" was really Joe Gans of Baltimore, but this is doubted by sporting men.

Fine job printing done at this office.

INCENDIARY ORIGIN.

Lakeport, N. H., March 28.—The grocery and hardware store of E. L. Cram and the grain store adjoining of W. C. Cram were destroyed by fire Sunday morning. E. L. Cram's loss is estimated at $7500, with $4000 insurance, while the loss of W. C. Cram will be about $6000, with $2000 insurance. The fire was probably of incendiary origin.

CAN'T ENLIST NOW.

Fitchburg, Mass., March 28.—Joseph Saborin of Willimansett, near Holyoke, aged 17, was run over and both feet were cut off while boarding a Fitchburg freight. He was in company with George F. Buckley and John J. Sheehan, all of whom were on their way to Boston to enlist. Saborin's injuries will not prove fatal.

LOWELL'S MORTALITY.

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 26, 1898.

17—Fannie Long, 15, chronic nephritis.
18—Alice Curtin, 31, disease of heart.
19—George W. Green, 70, intestinal nephritis.
Thomas J. Harris, 69, pneumonia.
Charlotte L. McClury, 62, congestion of lungs.
Claire Landry, 61, paralysis.
Cyrille Godin, 31, phthisis.
Gertrude L. Lowler, 1, hepatitis.
20—Matthew Cahill, 42, mitral regurgitation.
Marie A. Portras, 2 mos., bronchitis.
Annie J. Clow, 5 days, marasmus.
Rupert J. Sexton, 1 day, prem. birth
21—Charlotte Lee, 83, apoplexy.
David E. Gilmon, 77, cystitis.
22—Clarence Ayotte, 37, pulm. congestion.
Hannah T. Goodrow, 40, heart disease.
Eugene Marchand, 20, railroad accident.
Minnie L. Davis, 15, ovarian cyst.
Leonard H. Cornock, 2 meningitis.
23—Thomas Fernley, 55, suicide.
24—Alice M. Burch, 30, pulm. phthisis.
Rose D. Surprenant, 23, pneumonia.
John T. Gennelle, 6, bronchitis.
25—Eliza Hillman, 61, chronic nephritis.
Clarence S. Morse, 61, chronic nephritis.
George V. Smith, 45, accidental suffocation by gas.

—Girard P. Dadman, City Clerk.

BICYCLE NEWS.

CYCLING IN EUROPE.

If anyone wishes to cycle independently and at the same time pleasantly, profitably, and I may say economically, in Europe, there are certain rules to be remembered. First, owing to the present state of the tariff law, which prevents the free importation of foreign cycles into the United States, it is better to ride an American wheel. This of course does not apply to the Englishman. But the American wheel, as I have seen it in Europe is unadapted for the purpose. It is furnished with neither a mud guard nor a gear case and both are absolutely indispensable to one's comfort, owing to the dampness of the climate and the muddiness and dust of the roads; while the wood rims and single tube tires, if a smash occurs, cannot be repaired in any but the largest cities and this means unnecessary delay and expense. The brakes, as a rule, are not half so powerful as they should be. Altogether, American machines, if I can judge by those brought over, are really fair weather wheels, scarcely practical touring carriages. But no matter what wheel you ride, do not fail to fit it with good brakes—if you are going to Switzerland the pneumatic is essential for pleasure—mud-guards, and a gear case, which should be made, not of celluloid, rubber, or leather, but of metal; if weight is increased, so is your comfort. Every machine must be furnished by law with a lamp and bell. The lamp must be lighted a short time after sunset; otherwise one subjects oneself to a fine. Every machine must also have a maker's number stamped on some undetachable part of the frame, for identification by customs officers. It is also a good thing to have a plate bearing your name and address affixed to it. This is compulsory for the natives of most European countries, and foreigners touring without it may find themselves exposed to annoying inquiries the police. A rubber coat or cape or mackintosh of some sort, should invariably be carried.—From "How to Cycle in Europe," by Joseph Pennell in Harper's Magazine for April.

The Enemy is Ours!

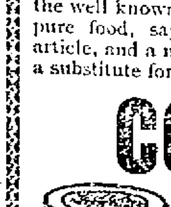
The grippe usually leaves the sufferer in a very feeble condition, with a persistent cough and other premonitory symptoms of pulmonary affection. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup promptly administered at the beginning of an attack of grippe, will forestall that dangerous enemy to life—consumption. Mrs. Maggie Tulga, Ironton, Ohio, says: "It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the merits of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I had been a sufferer from the grippe for a week, I tried a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and after taking it, was completely cured of the dreadful cough and disease. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

MRS. RORER

the well known cooking expert, lecturer and authority on pure food, says: "Cottolene is a pure and unadulterated article, and a much more healthful product than lard, and as a substitute for the same I heartily recommend it."

COTTOLENE



is pure vegetable oil combined with wholesome beef suet, and is unequaled for shortening and frying purposes. It makes your food light, appetizing, digestible.

The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

LABOR MATTERS

THE LABORER'S WAR.

SHALL THE POOR LONGER FIGHT THE BATTLES OF THE RICH?

The Only Justifiable War Is That of the Oppressed Against the Oppressor—The Latter Is United the World Over; Why Not the Former Also?

[Special Correspondence.]

A few days ago I listened to an address from a young colored man before an audience of thoughtful men and women, where he acquitted himself remarkably well. He made a strong plea for the obliteration of the color line between laborers. He showed that unless the white labor unions were willing to fraternize with the black people working in the same trades they must all sink into a condition of hopeless slavery nearly as bad as that from which his race had been rescued.

It seemed to me that the young speaker struck the key to the situation, which cannot be too strongly emphasized. The interests of the working-people are the same the world over. Their common cause is of more importance than any other issue that can possibly arise. Difference in race, religion, nationality, are minor matters they must be willing to forget and clasp hands over the one cause common to all or give up the struggle for an opportunity to live as human beings should live.

The capitalists, the great moneyed men of the world, understand this perfectly well. So well do they comprehend the fact that already they are practically one. Observe closely, and you will perceive that the money powers of the different nations differ very little on questions of a national, religious, philosophical or even of a strictly political nature. They simply watch each other like hawks to see that one does not get an undue financial advantage of the other. They realize that no question on earth is of as much importance to them as their economic hold on the world. They know, also, that the common people do not realize the solidarity of their own interests and that it is very easy to intensify their differences and keep them fighting with each other over nonessentials. They are perfectly well aware of the sort of stones to fling among them in order to keep them engaged in destroying one another.

It is pitiful to see the faith that the working people put in the importance of their little differences and how little they realize that the "bread and butter question," the economic question, the question of how to live at all, lies at the bottom of every other question. They are so loyal in their patriotism and so innocently trust that this virtue is shared by all their good countrymen, rich and poor alike. They guard their religion so devotedly, as though it mattered to the exploiters of the earth after what form they worshiped. And that old prejudice, born of the superstitious times when everything strange or foreign was feared or hated is still cherished with a faithfulness worthy of a better cause. For it they turn away from the worker of another color who needs help and who is able to help. For it they follow political leaders into faraway paths, where they lose themselves in a labyrinth of sophistries which bring up nowhere. And therefore it is that the one power which we have to fear is well organized and ready for work in any direction, while we are scattered, distrustful of each other and unable to resist their encroachments.

The critical situation between the United States and Spain illustrates this truth very strongly. The diplomatic action, or, rather, inaction, of the leaders in the two countries proves that principle has nothing whatever to do with a war should one occur, for if love of justice and a desire to defend the helpless is the incentive, why have we waited so long? If ever interference were justifiable, it is in this instance, where women and children, the sick and the wounded, the old and the helpless, have been treated with a ferocity that would put to shame the most savage tribes of the most savage ages. If the honor of the nation is to be the cause, why have we waited so long? American citizens have been insulted over and over again and American rights trampled upon. If Spanish rapacity and cruelty need punishing, why have we waited so long? Why have we waited until an expensive warship is blown to atoms and 250 lives have been sacrificed thereby before we move?

Even now there will be no war if there are greater values at stake than those involved already, for with the great capitalists of the world there are no national boundaries, no national interests. This may be a startling statement to make, but I believe it is true. They together compose a power that is neither English, German, French or American, and the interests of neither country are considered when compared with the interests of their values which are centered in all lands wherever labor power and natural resources exist. While there is nothing to be gained by a war and much to be lost in the way of the unsettling of values, of stocks, bonds, etc., there is little likelihood of war, unless—which is not likely—the sentiment of the people should rise to an overwhelming force. If for any reason the leading money kings of the world desired a war, an excuse would be very quickly found. Race prejudice, patriotism, superstitious hatred, any of the emotions always swelling to the surface of the common people, would be appealed to, and the poor working folks of two countries would be set to work butchering each other. But no money lord or politician would get where he would be hurt.

It is a terrible thing to think that the poor workers of this country should be sent out to kill and wound the poor workers of Spain merely because a few leaders may incite them to do so. If there are men brave and strong and good enough to go to Cuba and help the Cubans to gain their liberty, who will drive the mistaken soldiers of Spain, who are themselves poor and are only killing at their rulers' command, out of the island and then let them go and also come home and let the Cubans arrange their own affairs, I would say, "God speed!" But a war that is to be waged to the verge of destruction, that will blacken and ruin the land and sacrifice countless numbers of lives of innocent people for the sake of a big gunboat or even for the sake of the poor soldiers sacrificed with it, who could not be brought back to life by it, I deeply hope will not come to pass. I wish the common soldiers on one side would send such a message as the soldiers of the commune in 1871 sent to the common soldiers of the Prussian army. In these days it might be answered in a greater, a higher, spirit than it was then.

The workers on one side of a sea or a river can conceive of no laudable excuse for hating and wanting to murder the workers on the other side of it. They are the producers of the world's wealth, and they are all suffering alike from a common wrong. They have but one genuine enemy on earth, and this is the united money power that is fleecing them systematically wherever they are. When they once realize this and refuse to fight for the property of the rich, for the wounded honor of some petted parasite, for the possession of territory out of which capital may wring fresh tribute, for the defining of a boundary line that signifies nothing to any one except a few fleecers, wars will cease, for the world's great men will not declare war when they see that no one will fight them. They do not want wars that must be waged personally—they only fight by proxy. It is one thing to get up a quarrel in which millions of common men are sacrificed and millions of dollars can be "made" and quite another to precipitate a struggle that must be fought out by oneself.

No, the only laudable, justifiable kind of war that can ever be waged again is one of the oppressed against the oppressor, of the producers against their exploiters, the slaves against the tyrants. Even such a war, let us hope, need never be. Intelligence has spread over the world so rapidly, so widely, that this mighty and vital question of the right of labor to its own productions may be settled peacefully. If the workers of the world will awake to the fact that their interests are the same, and if they will refrain from quarreling with one another about the color of their skin, the places where they happened to be born, the political and religious faiths of their grandfathers, it will be. For rulers and exploiters who will not fight their battles unless they can do it with substitutes will not fight the common people if they can find none among them who will do it for them.

It is not necessary that the people all agree as to theories and remedies, for that would imply that some among them must be hypocrites or that they should crush down their honest convictions. But it is necessary that they have for each other's opinions the utmost tolerance. It is above all necessary that they recognize that the needs, aspirations and wrongs of the people in all other nations are similar to their own and that if anybody must be killed it isn't that kind of people.

Don't, workingmen, be too anxious to load yourself up with killing machines and march away to kill a lot of poor fellows just like yourselves. If you feel the inspiration to help the Cubans, go and do just enough killing to accomplish your purpose—no more. Then come home.

LIZZIE M. HOLMES.

A "Living Wage."

In communities where wages are lowest and hours of labor longest ignorance and pauperism, crime and immorality, are concomitant evils. Where a fair equivalent is paid for labor the status of the community is higher and the town or city is called prosperous. When wages fall below the "living wage" limit, strikes and riot follow. The brutes that society creates it imprisons or strangles for self preservation. When wages sink below the minimum, the result is mental and physical dwarfs. When the workman receives enough to sustain himself and family, his entire neighborhood is benefited. It is the wage of the worker which gives the channels of trade a healthy tone. Without a rate of wages sufficient to maintain himself, the worker becomes a nonconsumer.—Samuel Gompers.

Pulling Together.

It would appear that from now on labor troubles in the silk industry at Paterson are to be no more. A federation of manufacturers and employees has been established, and many of the leading firms doing business in the silk city are identified with the new movement. The main object of the federation is the settlement of labor difficulties in a businesslike manner. The ribbon weavers and the broad (piece goods) weavers have been instrumental in bringing about the success of the federation.

The plan and scope of the new organization embraces provisions for sick and death benefits and also a system under which employees incapacitated by age can be pensioned. A cardinal principle of the federation is, "A fair day's work for a fair day's pay."

Diseased Industrial Life.

There is one department of life which is still far from the kingdom of heaven—our industrial life, our life of buying and selling, is still on the old basis. The relation between employed and employer is still largely one of brute force. We can no longer, indeed, buy our men and drive them to their tasks with the whip, but we can and do hold over them the almost equally brutal power of the purse and threaten them with starvation. The industrial war which is going on, the conflict between masters and men, is a symptom of our diseased industrial life. We can never have peace until we place our business life upon a Christian basis.—Rev. A. S. Crapsey.

A city official of Elizabeth, N. J., consulted a physician in the country, where he was spending his vacation, about a chronic dyspepsia with which he had been a good deal troubled. It took the form of indigestion, the food not becoming readily assimilated. After prescribing for some time, the physician finally told him he would have to be treated for several months with a mild laxative and corrective—something that would gradually bring back his normal condition without the violent action of drastic remedies. A little later he sent to the Doctor a box of

Ripans Tabules

and wrote him what he understood the ingredients to be and the Doctor forthwith pronounced the formula a good one and just what was needed in the case.

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

STRONG AGAIN! Sex-ine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

TEETH

$5 to $10 a Set

No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Rootless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Not open Evenings. A. E. & H. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 21, 25, 27, Runels' B'l'g, cor. Merr'k & Bridge

BICYCLES.

$19.50.

Never before have we been able to offer such a fine wheel for so little money. The stock, finish and easy running qualities of these machines equal any $50 wheel made. If you want a real good wheel at the extremely low price, we would advise your seeing this machine.

RING'S BICYCLE STORE, 221-231 DUTTON STREET

Banner Market

AND BUTTER HOUSE,

68, 72, 74 PRESCOTT STREET.

Our Butter Department is the Pride of Lowell, Having No Equal.

10 different Vermont Creameries. 5 lb. boxes $1.25, 20 lb Tubs 20c. lb. 5 lb. boxes Dairy $1, 20 lb. tubs 18c. lb. Fully 20 per cent. saved by trading with us on butter. 100 Fresh Eggs $1, every egg warranted. Duck Eggs 30c. dozen, Geese Eggs. Full Cream Cheese 10c. lb. Mild and new 10c., rich and old 10c Old English Strong Cheese 10c Raspberries, Strawberries, Golden Drop Apricot Preserves, 5 lb. pails 40c. 5 lb. pails Currant or Apple Jellies 12c.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

3 cans Peaches 25c.
3 cans Tomatoes 25c.
3 cans Corn 25c.
3 cans Pine Apples 25c.
3 cans Marrow Peas 25c.
3 cans Raspberries 25c.
3 cans Marrow Squash 25c.
3 cans Rolled Oats 25c.
3 packages Buckeye Oats 25c.
10 lbs. Rye Flour 25c.
10 lbs. Graham Flour 25c.
10 bars Laundry Soap 25c.
7 bars Lenox Soap 25c.
3 bottles Lemon Extract 25c.
3 bottles best Vanilla Extract 25c.
5 lbs. Turkey Prunes 25c.
5 lbs. 3 Crown Raisins 25c.
3 lbs old Fashioned Dried Apples 25c.
3 doz. Blood Oranges 25c.
3 doz. Lemons 25c.
6 lbs. Turkey Dates 25c.
8 bottles Mustard 25c.
3 mugs Mustard 25c.
3 bottles Ketchup 25c.
4 bottles Chow Chow 25c.
1 bottle new Maple Syrup 25c.
4 bottles new Maple Syrup 75c.
1 gal. can New Maple Syrup 75c.
1 qt. Pea Beans 5c.
1 pk. Pea Beans 35c., bush. $1.15.

We have the best 25c. Tea in Lowell. We defy all to produce so fine a flavor or so good a cup of Tea for 25c. pound as we now sell for the money.

Old Government, Java and Mocha Coffee 25c. pound. A fine Coffee in the cup, cannot be equalled in Lowell, fine flavor and body.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY

Fore quarters Lamb 5c. lb.
Hind quarters Lamb 8c. lb.
Lamb Chops 10c. lb., 3 lbs. for 25c.
Choice cuts of Beef from the choicest corn fed beef.
Roast Beef 5c., 8c., 10c, 12c.
Boiling Beef 3c., 5c.
Corned Beef 3c., 8c., and Cabbage free with Corn Beef.

Our Vegetable Department contains all the new and rare kinds. Egg plants, Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Strawberries, Celery, Radishes, Dandelions, Beet, Spinach, Green Kale, Golden Wax Beans, String Beans, New Celery from Florida, New Celery from California, New Beets, New Carrots, New Parsnips, Lettuce, Rhubarb, Spanish Onions, Bermuda Onions, New Scallions, New Leaks, Boston Head Lettuce, Arlington Large Lettuce, Lowell Lettuce in dirt, Parsley, Water Cresses, Cucumber and any and all that the markets of Boston and New York can furnish.

100 bushels mealy White Potatoes 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.

100 bushels Snowflake Potatoes 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.

100 bushels North Star 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.

100 Kennebunk Hebrons 90c., 25c. pk.

100 bushels Yellow Danver Onions 90c., 25c. peck.

50 bushels Red Onions 75c. bushel, 25c. peck.

25 bushels Blood Beets 75c. bushel, 25c. peck.

15 bushels Turnips 30c. bushel, 10c. peck.

John P. Squire's Sugar Cured Ham 8c., regular price 10c.

20 lb. pail Lard $1, regular price $1.25.

Are you looking for the best dinner?

Do you want to get the best dinner in Lowell?

Turkey 12c. to 16c. lb.
Chicken 12c. to 18c. lb.
Choice Fowl 10c. to 15c. lb.
Choice Capon Chicken 15c. lb.
Choice Broilers Chicken 16c. lb.
Choice large Chicken to roast 12c. to 15c. lb.
Choice Duck, Geese, Grouse

76 different kinds of Fish, Lobsters, Clams in shell, Oysters, large Rose Shad, Salmon, Pickerel, Trout, White Fish, Halibut, Cod, Haddock Salt and Smoked Fish of all kinds.

A CONVENTION OF HUGUENOTS.

INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF HUGUENOT SOCIETIES TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK CITY DURING APRIL.

[Copyright, 1898.]

A preliminary organization of the Huguenot Society of America was effected at the home of John Jay, in New York city, on April 12, 1883, and this was made permanent on May 29 following by the co-operation of about 60 ladies and gentlemen of Huguenot descent. At present the membership of the resident society is 300, but there are many thousands in the United States to be regarded as honorary members. There are similar associations in England, France, Prussia and Holland, all naturally affiliated in purpose, and in April this year there is to be a congress of these various bodies—historical in their intent, but completely patriotic for obvious reasons—in New York.

The history of the Huguenots is the tale of a tragedy of 150 years' duration, a blighting, remorseless persecution covered with a trail of blood, one that does not find its parallel in the pagan persecutions of a Gallienus or the Diocletian era, to which the butcheries of the bullet headed Nero, who tore the tongues out of Christians, crucified them, mangled them with the wild dogs of Lydia and the lions of the desert and burned them at the post, only can compare and is not equaled by the demoniac persistency of the sultans who have sat on the Mohammedan throne of Turkey or the Spanish atrocities in Cuba.

The origin of the name is uncertain and obscure. One derivation is from Hugons, a gate of the city of Tours, France, at which these Protestants held some of their first assemblies; another from "Hue nos," the initial words beginning their constant declaration of religious freedom, and a third from eignus, meaning a "confederate."

Professor Mahn, in his "Etymologische Untersuchungen," who quotes 15 different derivations, suggests the word Hugues, the name of some conspirator or heretic from which it was formed by the addition of the French diminutive ending "ot." The "Dictionnaire de Trevoux" presupposes or assumes it originated from the habitual hiding in secret places and the appearing at night of these unfortunates, similar to the antics of King Hugon, the great hobgoblin of France.

The peace of St. Germain (1570) guaranteed the Huguenots liberty, and the king's sister was given as wife to Henry of Navarre. The leading Protestants were invited to Paris to the nuptials on the 18th inst., where, six days later, Aug. 24, St. Bartholomew's day, 1572, a general massacre of Huguenots was attempted at the instigation of the queen mother, that terrible creature of bigotry, Catherine de' Medici. The tolling of the matin bell of St. Germain l'Auxerrois was the signal to begin with the assassination of the venerable Admiral de Coligni.

At that time one-fifteenth of the population of France was Huguenot, but their ranks included more than ten-fifteenths of the intelligence, the virtue, the probity, the thrift and the industry of the kingdom. Six hundred of the French nobility were among the 20,000 that perished by the knife and dagger on that fatal day and the weeks following, when the slaughter continued throughout the breadth and length of the land.

There is nothing in art or literature that tells a more plaintive story of this historical incident than the painting by Sir John Everett Millais entitled "The Huguenot" (1852), the lovers standing in the shadow of the wall while she is attempting to bind the white sash about his arm that will be a badge of protection on the coming dreaded morrow, but which he, loving honor as much as he does the fair girl, refuses to allow, clasping her dear hands, and preferring to be known as he is when his coreligionists are to be hunted like wild beasts of the field.

The advent of Henry of Navarre (Henri IV) in 1589 revived the hopes of the Huguenots. With him as their leader they battled against the Holy League formed by the Guises and Philip II of Spain. The king gave formal recognition to both religions by his famous edict of Nantes, securing liberty of profession to the French Protestants, on April 13, 1598.

Louis XIV on Oct. 22, 1685, crowned his occupancy of the throne by an act of infamy and issued his revocation of the edict of Nantes. This was the last fatal blow to the Huguenots. Five hundred thousand of them took refuge in foreign countries. From that time until 1774, the accession of Louis XIV, their cause was completely broken in France, though there is the stirring story of the fighting religious peasants under the name of "Camisards" in the wild mountains of the Cevennes. The one alternative left to them was self exile.

Large numbers found their way across the Atlantic to America, the settlers going principally to Pennsylvania, Delaware and the Carolinas, while a few found homes in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and some in New Amsterdam and about the shores of Long Island sound.

But there had been previous attempts at finding a refuge beyond the seas. Many had departed for North America before the revocation. As early as 1555, 65 years before the Mayflower reached Plymouth rock, De Coligni endeavored without success to establish a colony in Brazil. De Villegagnon landed with a mixed expedition of Catholics and Huguenots on a rocky islet in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. In 1562 an expedition under the Huguenot leader Jean Ribau (or Ribault) landed on the banks of St. Johns river, Florida, and erected there a stone pillar to mark the claim of possession taken in the name of the king of France. Ribau cruised along the Florida coast and explored it from St. Augustine to Hilton head, South Carolina, where nearly three centuries later an American Huguenot admiral, Dupont, won a victorious battle in defense of liberty and the Union. This expedition of 1562 ended in disaster.

The Huguenots were the Puritans of France, and in America they met and fraternized with the Puritans of England and Holland, as they had done in "the old countries."

South Carolina was the favorite resting place, and a large number of the foremost families in that state are of Huguenot extraction. Charleston and its suburbs reflect their character, and the society of this southern city is controlled by the element which is properly one of the most exclusive in the world. But wherever they settled they were noted for severe morality, expansive charity and politeness and elegance of manners.

Of seven presidents who directed the deliberations of the congress of Philadelphia during the Revolution, three—Henry Laurens, John Jay and Elias Boudinot—were of Huguenot parentage, and that race gave to the supreme court of the United States its first chief justice.

In Pennsylvania the refugees, who came principally between 1701 and 1776, were absorbed, Germanized not only in speech and thought, but also in name, and there has been the transformation of Huguenot patronymics such as Le Clerc into Klerike, La Croix to Kruez, D'Ange to Engels, Botemont to Buttmann, Michelet to Mickley, Du Champ to Dushong, Le Fevre to Faber, Voiturin to the German Wotring and the English Woodring, one of the strangest metamorphoses being of La Forge to Schmidt.

But there remain at least a thousand families who have preserved the original integrity of their names, such as Bontaux, Huguelet, Fouquier, Rouchon, Bayard, Rutan, Marquis, Mathiot, Grosjean, Coutouir, Babtiste, De Bonnville, Le Roy, Degrange, Dupont, Lageau, Dravo, Marchand, Hugus, Imbert, Duche, De la Plaine, Cresson and Brunot.

They did not settle in the Keystone State in organized communities apart from the rest of the inhabitants, as they did at New Rochelle, in New York; Oxford, in Massachusetts; East Greenwich, in Rhode Island; Manikintown, in Virginia, or in the colonies of the Santee.

A famous Huguenot was Peter Minuit, ex-governor of New Netherlands, who in 1638 was the leader of a Swedish colony in Delaware and afterward first governor of Pennsylvania. He died in Fort Christina in 1641.

In New York city the Huguenot is represented in the Goelet, Gallatin, Jay and other families. The Huguenots of South Carolina and Massachusetts exhibit under diverse conditions the vitality and vigor of their common characteristics. The New England Bowdoin gave his services to his country and his fortune to science and learning. He founded a college, the first of its kind, and organized the first humane society. The South Carolina Marion and his men were the romantic figures of the Revolution. Bold riders, hard hitters, impetuous fighters, but generous and forgiving to a fallen foe, their sufferings were forgotten and their wrongs not recalled in the hour of triumph.

SIR JOHN MILLAIS' FAMOUS PAINTING "THE HUGUENOT."

THE DECADENT DONS AND DONNAS.

AN ETHNOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE SPANISH RACE. A PROBLEM AMONG THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

BY COUNTESS ANNIE DE MONTAIGE.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The Spanish as a nation are a curious ethnological problem. Their characteristics are peculiarly their own, their nature complex and difficult to analyze. The Spaniard has but little affinity with the Anglo-Saxon and was designated by Sir Philip Sidney as "the child of hell and the ally of the devil." Needless to say, throughout the march of centuries the type has remained intact, the veneer of civilization being but a mask hiding the latent savagery beneath.

The strangely complex nature of this people may be largely attributed to the various vicissitudes of conquest, the invasion of foreign hosts bringing with it the consequent admixture of several distinct races, first the Iberians, then the Celts and Basques and later on the Romans and the Saracens. These graftings of alien stock may almost be liken ed to a geological formation, one stratum being superimposed upon another. The Spaniards are, in fact, conglomerates. It is, however, to the Romans that their predominant traits may be traced.

The aboriginal inhabitants were the Iberians, who derived their origin from Africa. After Rome had infolded almost the entire world in her octopus embrace her legions, drunk with victory, were sent to the peninsula and soon vanquished the half savage inhabitants. The Romans remained in possession 400 years and imposed their religion, their civilization and their language upon the Iberians. In fact, Spain became completely Latinized.

Emasculated by centuries of luxurious living, Rome's warlike instincts were lulled to sleep. She had attained the pinnacle of her glory and deemed herself invincible. While the Ostrogoths were conquering the once empress of the world the Visigoths brought their barbarian hosts into Spain, and the people fell an easy prey to their military prowess. These Teutonic hordes established a magnificent empire in the peninsula and, as they were Christians, sustained the priestly supremacy inaugurated by the Romans. To this preservation of prelatical rule the domination of Spain by her religious rulers may be traced. This was the preliminary to the horrors of the inquisition. It was under Roderick that the Gothic power declined. The Moors traversed the strait of Gibraltar and poured their itinerant army into Spain. These fatalistic infidels, burning with the desire to propagate the new faith of Islamism, took possession and planted the banner of the crescent above that of the cross, where it flaunted undisturbed for 760 years.

These enlightened usurpers brought with them secrets of artistic and commercial value and inculcated the love of learning. Their ships traded with foreign ports, and exchanges of commodities with the orient were frequent. Under the Saracenic ascendency Spain attained a civilization which has never been equaled before or since. The effulgence of her arts and arms was recognized everywhere. In fact, the Moslem domination was far more splendid than the Christian has ever been.

During the centuries of Arabic occupation there had been but scanty affiliation between the conquerors and the conquered on account of the difference in religion, which precluded intermarriage. Throughout the Mohammedan domination the Spaniards had clung obstinately to Catholicism, so firmly implanted by the Romans. The Moors were not nearly so fanatical in their religious propaganda as the Catholics, and under their beneficent rule the despised Jews were allowed immunity from persecution. It was during the Arabic regime that the institution of chivalry had its birth. It brought with it the exaggerated and superficial worship of woman, who, after all, was neither more nor less than a chattel; the preservation of a coercive religious policy and a supersensitive and stilted code of honor. Cruelty later on superseded the chivalrous instincts incultcated during this period. The invaders were finally driven away, and those who remained suffered spoliation and persecution. The bigoted priesthood, ever jealous of its prerogatives, was the prime factor in instigating the torture and extinction of the hated infidels. Dogma reigned, and in a few years the enlightenment spread by the learned Arabs was forgotten. The pall of darkest night settled over the land. As a climax of bigotry 5,000 manuscripts of inestimable value were burned by the primate of Spain in the public square of Granada. Priestly rule prevailed, and blind obedience to the mandates of the church was exacted. While other nations encouraged everything progressive Spain placed an embargo on all that tended toward it. National pride was lulled to sleep, martial spirit was dead, and a lethargic indifference crept over the inhabitants.

This state of affairs was somewhat mitigated with the accession of Ferdinand and Isabella, by whose union the kingdoms of Aragon and Castile became united. During their reign Spain had its renaissance, its golden age of prosperity, the glory of which was, however, obscured by the bigotry of the sovereigns, by whose authority the horrors of the inquisition were sanctioned. Through all of the centuries since the Roman usurpation the Spanish had bowed rather to the mandates of Rome than to those of the state. The miter was elevated above the crown. Both Ferdinand and Isabella were bigots. There was a riot of bloodthirstiness, and an auto da fe gave a pious believer as much pleasure as a bullfight. The history of the inquisition is the blackest blot upon Spain's besmirched escutcheon.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, Spain's fortunes in the fifteenth century were most brilliant, and her rank as one of the great powers of the world was fully established. She was at this time one of the most picturesque figures in Europe.

It was during the sovereignty of Ferdinand and Isabella that Columbus discovered America, which ranks as one of the most splendid achievements in history. The luster of this conquest was, however, dimmed by the rapacity and thirst for lucre displayed by the rapacious conquerors. In the West Indies, Mexico and South and Central America the banner of Aragon and Castile floated. The cruel policy of extermination pursued against the unoffending savages and their so called conversion at the point of the sword fill one of the darkest pages in the annals of old Spain.

The new world became the treasure chest of Spain, her empty coffers being replenished with American gold.

Under Philip II the religious wars in the Netherlands were instituted. The Dutch finally won their freedom in the seventeenth century, the Portuguese also threw off the hated dominion of Spain, while France wrenched away the provinces on her border. The dismemberment of the kingdom was complete. During the Moorish ascendency the population had numbered 20,000,000. It had now dwindled to 6,000,000.

The star of conquest set, to rise no more. The glory of Spain was a thing of the past. One by one the splendid occidental jewels dropped from the crown, and only Cuba, the Philippines and a few inconsequential islands remained. The possessions in Mexico, Florida and Louisiana were wrested from the mother country, too weak longer to hold them in leash. The nation which had once inaugurated an aggressive policy was forced to accept peace.

In the eighteenth century a Bourbon king was seated upon the throne, only to be overturned by Napoleon Bonaparte, who drove the Bourbons out and enthroned his brother Joseph in their stead. The proud Spanish nobles ill brooked the plebeian usurper, whose reign was of short duration. With his overthrow the Bourbon line again asserted its supremacy.

The French regime had less effect upon Spain than any of the other foreign occupations. Ever since the reign of Philip II Spain's importance as a nation has been on the decline, and its industries and commerce have sunk to the condition of mediocrity. The wheels of progress have ceased to turn. The fog of inactivity, intolerance and ignorance has spread over the land once distinguished for the splendor of its achievements.

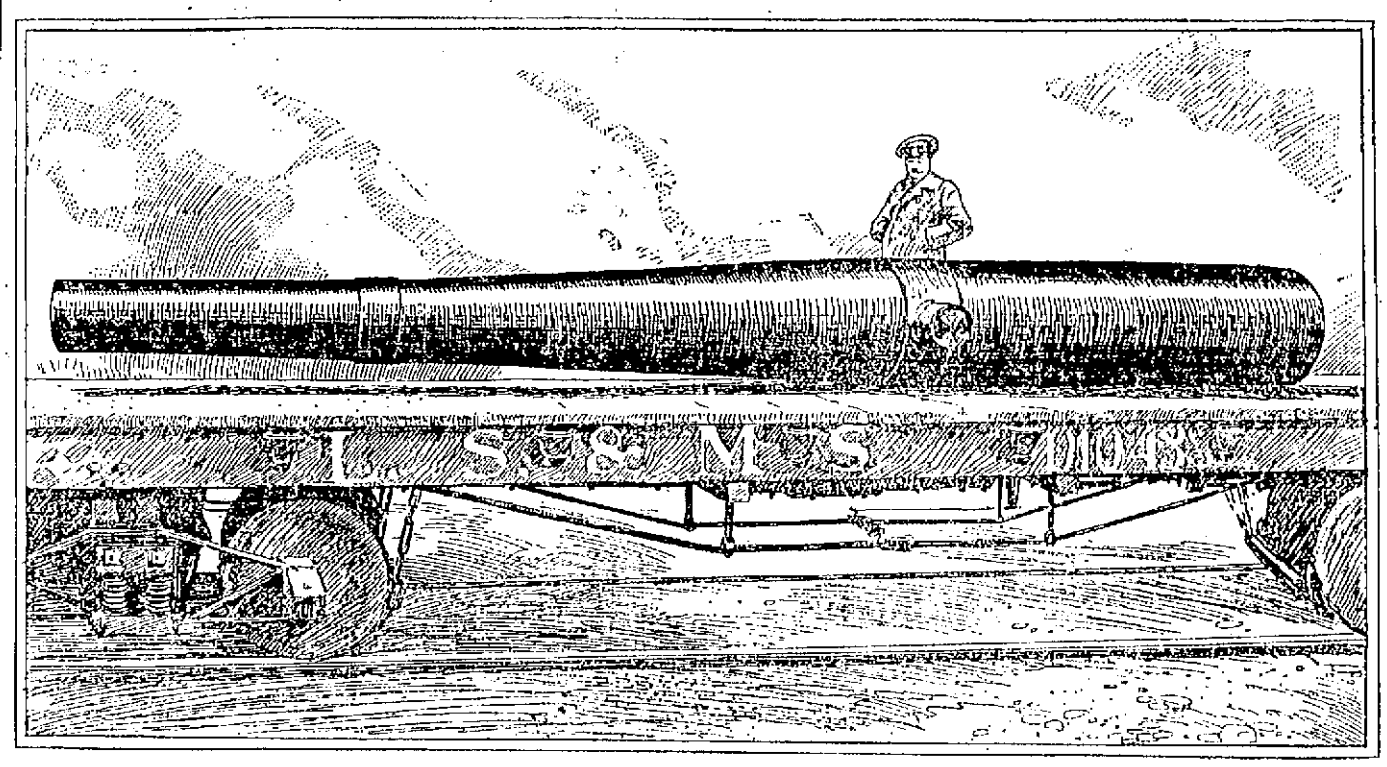
The prospect is not an encouraging one. The impoverished nobility reside in their tumble down castles, too proud to labor and too poor to keep up their vanished state. Like Don Caesar de Bazan, they wrap their ragged cloaks about their emaciated forms and, steeped in lethargic indifference, are pictures of apathy and dull despair. Inaction rather than progress is their watchword.

The curious complexity of the Spanish character is due to the fusion of the blood of divers nations. They have, however, perpetuated the most ignoble traits of their mixed ancestry. In the modern Spaniard may be traced the ferocious instincts of the ancient Iberians, the barbarity and adventurous spirit of the Visigoths, the pride of race, the treacherous suavity and the elegance of manner of the Romans, tempered by the fiery, indomitable and haughty spirit of the Moors. The ineradicable prejudices, the duplicity, the treachery and the cruel vindictiveness of the latter day Spaniard are survivals of the era of bigotry and oppression instituted during the inquisitorial age. He also inherits the cupidity of those men who came to the new world and whose motto was "Booty." A certain exaggerated chivalry is still one of the dominant characteristics of this degenerate race. The exaggerated air of superiority, the sensitive pride, ever on the alert to avenge an insult, and the intolerance of aught but what they deem right and proper are due to this influence.

A remarkable fact is the solidarity of faith which has always been maintained intact. This religious intolerance has proved the bar to material progress. The monkish teachings of the church have imbued the Spaniards with a brooding, secretive nature and an asceticism which cut them off from communion with other nations. To these qualities are added indecision, weakness and swagger. The Spaniard has always deemed it incumbent upon him to accentuate his superiority by the blatant blazonry of his prowess, which is not sustained by his valorous deeds. The history of Spanish conquest is that of superior numbers. They have always oppressed the weak and have been ungenerous and cruel toward a vanquished people. Has a nation of degenerates any chance of success against the sturdy courageousness of the descendants of those men who forced America from England against overwhelming odds? The watchword of the United States is progress. That of Spain is decadence.

DON CARLOS, PRETENDER TO THE THRONE OF SPAIN.

DR. GATLING AND HIS FAMOUS GUN.

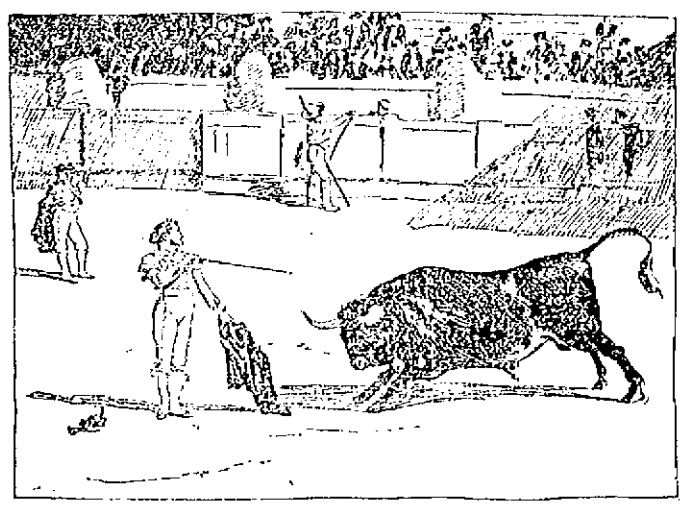


EIGHT INCH CALIBER HIGH POWER GUN—CAST IN ONE PIECE ON THE PLAN OF R. J. GATLING.

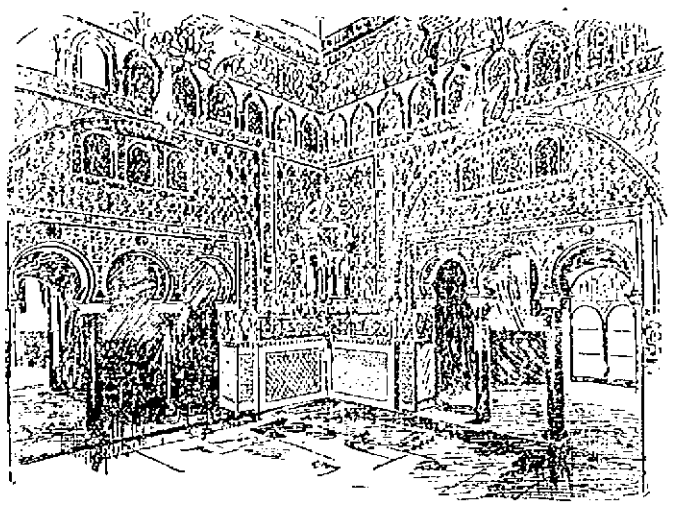
Dr. R. J. Gatling, inventor of the famous gun bearing his name, is now 80 years old. He was born near Murfreesboro, Hertford county, N. C. When 15, he was amanuensis in a law office; at 19 he taught school; at 20, a country merchant; at 21, the inventor of a seed sowing machine; at 26, a dry goods clerk in St. Louis; at 31, a graduate of the Ohio Medical college and a resident of Indianapolis. In 1851 he married, and three years later he had invented his steam plow.

In 1861 he gave to the world the great revolving battery gun which bears his name and which is capable of firing 200 shots a minute. Though of southern birth and proclivities, he was a Union man and gave to the United States government the result of his inventive genius. But the use of 12 of the guns by General Butler on James river, where he successfully resisted the Confederates, was the only instance of his aiding the north during the civil war.

The development of the quick firing guns, the French mitrailleuse and others, grew out of the gatling gun. The American inventor was brought to the notice of Louis Napoleon in 1863. Today Dr. Gatling's gun, in its perfected state, has been adopted by England, Russia, Austria and Turkey, in Europe, and by the oriental nations, Japan and China.



A SPANISH BULLFIGHT.



ALCAZAR, OR HALL OF AMBASSADORS, AT SEVILLE.

QUEEN OF THE GYPSIES.

In Kelso, Scotland, there has been crowned a new queen of the gypsies of Great Britain, America and Canada. Quaint, half mystic invitations were sent to Romanies in each of these countries bidding them to attend the coronation. The ceremonies gone through were the same which have been followed, almost without alteration, since the days of Robert Bruce, when the Romanies first settled along the Anglo-Scottish borders.

The new queen was chosen after a long interregnum and much dispute. She is the direct descendant and heir of Esther Faa Blythe, who, in July, 1841, was crowned queen and countess of all the Romanies at Kelso. There were several other claimants of the throne, all descendants of the deceased monarch, but the election resulted in a complete victory for Queen Esther. Her majesty is, like Queen Victoria, a great grandmother and is said to be about 80 years of age.

The queen mounted her palfrey—a pure blooded animal, for gypsies have remarkable skill in horseflesh—and proceeded toward the crossroads at which coronations take place. Behind her rode or marched a procession of the Romany blood royal, all descendants of the famous King Charley Faa, who died in the early part of the century, and of the still more renowned King Johnny Faa, who, declares the ballad, fell in love with a noble gentile dame. The queen's uncle, Charles Blythe, acted as "crowner," and Martha and Esther, her little great-granddaughters, scattered rowan boughs and heather before the horse's feet. Two daughters and a granddaughter rode beside her.

At the crossroads a halt was made, and Esther received her crown, acknowledging the gift with a suitable speech. The crown, as preserved for centuries in the Faa family, consists of a plain band or circlet of silver, with a loop in front. In this loop is stuck a rose and a thistle, emblematic of Esther's sovereignty over the Scottish and English Romanies. The Scottish gypsies are looked upon as rebels and do not acknowledge the Faa family as their rulers.

The invitations were a leaf torn from the Kelso Chronicle, in which was a brief announcement that on Nov. 23 Esther Faa was to be crowned queen and countess of Little Egypt. Wrapped up in the printed paper was the dried head of a Scotch thistle, with two leaves of American grass twined tightly around it.

A Successful Ship.

None of the big ocean vessels ever built on the Delaware has been more successful in braving the elements than has the Pacific Mail steamship City of Peking, which was launched at Chester on March 18, 1874, from the yard of John Roach. She has made over 100 voyages from San Francisco to Japan in the service of her owners. When she was launched, she was the largest vessel that had ever been constructed, barring the Great Eastern.

She is 419 feet long, 47 feet beam and 13½ feet depth of hold. Twelve captains and eight engineers have seen service on her since she commenced her transpacific trips. Of her orginal crew but one is now left—Caesar Christian, who sailed in 1874 as quartermaster and who is still with the vessel in the capacity of steerage steward.

WORDS OF THE WISE.

Take care how you listen to the voice of the flatterer, who, in return for his little stock, expects to derive from you considerable advantage. If one day you do not comply with his wishes, he imputes to you 200 defects instead of perfection.—Saadi.

This is the law of benefits between men—the one ought to forget at once what he has given, and the other ought never to forget what he has received.—Seneca.

There is no education like adversity.—Disraeli.

Not education, but character, is man's greatest need and man's greatest safeguard.—Spencer.

If a man is worth knowing at all, he is worth knowing well.—Alexander Smith.

There is great ability in knowing how to conceal one's ability.—La Rochefoucauld.

It is always safe to take it for granted that as yourself so others are trying to do their best. Shortcoming is no sign of shortwilling. Sweetness is never whipped in.—J. F. W. Ware.

"Love never dieth." We learn this as a promise. We get, after such suffering as involves as it were a new birth and other faculties, to know it as experience.—George S. Merriam.

"God bless you" is the old fashioned summing up of sincere affection without the least smirk of studied civility.—George Eliot.

Health is the perfect balance between our organism, with all its component parts, and the outer world. It serves us especially for acquiring a knowledge of that world. Organic disturbance obliges us to set up a fresh and more spiritual equilibrium to withdraw within the soul.—Amiel's Journal.

If you wish to be held in esteem, you must associate only with those who are estimable.—Bruyere.

The greatest remedy for anger is delay.—Seneca.

Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so useful as common sense.—Pope.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CARD OF THANKS.

The undersigned desire to convey their sincere thanks to the employees of the Merrimack Print Works for the beautiful floral tribute sent by them to be laid upon the bier of our beloved son, Thomas Pearson. For this and other acts of kindness and consolation in our sad bereavement we are deeply grateful and will ever remember the kind friends who showed such consoling sympathy in our affliction. Signed,

—John and Mary Pearson.

PLUMBING.

For all kinds of plumbing call at J. H. Barry, 49 Market street.

THOSE DOUBLE BOILERS

that we give away with a pound of 65-cent Tea. A new lot has arrived and they are going fast. Dickson Bros, the big tea dealers, 65 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-1.

BURN WILSON'S COAL.

A trial of Roarke & Sullivan's coal will insure satisfaction. Telephone, 713-2. Prompt delivery.

GO TO GORMAN & SULLIVAN, TAILORS, 25 PALMER STREET, FOR A FIRST CLASS SUIT OR OVERCOAT.

The city civil engineers and their assistants are all working out of doors now, doing the surveying laid out by the street and sewer departments.

Charles Cowley is writing the "Siege of Charleston." In it will appear a picture of the monument to union sailors who lost their lives in a monitor by the explosion of a torpedo.

If you want to have solid comfort, call at Gaynor & Co.'s, and get a Morris chair with corduroy cushions for $4.99. Biggest bargain in the world. At 35 Prescott street.

One of the civil service commissioners says the chief engineer, in selecting a permanent fireman, will have the choice of selecting a man from the list of those who pass the civil service examination or from the list of call men.

William H. Ward has begun the construction of the canal bridge known as the Aiken street extension. It will require considerable night work, when the canal is drawn off, and must be finished by June 1.

Gorman & Sullivan, tailors, have opened a first class tailoring establishment at 25 Palmer street, over millinery stores. They have a good stock of choice and well selected goods which they will make up in a first class manner at reasonable prices. Their goods are all bright, new, fresh and bought at spot cash. They employ none but first class Union journeymen and will guarantee entire satisfaction.

FAREWELL RECEPTION.

WILL BE TENDERED TO REV. F. K. STRATTON.

A farewell reception to Rev. F. K. Stratton, pastor of St. Paul's church, will be given on Wednesday evening. Members of the church and parish, the Sunday school, Epworth league and Junior league will join in the reception.

Some of the former pastors of the church are expected to participate in the program of exercises at the conclusion of the formal reception. As the

REV. FRANK K. STRATTON, Pastor of St. Paul's.

labors of the pastor have been in part such as to merit recognition, an invitation is extended to the pastors and their wives of other churches in the city, and such of their people and of the public who wish to join his parishioners in extending to him and family warmest sympathies and to bid him God speed as he leaves the city. The reception will be from 7.30 until 8 o'clock followed by brief remarks and music by the double quartette of the church.

DEATHS.

BARRY—Michael Barry, aged 41 years, died at his home, 527 Dutton street yesterday morning.

MATHEWS—Ida May Mathews, formerly of this city, died in Boston, Saturday, after a brief illness of pneumonia. She was 33 years old and was well known in Lowell.

WAGNER—Ann Wagner died at St. John's hospital Saturday at the age of 52 years. Deceased resided at 27 Union street.

FARRIS—Susie May, Farris, only daughter of John C. and Eva Farris, died Sunday at the home of her parents, 27 Fremont street, aged 6 years, 11 months and 10 days.

STOWELL—Jonas Stowell, an old resident of this died Saturday night at his late home, 23 Abbott street, aged 68 years. Deceased is survived by three sons and four daughters. The sons are ex-Police Officer Stowell, Christopher Stowell of Fall River, and George Stowell of Lowell. The daughters are Misses Mary, Katie and Esther Stowell.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 KIRK ST.

STOVER'S STRIKE

Acted Upon By Trades and Labor Council.

RESOLUTION DENOUNCING MR. STOVER ADOPTED.

Important Meeting of Master Barbers Tonight.

A large attendance gathered at the fortnightly meeting of the Trades and Labor Council yesterday afternoon, at which the principal business was its action upon the strike at Stover's shoe shop.

A resolution and preamble containing a scathing denunciation of Mr. Stover and his methods was adopted by a practically unanimous vote. The preamble suggests that wages have been reduced from 10 to 70 per cent and that living wages are paid at the Stover factory. It also states that the employes of the factory were forced to strike, as all attempts to reach an amicable settlement were frustrated by Mr. Stover. It also charges that the tag tag element and bums have been urged to fill the strikers' places.

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Trades and Labor Council, appeal to all sister unions throughout the country to help these brothers and sisters, in this, their hour of need. Furthermore, that we notify all selling agents, shippers, packers, dealers and freight handlers that it is our desire to make this a fair shop.

The crafts mentioned in the resolution are all organized, and it is claimed that by refusing to handle Stovers' goods, it might assist the strikers in their fight.

The Bakers' label also received considerable attention and was the subject of a lengthy discussion. As a result the label committee was increased by five members with a view of visiting all non-union bake shops and inducing the proprietors to adopt the label. The committee was also instructed to make a tour of all the unions and impress upon the members the necessity of recognizing the label of all organized crafts. It is the intention to boom the label.

LITERARY NOTES.

Apropos of the change in the representative of Spain at Washington, it is recalled that to Senor Dupuy de Lome is due the credit for the acceptance by Spain of the International Copyright Act of 1891. This is the more worthy of remark because of the indifference on the subject displayed by his predecessor, and at one time by a certain minister of the United States at Madrid, who, when approached on the subject excused himself from activity in extending the field of operation of the law—the declared policy of his country—by saying that "the Gulf states did not want it," but "only a ring of Boston and New York publishers." His attention was promptly called to a circular of the Copyright League issued before the passage of the bill and containing a long list of Gulf state newspapers favorable to the reform; but the honor of bringing the two countries to an understanding did not fall to this representative of the Gulf states.

Senor de Lome having been a literary man himself, did not need to be reasoned with on the subject. Soon after his appointment; he entered heartily upon the work of bringing his country into the honorable arrangement and on the 10th of July, 1895, the proper declarations having been made by him, Spain was admitted to the benefits of our law in exchange for the benefits of hers, which, in the case of school-books published in English and translated into Spanish for the South American trade, are something more than "a barren identity."

HARD TO EXPLAIN.

IF THIS HAD OCCURRED ANYWHERE ELSE THAN LOWELL THERE MIGHT BE GRAVE DOUBTS ABOUT IT.

If this were published anywhere else but in Lowell, that is, if the statement given below went the rounds of the press, readers in Boston or New Orleans would not believe it. In the very nature of things, men and women will not believe that a simple little pill when the subject is in a serious condition. When it has that effect, when the party is a living witness, perhaps a neighbor, Lowell people at least, cannot possibly deny it—particularly so when investigation is courted. Now ask Mr. Martin Canning, who lives at No. 9 Whiting street and see if he will not corroborate personally what he says publicly.

Mr. Martin Canning of No. 9 Whiting street, a young robust man, says: "In the fall of 1893 I was taken with backache, dizziness, headaches and the region of the kidney was sore to the touch. After a time the kidney secretions became dark and contained sediment. I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box at Ellingwood's & Co.'s, corner of Merrimack and Central streets. I took them as directed, and I give them the credit of curing me. I don't like to have my name in the papers and only that I am so grateful for my recovery, it would not be. But there are others, who knowing that I am cured, will be helped as I was.

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by the Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's and take no substitute.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York

NEW MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOODY, Manager.
THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
and Tuesday and Wednesday.
HART'S BIG VAUDEVILLE CO.
In conjunction with Edison's wonderful
BIOSCOPE
Showing the U. S. Battleship Maine before and after the explosion, and several other pictures.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday and Saturday Matinee, March 31 and April 1 and 2.
Paul & Birch's Co.
Presenting the King of Farce Comedys,
"THE THOROUGHBRED."
Specialties introduced between the acts.

There's That Peculiar
Something about our selections that proclaims them above the ordinary and wins at a glance your confidence and esteem. We see to it that the qualities and price strengthen that impression.
LOUIS ALEXANDER
IMPORTER and TAILOR.
65 CENTRAL STREET.

FINE LACES
and all other fabrics that
require careful washing
should be cleansed with
FAIRY SOAP
THE SOAP OF THE CENTURY.
Sold everywhere in three sizes—for the toilet, bath and laundry.
Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York.
FAIRY

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
CENTRAL STREET.
We are now showing a full and complete assortment of
Ladies' Spring Garments
The newest, latest and most fashionable styles in Jackets, Capes, Suits, Skirts and Silk Waists. You are cordially invited to inspect our line, whether you are prepared to buy or not.
Dress Goods.
Everything that is fashionable and popular in Spring Dress Goods can by found here at prices less than elsewhere.
Dress Trimmings.
We offer the very latest novelties in Foreign and Domestic Dress Trimmings in Jet Lace, Braid and Ribbon.
Special prices in every department for Friday and Saturday.

LOOKS LIKE WAR!!
"The Yankees will make short work of it." Competition's chances to BEAT our prices are on a PAR with "The Dons" to conquer our Navy
CHEERY NEWS ABOUT DRESS STUFFS.
Although Dress Goods and Silks of all kinds are advancing. We can conscienciously say that never in our history have we offered such values in High Class fabrics.
50c A YARD.
New Bayadiers, Indias, Serges, Henriettas and Silk and Wool Fancies, all new colors, new blues, new reds, new plaids, new drabs, new tans, new stripes, new greens, new checks, new weaves.
75c A YARD.
New Poplins, New Taffeta Poplins, New Henriettas, New Twills, New Novelties. All the latest colorings, blues, reds, modes, drabs, greens, etc., etc. See window display! worth $1.00 a yard.
85c A YARD.
Silk and Wool Poplins, Bayadiers, all the latest weaves in Novelties, Henriettas, Foules, Prunelles, Soliels, Artistic Colorings and Newest Self Colors, Bluette, Turquoise New Blue, Goblin, etc., etc. These are worth $1.25 yard.
Imported Pattern Suits.
Exquisite Pattern Suits in the most delicate weaves and tintings. Matelasse weaves are very popular. Silk and wool imported poplins, Scotch Silk and wool Suitings, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00 yard.
Skirts Made Free!
SILKS. We are opening up today our latest importations in Silks, Taffetas are very stylish. Plaids are in great demand. Stripes were never so much in demand. We have them all in a grand array of colorings. Prices never so reasonable, 50c, 75c and $1.00 are our popular figures.
Our Grand Easter Opening will occur on FRIDAY of this week. It will be the grandest ever attempted by us. An Inovation in openings, so to speak.
BON MARCHE DRY GOODS CO., MERRIMACK & KIR STS.

MALTOX
Your blood with few red corpuscles means general debility, loss of vigor, female troubles, headache, nervous exhaustion, palpitation, pain in the back, loss of appetite, angry at trifles, work to me is burden. To overcome these symptoms, to restore vigor to the whole body, there is nothing that will take the place of MALTOX. It makes new blood, it feeds the nerve tissue and, above all, it makes you well and strong. All druggists, 50 cents.

O'Donnell & Gilbride Co.
Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets.
Our Anniversary Sale and Opening Display
Was a Phenomenal Success. The Talk of the Town. Everyone Was Delighted.
And we sincerely thank our numerous friends and patrons for the very generous response.
The Carpet Man Says
Anticipating the advance in prices of Carpets he placed large orders early last fall and consequently we are in a position to offer our new stock of Carpets, in the very latest colorings and patterns at the same low prices at which we sold Carpets a year ago, notwithstanding the fact that carpets have advanced 15 to 25 per cent.
We have the best equipped department in the state and our stock contains all the newest colorings in Wiltons, Brussels, Tapestries, Moquettes, Velvets, Two-Ply and Three-Ply Ingrains. When you are looking for Carpets come and see us, we will save you money.
Mattings.
We have over 500 rolls of Matting in stock, comprising everything from the cheapest China to the finest hand painted Japanese Matting. For this week only we will sell best Cotton Warp Matting, 60c. quality, at 45c. per yard. Best Cotton Warp Matting, 50c. quality, at 39c. per yard. 100 rolls of China Matting, 12 1-2 and 15c. quality, at 10c. per yard.
Rug Department.
We wish to direct the attention of housekeepers or intending purchasers to our immense line of Rugs, all sizes, from the Door Mat to the largest Carpet Square.
Rugs in Carpet sizes have come to stay and our stock of these goods is choice and complete and we cordially invite inspection and comparison of same.
Window Shades.
We have recently made a gigantic purchase of Window Shades at prices so much lower than their market value that we are in a position to quote prices lower than any house in New England. A few lots follow:
American Holland Shades, all colors, 25c. quality, 19c. each. American Opaque Shades, all colors, 35c. quality, 21c. each. Finest dead finish Holland, all colors, 60c. quality, 39c. each. Best tint Cloth Shades, all colors, 60c. quality, 45c. each. Best Oil Opaque Shades, all colors, 50c. quality, 39c. each. 1 lot of Fringed Shades, all colors, 35c. quality, 26c. each.
We are headquarters for John King & Son's celebrated Scotch Hollands, in all colors. We do not carry the Landsdale Holland, which is only an imitation of the general Scotch and will not wear satisfactorily.
O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE CO.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS
At 112 Merrimack Street.
Entire stock to be closed out at auction, beginning Friday, March 25th at 10 o'clock a. m., and continuing day at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., and evenings at 7 o'clock until the entire stock is sold.
Dress Goods in black and colors, Novelties, Silks, Satins, Plushes and Velvets, Table Linens, Crashes, Napkins, Towels, Turkey Table Cloths, Chenille Table Covers, Prints, Ginghams and Domestics. Large line of Capes, Cloaks, Skirts and Ladies' Suits, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hosiery and Underwear.
This complete stock of Dry Goods will be sold to the highest bidder, beginning March 25th at 10 a. m. The early buyers will get the cream.
J. W. BRUCE Auctioneer.

CREDIT TO ALL
Spring Opening
Not for years has a Spring opened so full of promise of good, steady work for all hands and lots of it. The crisp air of renewed properity is abroad, the oncoming growing roar and bustle of returning good times can be heard by all.
Some people will leap forth fully equipped to meet the new and welcome conditions, but as usual, there will be others. The latter will be found when the rush comes, without being prepared to catch their share of this returning tide of dollars and cents.
Of these two classes, you are going to be in the first, aren't you? You propose to be in front—away up in front, close to the band, where all the fun is, where the business is, where the money is.
You know how much easier a well dressed man or woman secures one of these "way up in front" positions; you know the value of a well dressed appearance in the eyes of your neighbors, friends or employers. Of course you do, and that's why we want your trade and the trade of your family.
We Operate Five Big Stores
In five big cities, buy large quantities and sell large quantities, and can dress man, woman or child from top to toe.
We discount your future earnings, we offer you all the credit, time and accommodations you want; in short we offer you the use of the most liberal
Easy Payment System
In existence. We show the largest up-to date stock of
Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing. Our line of Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, Capes, Suits, Skirts, and Waists.
Is considered very attractive and comprises garments to suit anybody's taste, fancy and pocketbook.
An ever important question with ladies is that new Easter Bonnet. We are prepared for this question, and the result of our careful planning is a magnificent display of Trimmed Hats at popular prices, ready for you to choose from.
Our line of $3 Shoes for Men and Women, as always, guaranteed.
Caesar Misch
78 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL.

THE SUN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY TWO PAPERS IN LOWELL, AND DOUBLE THE CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER AFTERNOON PAPERS.

THE LOWELL SUN

LOWELL'S GREATEST. THE SUN LEADS ALL ITS LOCAL RIVALS IN SALES, IN PUSH, IN STYLE, AND IN INFLUENCE IT IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

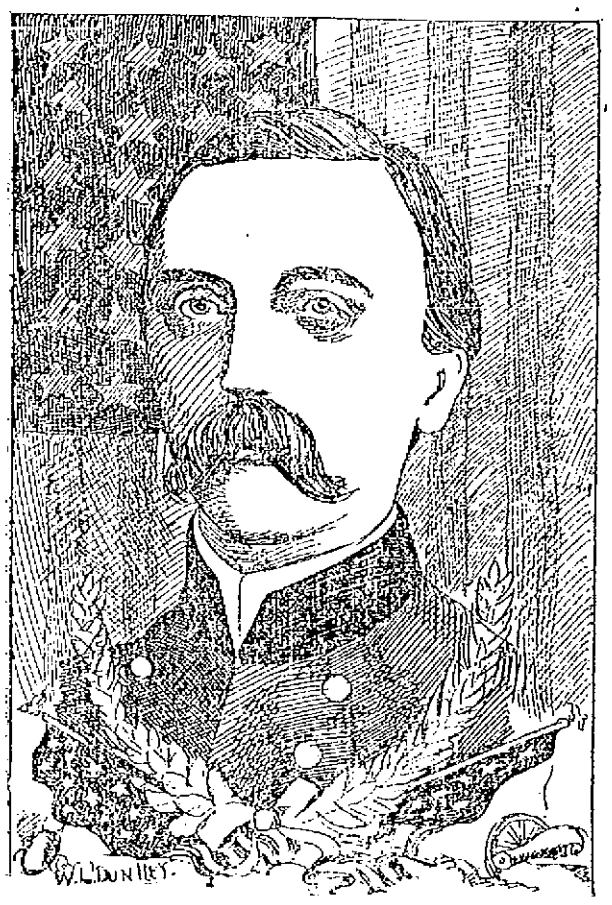
21ST YEAR — LOWELL, MASS., MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1898. — 8 PAGES 1 CENT

EXTRA NIGHT EDITION EXTRA

6 O'CLOCK.

HOUSE RINGS WITH CHEERS

On Receipt of President's Message and Maine Report.



GENERAL ADELBERT AMES.

An Army of Millions to be Organized as National Reserve—General Ames of Lowell a Leader in the Movement—Other War Generals Active.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, March 28.—Fifteen minutes before the House convened, the floors were cleared. The diplomatic and executive galleries shortly afterward were opened and before the gavel fell at noon, not a seat was vacant. At exactly 12 o'clock, the speaker called the House to order. Amid the impressive silence that followed, the aged chaplain delivered a solemn prayer which rang through the hall like a warning. He referred to the storm clouds that hung above the country, threatening to break at any time. He prayed to God to interpose His power that the clouds might pass away, leaving us in peace and tranquility.

While the journal was being read, Chief Executive Clerk Pruden appeared with the message, which was announced as soon as the reading of the journal was completed.

The thronged galleries were hushed as the clerk carried the document down the main aisle and placed it on the speaker's table. Speaker Reed himself broke the large red seal of the envelope and handed it to the clerk, at the same time announcing in a clear, distinct voice, "A message from the president of the United States."

When the reading of the message was concluded, waves of applause swept over the floor and galleries. The speaker immediately announced the reference of the message to the committee on foreign relations under the rules.

Mr. Bailey, the democratic leader, arose and said he understood the message would take that course without debate under the rules, but asked if the report of the court of inquiry had accompanied the message.

The speaker replied that a footnote to the message contained the information that the report and testimony had been transmitted to the senate.

"Would it be in order to ask unanimous consent to set apart Wednesday for the consideration of the message?" asked Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.)

"The Chair thinks not," replied the speaker.

Meantime Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) was on his feet and when he was recognized, he announced, as dean of the delegation, the death of his colleague, Representative Simpkins. The usual resolutions were adopted and the speaker appointed the following a committee to attend the funeral.

Messrs. Gillette, McCall; Moody and Lovering of Massachusetts, Cousins of Iowa, Foss of Illinois, Littauer of New York, Newlands of Nevada and Berry of Tennessee, and then at 12.15 p. m., the House as a further mark of respect adjourned.

NATIONAL RESERVE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, March 28.—The organization of the National Volunteer Reserve is being pushed forward, and it is expected by its promoters that it will be the largest army of volunteers under one flag that the world has known. They count upon enlisting millions of men.

This new arm of the nation will be of a distinct character from the militia of the several states, and does not seek in any way to conflict with it.

The preliminary steps toward organization were taken on Friday night, when distinguished veterans and others interested gathered at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel as the guests of Colonel William o'H. Washington. It was after standing toasts had been drunk to the President of the United States and the Army, navy and Volunteers, that General O. O. Howard was called to the chair and soon after "The National Volunteer Reserve" was formally organized.

Among those present or represented were: Major-General Anson G. McCook, General Adelbert Ames, Lowell, Mass.; General James Grant Wilson, General Martin McMahon, General L. L. Molineaux, General J. Fred Pierson, Colonel H. H. Adams, General Daniel E. Sickles, Major-General Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Brunswick, Me., General Thomas J. Wood, Dayton, Ohio; General G. B. Wilcox, Washington, D. C.; General Ell Long, Plainfield, N. J.; General Jas. Wheeler, Alabama; General James Longstreet, Washington; General T. S. Peck, Burlington, Vt.; General Zenas B. Bliss, Washington, D. C.; General Stanley, Governor of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.; General Simon B. Buckner, Lexington, Ky.; John Dufais, Edward Marshall, William o'H. Washington.

The plan and scope of the movement, which was termed "A Grand Army of Individual Americans," was explained by Colonel Washington. It is proposed that this new "national reserve" shall consist of volunteers, who shall sign enlistment blanks agreeing in case of foreign war or invasion to take up arms at the call of the President of the United States or of the governor of the state or territory in which they reside. A central headquarters is to be established which would practically be a clearing house for recruits and enlistments.

After hearing Colonel Washington lay bare the plan and scope of the National Volunteers' Reserve, officers were elected as follows: Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield, U.S.A., commander; was elected chairman of the military committee, with vice chairmen as follows: Major-General Adelbert Ames, Lieutenant-General Joseph Wheeler and Major-General Grenville M. Dodge of Iowa.

Colonel W. o'H. Washington was elected president of the organization and General McCook secretary.

It was decided to send broadcast throughout the country, with the assistance of the press, an appeal embodying the principles of the National Volunteer Reserve.

WILD EXCITEMENT AT CAPITOL

On Presentation to Congress of the Maine Report and President's Message.

President in His Message Sets Forth Policy Followed and Duty of the Hour—Detailed Account of the Inquiry and Testimony on Which it is Based—Presented to Congress for Action—The Outcome Yet Uncertain.

Washington (House), March 28.—Except in the case of the inauguration of a president, no such crowds as surged through the corridors and stormed the galleries for admission have been seen at the capitol for a quarter of a century. Public interest in the findings of the board of inquiry appointed to investigate the disaster which sent one of Uncle Sam's noblest war vessels to the bottom of Havana harbor and sacrificed the lives of 266 brave American sailors, was at white heat.

At daylight this morning people were already seeking entrance to the capitol and hours before noon, when the two houses convened, the marble stairways were choked with pushing, jostling people pressing toward the galleries. Not an inch of space remained in the public galleries at nine o'clock, though long lines of people stretching down the stairways to the lower corridors continued to press forward. Within a few minutes after the reserved galleries were thrown open, they, too, were completely filled with the exception of those reserved for the diplomatic officials and families of the president and cabinet. On the floor there was almost as much excitement as in the galleries, although the full synopsis of the report, which was printed by the Associated Press this morning, has taken the keen edge off the anxiety with which the members awaited the reading of the official findings of the board. Upon the desk of the late Representative Simpkins of Massachusetts, who died suddenly on Saturday night, a wreath of Easter lilies, interwoven with tulips, crocuses and lilies of the valley, cast an air of sadness over the vast assemblage.

THE MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States:

For some time prior to the visit of the Maine to Havana harbor, our consular reports pointed out the advantages to flow from the visits of national ships to the Cuban waters, in accustoming the people to the presence of our flag as the symbol of good will and of our ships in the fulfillment of the mission of protection to American interests, even though no immediate need therefor might exist. Accordingly, on the 24th of January last, after conference with the Spanish minister, in which the renewal of visits of our war vessels to Spanish waters was discussed and accepted, the peninsular authorities at Madrid and Havana were advised of the purpose of this government to resume friendly naval visits at Cuban ports and that in that view the Maine would forthwith call at the port of Havana. This announcement was received by the Spanish government with appreciation of the friendly character of the visit of the Maine and with notification of intention to return the courtesy by sending Spanish ships to the principal ports of the United States. Meanwhile the Maine entered the port of Havana on the 25th of January, her arrival being marked with no special incident besides the exchange of customary salutes and ceremonial visits.

WAS UTTERLY WRECKED.

The Maine continued in the harbor of Havana during the three weeks following her arrival. No appreciable excitement attended her stay; on the contrary, a feeling of relief and confidence followed the resumption of the long interrupted friendly intercourse.

So noticeable was this immediate effect of her visit, the consul general strongly urged that the presence of our ships in Cuban waters should be kept up by retaining the Maine at Havana or in the event of her recall by sending another vessel there to take her place.

At forty minutes past nine in the evening of the fifteenth of February, the Maine was destroyed by an explosion, by which the entire forward part of the ship was utterly wrecked. In the catastrophe two officers and 264 of her crew perished; those sailors who were not killed outright by her explosion, being penned between decks by the tangle of wreckage and drowned by the immediate sinking of the hull. Prompt assistance was rendered by the neighboring vessels anchored in the harbor, aid being especially given by the boats of the Spanish cruiser Alphonso XIII and the Ward line steamer City of Washington, which lay not far distant. The wounded were generously cared for by the authorities of Havana, the hospitals being freely opened to them, while the earliest recovered bodies of the dead were interred by the municipality in a public cemetery in the city. Tributes of grief and sympathy were offered from all official quarters of the island.

WITH CRUSHING FORCE.

The appalling calamity fell upon the people of our country with crushing force and for a brief time an intense excitement prevailed which in a community less just and self controlled than ours might have led to hasty acts of blind resentment. This spirit, however, soon gave way to the calmer process of reason and to the resolve to investigate the facts and wait material proof before forming a judgment as to the cause, the responsibility and the facts warranted, the remedy due. This course necessarily recommended itself from the outset to the executive, for only in the light of a dispassionately ascertained certainty could he determine the nature of our full duty in the matter.

The usual procedure was followed as in all cases of casualty to a disaster to national vessels of any maritime state. A naval court of inquiry was at once organized, composed of officers well qualified by rank and practical experience to discharge the onerous duty imposed upon them. Added by a strong force of wreckers and divers the court proceeded to make thorough investigation on the spot, employing every available means for the impartial and exact determination of the causes of the explosion. Its operations have been conducted with the utmost deliberation and judgment and while independently pursued no course of information was neglected and the fullest opportunity was allowed for a simultaneous investigation by the Spanish authorities.

The finding of the Court of Inquiry was reached after twenty-three days of continuous labor on the 21st of March instant, and having been approved on the 22nd by the commander-in-chief of the United States naval force in the North Atlantic squadron, was transmitted to the executive.

IN HAVANA HARBOR.

It is herewith laid before the Congress, together with the voluminous testimony taken before the court.

Its purpose is, in brief, as follows:

When the Maine arrived at Havana, she was conducted by the regular government pilot to Buoy No. 4, to which she was moored in from five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

The state of discipline on board and the condition of her magazines, boilers, coal bunkers and storage compartments are passed in review with the conclusion that excellent order prevailed and that no indication of any cause for an internal explosion existed in any quarter.

At 8 o'clock on the evening of February 15th, everything had been reported secure and all was quiet.

At forty minutes past 9 o'clock, the vessel was suddenly destroyed.

There were two distinct explosions with a brief interval between them. The first lifted the forward part of the ship very perceptibly; the second.

(Continued to Page Five.)

I Had Headaches

And dizzy spells, caused by rush of blood to the head. For years I did not dare to go away from home on account of these spells. I also suffered terribly from indigestion. If I ate only a small piece of bread and butter my stomach would burn as though on fire. I have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla complete relief. Since taking it I have no dizzy spells or indigestion. Sometimes I have been persuaded to try other preparations, but always go back to Hood's, and cordially recommend it to anyone in poor health, dyspeptic, or suffering with impure blood. MRS. A. PATNAUDE, Amesbury, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla, 25c.

BUY A JACOB DOLL PIANO —15 Pianos to select from, 15 different makes. The Jacob Doll Piano is the talk of the town. If you haven't one your neighbor has. Doll Pianos everywhere. For sale by SAMUEL COHR, Associate Building.

DOOR MATS FREE—This week we are giving away a nice Door Mat with one pound of our 40c. Tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 East Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.

Money Deposited

on or before Saturday, April 2d, in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT of the

TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK

will draw interest from April 1st

At the rate per annum of 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.

Bank Hours { Daily 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. 7 to 9 p.m.

Chas. J. Glidden, Pres. Wm. F. Hills, Cashier. Middlesex Street, Cor. Post Office Avenue

James F. O'Donnell, UNDERTAKER.

Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables. Market St. Cor. Worthen.

CIGARS TO BURN! Cigars That Burn Right—

DOWD'S HONEST 10

In the best 10c. Cigar. It pleases all smokers.

T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

TESTIMONY WITH REPORT

ON MAINE INQUIRY TO BE LAID BEFORE CONGRESS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, March 28.—The determination was reached early today to send in the testimony taken before the Board of Inquiry to accompany the report. Members of the foreign relations committee of the Senate made vigorous protests yesterday and this morning against the former program, saying that it would be a great deal of a farce to refer to that committee the findings of the court and withhold the testimony. The committee desired the testimony at the earliest possible moment. It was also pointed out that the withholding of the testimony would be construed by some persons to mean an attempt was being made to keep from Congress and the President testimony which was regarded as sensational. The first plan adopted, if carried out, of having the testimony printed before being sent to Congress, would not have delayed to any extent its considerations. All the documents will have to be printed before being taken up by the committee.

TOWBOAT BURNED.

Bath, Me., March 28. The towboat Seguin and Morse, New York, Boston and Bath owners was partly destroyed by fire here this morning. The tug reached here from Boston late last night. All of the crew were ashore except Engineer Robert Andrews. He escaped.

VINEGAR LAW

VIOLATED BY GROCERS OF THE CITY.

Major Allen has been after the grocers of the city, during the past week. He visited their stores and took samples of the vinegar they were selling. Of 180 samples taken, only 30 were found to be up to standard. The offending grocers have been warned. The punishment in such cases is a fine not to exceed $100.

DIED OF HYDROPHOBIA.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, March 28.—Mrs. Elizabeth Van Name of West Brighton, S. I., died at her home today of hydrophobia. Last February a mongrel dog bit five people including Mrs. Van Name, who was bitten in 28 places. The others bitten have not shown any signs of hydrophobia.

A CABINET MEETING HELD

To Discuss the Situation With President This Morning.

Minister Woodford's Cables Say Spain Will Make Concessions—End of Hostilities in Cuba Will be Insisted Upon by the United States.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, March 28.—The special cabinet which was called at 10.30 today was largely devoted to the heading of the President's message sent to Congress at noon. Several minor changes were made in the wording of the message, and after it had been dispatched to the capitol some time was spent in the consideration of the late messages from Minister Woodford. Although the details of these despatches were not made public, it is known that they are reassuring in character and give a basis for belief that the present strained relations may yet be satisfactorily removed.

Although reticent as to the details a member of the cabinet said after the meeting today that the situation is more hopeful than three days ago.

It is undoubtedly true that Spain is willing to make important concessions to the United States and is willing to go even so far as to agree to withdraw her troops from Cuba on conditions which, if not satisfactory to this government are more liberal and conciliatory than anything hitherto received and clearly indicates a purpose to avoid war even if to attain that end she is willing to make sacrifices never before considered. Notwithstanding these hopeful signs, the situation has not yet passed the danger point nor is it believed that this government will accept any compromise that does not involve prompt cessation of hostilities even if the question of the future government of Cuba be left to future negotiations.

SOUNDED LIKE MINE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, March 28.—Lieut. George M. Holman, in his testimony, said that the explosion sounded like a mine and he had heard a mine explosion in the sea.

NO ARMISTICE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, March 28.—Concerning the reports of an armistice, it can be stated positively that there will be no agreement on such a basis for eight months or any other such period.

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

The weather indications for the ensuing twenty-four hours are as follows: rain late tonight and Tuesday morning, followed by fair; warmer; winds shifting to south and south west.

THIS NOON'S FIRE.

Box 16 called the firemen to an insignificant blaze on Ames street, this noon. A painter's overalls caught afire and seeing smoke coming through the windows somebody pulled in a needless alarm.

Putnam & Son

Today and while they last, a beautiful COLORED PICTURE OF THE BATTLESHIP

MAINE

"Ready for action" will accompany every purchase made at our store amounting to $2.00 or upward.

The pictures are faithful reproductions, exquisitively executed, of the painting of the Maine owned by General Wheeler. They are most artistic and spirited and thrill with life.

Neatly framed in passe partout, they bear no advertising and are sufficiently attractive to be welcomed in any home.

EASTER HATS

The New Fedora in brown, black and pearl with black bands. Very latest blocks, fine fur, splendidly trimmed, usual price $1.50,

89 Cts.

PUTNAM & SON

166 Central Street.

MRS. DELIA T. PARNELL DEAD

Death the Result of Burns at Her Home.

Her Clothing Ignited While She Sat Before a Fire—She Had Been Residing in Wicklow — Great Sorrow for Her Death.

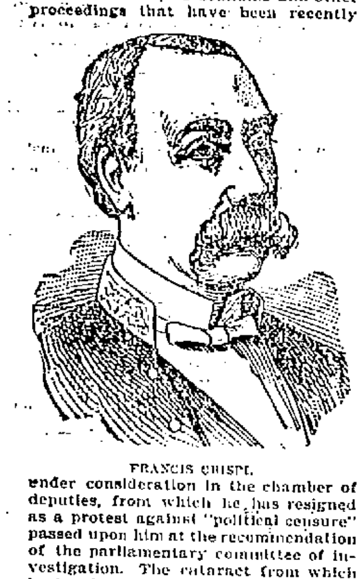
London, March 28.—Delia Tudor Parnell, daughter of the celebrated American rear admiral, Charles Stewart, and mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, died last evening at Avondale, Rathdrum, county Wicklow, Ireland, as the result of burns received Saturday from the igniting of her clothing while she was sitting before a fire.

Mrs. Parnell, as Delia Tudor Stewart, married Charles Henry Parnell May 21, 1835. Her famous son, Charles Stewart Parnell, long the Irish home rule leader in the British parliament, was not born until 1846. After his death she remained for some time under the hallucination that he still lived, a delusion which was shared by her daughter, Anna Parnell, who, at the time of the imprisonment of Charles Parnell, assumed the direction of the Land league. In April of 1896, Mrs. Parnell was the victim of a savage assault, presumably by a tramp, near her home at Bordentown, N. J., from the effects of which she never entirely recovered.

Last May an appeal signed by the lord mayor of Dublin and other friends of the nationalists' leader was issued in behalf of donations to a fund to assist her and other members of the family by freeing the Parnell estates at Avondale from debt and other obligations. This was partially successful, and Mrs. Parnell's immediate necessities were relieved, while the remnant of her days was passed in comparative comfort. To the end she was the devoted champion of the doctrine of complete political independence for Ireland, of which her favorite son was the most celebrated exponent.

SEEKING A VINDICATION.

Rome, March 28.—Francis Crispi, former premier, has gone to Palermo to explain to his constituents his action during his premiership in connection with the bank of Naples scandals and other proceedings that have been recently



FRANCIS CRISPI.

under consideration in the chamber of deputies, from which he has resigned as a protest against "political censure" passed upon him at the recommendation of the parliamentary committee of investigation. The cataract from which he has been suffering has grown worse, and an operation will be necessary.

CONSERVATIVE TIMIDITY.

London, March 28.—There is no lack of vigorous demands upon the British government in the press to act up to the brave declarations of its policy made during the past winter; but the courage of some of the Conservative organs is of the weak-kneed variety. Gloomy views prevail on all sides. The weekly reviews go even further than the daily press in their pessimism. The Spectator has apparently decided that war is inevitable, especially with France. It says: "To most of our countrymen a war with France is almost an inconceivable idea. They feel no hostility toward France, have no fear for France, and no desire for anything that France possesses. They are hardly able, therefore, to believe that a war with France is among the possibilities. Unfortunately, their cheerfulness is ill-founded. Nations, before now, have drifted into war, and there are many weighty reasons which disincline the French government to arrest a drift that may produce a situation for which there is only one outlet. The most pressing is the direct conflict of the claims concerning Boussa and as to certain reversionary rights in China."

It is doubtful if even a Russian diplomat would now attempt with a straight face to argue that China's territorial integrity is inviolate, with the Germans in possession of Kiao-Chou bay, the Russians of Port Arthur, and Manchuria overrun by Russian troops. Appearances may be deceptive, but for the moment they suggest a complete turnabout in the British policy, involving the formal abandonment of the territorial integrity contention, the British occupation of Chusan, and the conversion of Wei-Hai-Wei into a permanent Japanese place of arms. The remarkable reluctance of this government to have questions put in parliament relative to foreign affairs ought to be sufficient proof of the extreme gravity of the situation.

CHINA'S SURRENDER.

Pekin, March 23.—Mr. Pavloff, the Russian charge d'affaires, has signed the agreement regarding the lease of Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan. Chin-Chou will remain Chinese; but the Russians will establish a small station in the environs. China will retain sovereign rights generally; and Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan will be open to the warships of all nations.

Regarding the customs, the Russians reserve to themselves the collection of the dues.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The mission which has been going on at the Sacred Heart church the past week closed Sunday evening with solemn high vespers at 6.30 p. m. Very Rev. J. M. Guillard, O.M.I., being the celebrant. After the service Rev. Fr. Joyce, O.M.I., preached on "Christian Humility," to one of the largest congregations ever seen in the church. At the conclusion of the sermon the reverend father gave a papal blessing and the large congregation renewed their baptismal vows. The service concluded with papal benediction by Rev. Fr. Guillard. During the benediction Miss Adelaide A. Sullivan sang a beautiful "O Salutaris;" then Miss Helen Ryan, who is a graduate of the Utica Conservatory of Music, sang Lougee's "Ave Maria." The choir under the direction of Miss Sullivan sang "Tantum Ergo."

The columns of Tennessee marble for St. Peter's church have arrived in Lowell and will be placed in position this week.

REV. MR. BILLINGS

TALKS ON THE TEACHING OF HISTORY.

Rev. Charles T. Billings at the Unitarian church yesterday morning preached a very timely sermon upon the "Value of History." In the course of his remarks Rev. Mr. Billings said:

"The value of history in the mind of the Hebrew singer was the inspiration it should give men. The children of that day and of the future should feel from his teachings the deepening impulse to serve the God of Israel and through God to serve Israel itself.

"But it was not alone inspiration that the Psalmist saw as he sang this hymn. It was his wish to make men grateful to God because in all the vicissitudes of their history God had been with the Hebrew people. And do we not need somewhat that old Hebrew feeling today? We are not serious students of history. Perhaps one reason why history is not studied more is that the majority of people crave entertainment rather than instruction or inspiration. But there are deeper reasons. One of the most important of these is that other studies seem more profitable."

COLLINSVILLE.

Mr. Bart Cullinan has been appointed superintendent of the Collinsville mills in place of Mr. J. M. Mason, resigned.

It is said that in the course of a few weeks the mills will use nothing but raw woolen material.

Mr. John Gallagher who has been boss dyer in the mills for years, has resigned.

The prevailing sentiment in this town is against the granting of a license here.

Collinsville people are feeling sore over Mr. Hiland's defeat for road commissioner.

MUSIC HALL.

Beginning this evening at Music Hall and continuing Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Wednesday matinee, Manager Boody will offer to his patrons Hart's Big Vaudeville company, one of the strongest and best attractions on the road. Mr. Boody has also secured in connection with this big company Edison's wonderful biascope, a motion picture machine which will undoubtedly attract considerable attention, as it is announced that a series of pictures will be presented that were made in Havana harbor showing the wreck of the U. S. battleship Maine, also the U. S. divers at work and a picture of the popular Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, entering his carriage at the hotel.

Other pictures equally as interesting will be shown. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Paul and Birch's dramatic company will present the king of all farce comedies called "The Thoroughbred." Specialties will be introduced between the acts and the biascope will also remain, making this one of the best and most interesting weeks of the season at Music Hall.

The friends of Miss Nellie Lafferty surprised her at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Estabrook in Coskrove street last Saturday night and during the evening presented her with a gold watch.

Fine job printing done at this office.

Are You Bilious?

THEN USE

"Best Liver Pill Made."

Parsons' Pills

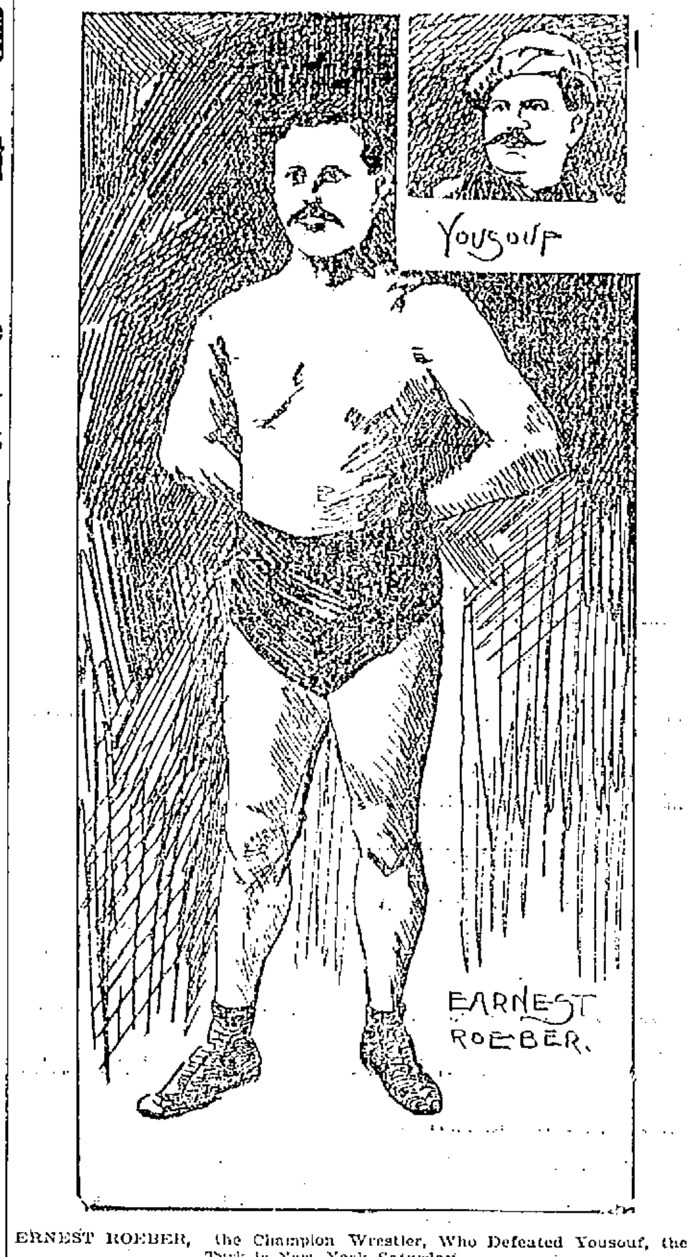
Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts.; five $1.00. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician. Its merit and excellence have satisfied everybody for nearly a century. All who use it are amazed at its great power. It is safe, soothing, satisfying; so say sick, sensitive sufferers. Internal and External. It cures every form of inflammation. Pleasant to take dropped on sugar. Cures colds, croup, coughs, cramps, burns, bruises, all soreness.

We have used your Anodyne Liniment in our family for years, and it is almost the only medicine we do use, and we use this for almost everything. I have used it as an external application with astonishing results. HIRAM ORBIN, Bangor, Me.

Our Book on INFLAMMATION Mailed free. The Doctor's signature and directions on every bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 35 cents. Six bottles, $2.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.



ERNEST ROEBER, the Champion Wrestler, Who Defeated Yousouf, the Turk in New York Saturday.

ALL BUT $1700

IS RAISED FOR THE NEW PAWTUCKETVILLE CHURCH.

Members of Pawtucketville Congregational church will meet Monday April 4, to hear the report of the building committee. One of the members said Thursday that only $1700 remained to be pledged to meet the expense of erecting a new church. He also said that some of the members did not feel like building until the full amount was pledged.

"It is the intention," he said, "to remove the old church building to land near until the new church is completed."

"When every pew in a church is rented," said this active member of the church, "it is about time to make additions to the building or build a new church. There it not much chance for increase in membership unless that action is taken."

PAWTUCKETVILLE CHURCH

BUILDING COMMITTEE WILL REPORT NEXT MONDAY.

Members of Pawtucketville Congregational church will meet Monday evening, April 4, to hear the report of the building committee. One of the members said Thursday that excess $1700 enough money had been pledged to meet the expense of erecting a new church. He also said that some of the members did not feel like building until the full amount was pledged. It is the intention, he said, to remove the old church building to land near until the new church is completed. "When every pew in a church is rented," said this active member of the church, "it is about time to make additions to the building or build a new church. There is not much chance for increase in membership unless that action is taken.

Miss Grace E. Lothrop has been placed as amanuensis in the office of Mr. Richard Dobbins, boiler maker.

Top of the Heap in popularity and sales—

B-L TOBACCO

in quality and flavor best suits the people. Every tobacco user should investigate what there is about B-L that so pleases the taste.

LABOR IN BRITAIN.

Interesting Statistics of Strikes and Their Results Last Year.

The London Labor Gazette publishes a number of curious statistics in connection with trade disputes in the United Kingdom in 1897. The number of disputes recorded was smaller than in 1896, 965 as compared with 1,021, but the aggregate number of working days lost was greater in 1897 than in any year since 1893, when the great coal dispute took place, the total for 1897 being about 10,400,000, compared with 3,748,525 in 1896, 5,542,653 in 1895 and 9,322,096 in 1894. This result is accounted for by the great loss of time attributable to the engineering dispute, which, though affecting a number of persons not very much greater than that involved in the boot and shoe dispute of 1895, considerably less than that affected by the second Scottish miners' dispute of 1894, and not a fifth of the number affected by the great mining dispute of 1893, has caused a very great loss of time owing to its great duration. The lost time in 1897 attributable to this single dispute outweighs that caused by all the remaining 964 disputes of the year. Of the 936 disputes begun and ended in 1897, disputes involving 30.5 per cent of the total number affected were settled in favor of the work people, disputes involving 29 per cent in favor of the employers, disputes affecting nearly 40 per cent by compromise. As compared with 1896 there is a decrease in the percentages both of workmen and of employers who entirely gained their demands and a corresponding increase in the proportion who settled their differences by compromises. The upward movement of wages which took place in 1896 was continued in 1897. The changes in rates of wages in the United Kingdom reported during 1897 affected 675,000 separate individuals. Of this number 538,200 received a net increase, 14,500 sustained a net decrease, and the wages of 22,300, though affected by upward and downward changes during the year, stood at the same level at the end as at the beginning. The number of work people whose working hours were shortened during 1897 was greater than in any of the immediately preceding years, except 1894—the year of the adoption of the eight hour day in government establishments. The result was a net decrease of over 800,000 hours per week.

Raise the Standard of Living.

The price of labor in the same industries differs in different localities or markets not because the skill of laborers so greatly differs or because there is great diversity in the supply and demand for laborers, but because the cost of production (the cost of living) greatly differs in different localities.

It may be laid down, then, as a general principle that wages for similar labor in any given market are governed by the social standard of living of the laborers. Consequently all efforts to improve the condition of the laboring class, to be efficacious, must be directed toward increasing the influences which raise the standard of living among the laboring class. In no other way can a permanent increase of wages be secured, and it may be added that no scheme for social reform which does not tend to promote this end can be of any real benefit to the wage class.—Gunton's Magazine.

LOWELL MEN COMISSIONED.

Thomas Livingston, recently elected first lieutenant of Company C and Fred D. Costello, second lieutenant, passed the examining board last week and have been commissioned.

First class job printing done at this office.

SIX RICH GIFTS

From Chester W. Kingsley of Cambridge.

TO VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

Amounting in All to About $150,000.

Cambridge, March 27.—It has just become known in Cambridge that instead of one gift of $25,000 to the Worcester academy, of which he is trustee, Hon. Chester W. Kingsley of the university city has recently given six gifts to the various institutions, aggregating $150,000.

The first was a gift of $25,000 to Colby university at Waterville, Me., about three weeks ago. Then Mr. Kingsley gave $25,000 each to the American Baptist missionary union of Boston, the American Baptist publication society in Philadelphia, the American Baptist home mission society in New York, the Newton theological institution in Newton, Mass., and the last to Worcester academy.

The gifts to the American Baptist publication society in Philadelphia and the American Baptist Home Mission society in New York wer made in person, within 24 hours ofone another. Mr. Kingsley having returned from there week before last, Thursday, March 17, the gift to the Newton Theological Institute was made and the day following Worcester academy received its gift.

Congressman J. W. Bailey, the democratic leader in congress, will be the principal speaker at the Jefferson club banquet, the arrangements for which were published exclusively in Saturday's Sun. Congressmen Lewis and

CONGRESSMAN J. W. BAILEY, Who Will Be the Principal Speaker at The Jefferson Club Banquet.

McClelland will also be among the speakers.

It is worthy of note that the speakers are all free silver men and that the occasion will be made the signal for a general reunion of the forces of the democratic party in Massachusetts.

STRIKERS' CONCERT.

A large audience assembled in Music Hall last evening to enjoy the concert given by the Stover strikers.

The program was a lengthy one and the music was highly appreciated.

The Lowell Cadet band and the Children's Glee club were repeatedly encored.

All the other artists received their share of applause.

Miss Walsh and Mr. J. N. Gookin were the accompanists.

The performance was under the personal direction of Mr. James A. Callahan.

MAY NOT CONSOLIDATE.

A movement is on foot to consolidate the four local French benevolent societies, L'Association Catholique, St. Jean Baptiste, L'Union St. Joseph, and Corporation St. Andre. It may fall through as St. Jean Baptiste society will not enter the consolidation, and the others do not care to enter it without that society.

POLICE COURT.

Seventeen drunks, two of them of the Sunday variety.

All were fined but Patrick Flaherty, who received six months in the state farm.

Arthur Landry, charged with assault and battery, was continued until April 1, in $300.

CATARRH FOR TWENTY YEARS AND CURED IN A FEW DAYS.—Nothing too simple, nothing too hard for Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder to give relief in an instant. Hon. George James, of Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been a martyr to Catarrh for 20 years constant coughing, dropping in the throat, and pain in the head, very offensive breath. I tried Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. The first application gave instant relief. After using a few bottles, all these symptoms of Catarrh left me. It is a great remedy." —2.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack street, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

George Paige of the street department will soon be able to resume his labors, after an idleness of several weeks on account of a sprained wrist.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

ALLAN LINE.

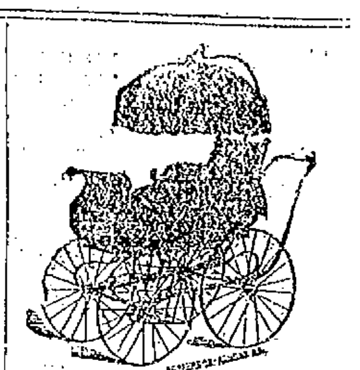
PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

CALIFORNIAN	Mar. 26th.
LAURENTIAN	March 30th.
PARISIAN	April 9th.
CARTHAGINIAN	April 13th.
NUMIDIAN	April 23d.

Cabin, $52.50; Second Cabin, $34. Steerage, $25.50; Prepaid, $25.50.

GLASGOW TO BOSTON.
Via Derry and Galway.
Second Cabin, $31.50. Steerage, $25.50.
APPLY TO
H. & A. ALLAN, 92 State St., Boston
DENIS MURPHY, 18 Appleton St., Lowell.

Bon Ami
THE MODERN CLEANER
IS USED IN THE FORM OF A LATHER.
All Grocers.



NOW IS THE TIME TO GIVE THE BABY AN AIRING.

A little morning ride does more for their health than medicine. A FINELY MADE CARRIAGE FOR $5.00, all reed body and upholstered. We have others at a little higher price, excellent values, you better see them. A lot Child's Rockers received, only 25 cents.

GAYNOR & CO.,
35 PRESCOTT ST.

NOTICE.
THE WHEELER & WILSON
MANUFACTURING CO.
Have removed from 369 Merrimack Street to
223 CENTRAL ST.
Where they will keep a full line of Sewing Machines and supplies. Repairing a specialty. We send a man to examine and estimate cost of repairs without any charge. Telephone 679-2.

SPRING OPENING.

March 31st and April 1st and 2nd.

On the above dates, our Annual Opening of Tailor Made Costumes, Dresses, Jackets, Capes, Tea Cowns, Silk Waists, etc., will occur.

We will show many handsome and exclusive styles which we cannot duplicate. You are respectfully invited to attend.

New York Cloak & Suit Co.
12 John Street.

HONEST VALUE
And Your Money's Worth in This Space.

Children's Kid Boots, russet and black, sizes 3 to 6, 25c.
Children's Russet Spring Heel, sizes 6 to 8, 35c.
Children's Kid Spring Heel, sizes 6 to 8, 39c.
Children's Kid Spring Heel, lace or button, extra quality, sizes 5 to 8 50c.
Children's Kid Boots, lace or button, extra fine, sizes 8 1-2 to 11, 75c.
Misses' Kid Shoes, sizes 12 to 2, 75c.
Ladies' Kid Boots, lace or button, opera toe or common sense, 98c.
Ladies' Russet and Black Oxfords, sizes 3 to 7, 50c.
Ladies' Serge Congress Boots, sizes 4 to 8, 49c.
Ladies' Serge Slippers, sizes 3 to 8, 25c.
Boys' Shoes, heel or spring heel, sizes 8 to 13, 75c.
Boys' Shoes, extra quality, sizes 11 to 2, 85c.
Boys' Shoes, extra quality, sizes 3 to 5 1-2, 90c.
Men's Shoes, lace and congress, all sizes, $1.00.

HEADQUARTERS FOR GOOD WEARING $1.25 and $1.50 SHOES.
WE HAVE THE BARGAINS.

THOMAS P. BOULGER
115 Central Street

NEW MILLINERY
NOW READY.
The Grandest Display of New Millinery, including trimmed and untrimmed, is now on exhibition at
J. DRAIN'S, 111 GORHAM ST.

Our fine imported and domestic Millinery is something grand and worthy of the inspection of every young lady in Lowell.

Our Trimmed Hats range in price from $1.75 to $10. Now this means saving for our customers. Our high priced Hats are worth one-half more than we ask. Come and see for yourself.

Every lady in Lowell is welcome to look our line of Millinery over whether they buy or not, but if you come you are sure to buy as our prices are tempting, and so are our goods.

Special prices on small wares for this week.

Clark's Mile End Machine Thread for this week 35c, dozen.

Clark's Elie Crochet Cotton, in colors, only 25c. box.

Good Dress Stays 5c. Good Corset Steels 5c. Hair Curlers 2 for 5c.

500 yards Basting Cotton 3c., good machine Thread, 100 yds. spool only 17c. doz.

Ladies' Hose Supporters, with belt, only 10c. Crochet Silk 5c. New Leather Belts only 10c.; good ones.

Ladies' 50c. Silk Neckties, with fringe, only 25c.

Infants' and Children's White Lawn and Silk Dresses from 25c. to $8.50. Be sure you see this line.

Men's Summer Shirts, laundered and unlaundered, and all colors and makes.

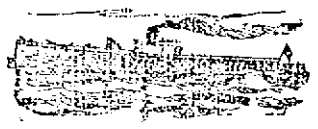
Our line of Ladies' Waists and Wrappers is second to none in Lowell and our prices are right, as are the prices on everything at J. DRAIN'S, 111 Gorham street. Open every evening. Small wares at wholesale and prices guaranteed.

THE OUTLOOK IS FOR WAR

Disposition of the President to Interfere in Behalf of Cuba.

Possibility of an Armistice in Cuba—Plan for Pacification Desired by President—The Main Feature of the Court's Finding in the Maine Inquiry—Spanish Press Says War is Inevitable.

Washington, March 28.—Probably never since the days of the late war have so many officials gathered at the war and navy departments as were present yesterday. Dispatches that came over night regarding the movements of ships and other matters were received, and as many of them required prompt answers in the present emergency, replies were forwarded. Secretary Long, however, did not appear during the day, as most of the matters requiring attention were those that could be as well attended to by bureau officers and their assistants. Mrs. Long has been ill for some time, and the secretary in part shook off official cares and spent the major portion of the day with her. In the afternoon the secretary drove to the navy yard and inspected the dynamite cruiser, Vesuvius,



THE VESUVIUS.

which is having her guns adjusted and repaired. The vessel has been at the yard about a week, and great crowds have been there to see her. Assistant Secretary Day spent a portion of the Sabbath at the state department, and there received a call from the Spanish minister, a rather unusual procedure, indicating important matters for consideration. The conference lasted some time, but its nature could not be learned.

The developments of the day in the Cuban situation showed steady progress in the negotiations between the government of this country and that of Spain looking to the maintenance of peace, for the present at least. There is good authority for saying that Spain's present wish is to secure a cessation of hostilities in Cuba rather than to engage in a war with the United States, and that it is more than probable that the negotiations between the government of the United States and the Sagasta ministry will take that turn in the immediate future. The present ministry has professed a pacific disposition from the beginning, and the indications are strong now that it will avail itself of the good offices of the United States to the fullest extent that public opinion in Spain will allow in bringing to an end the hostilities in Cuba.

To what extent the United States may go in assisting Spain in her present design of securing an armistice is not yet determined, but conservative elements in the administration consider the manifestation of this desire on the part of Spain for even a temporary peace a direct result of President McKinley's diplomacy, and they are naturally disposed to contend that the president should be left free, for the present at least, to pursue a policy which promises much in the way of preventing a war between this country and Spain, and also of bringing to a close the hostilities in Cuba. Hence there will be an effort on the part of the peacefully inclined in congress to continue to hold that body in check and to prevent inflammatory utterances there until this promising diplomatic lead may be exploited. It is said that the development of the situation will not require a great length of time and that there will not be extended delay. The policy determined upon by the president is to bring the Cuban war to a close. This will be accomplished by pointed intervention if necessary, but it is considered far preferable that the end should come as the result of peaceful negotiations than it should be accompanied by hostile demonstrations on the part of the United States. Therefore, the disposition of the president is to give Spain a fair opportunity to secure an armistice with the Cubans, and to allow her a reasonable time in which to come to an understanding with the hostiles.

It can be stated upon high authority that there has been no abatement of the president's intention to see that the war is terminated when it is closed upon terms that will render the Cubans practically a free people. It is not believed that they would accept anything less, nor that the Americans would be satisfied if we should encourage a settlement that would not be acceptable to the Cubans. If there should now be an armistice, it would be with the concession made by Spain at the instance of this country, that negotiations should be opened immediately with the insurgents looking to the establishment of a permanent peace upon these terms. It has long been the hope of the administration to bring Spain to the point of making propositions of this character as the basis of a settlement most satisfactory to all parties, and it is hoped from Spain's attitude that this time has arrived. The friends of the administration feel that the situation is a very delicate one, and that much will depend upon the course congress may pursue. In the meantime the president on Wednesday will send in his message asking that an appropriation be made for the aid of the destitute Cubans.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

Abstract of the Report Submitted Today to the Congress.

Washington, March 28.—The Associated Press presents herewith a complete abstract of the court of inquiry which investigated the wrecking of the Maine. This abstract is made from the report itself, access to which was obtained despite official secrecy unparalleled in the handing of official papers. The report is made up as follows:

First—The court finds that at the time of the explosion the battleship Maine was lying in five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

Second—The discipline aboard the ship was excellent; everything stowed according to orders—ammunition, guns, stores, etc. The temperature of the magazines at 8 p. m. was normal, except in the after 10-inch magazine, and that did not explode.

Third—The explosion occurred at 9:40 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 15. There were two explosions, with a very short interval between them; the ship lifted on the first explosion.

Fourth—The court can form no definite opinion of the condition from the wrecking divers' evidence.

Fifth—Technical details of wreckage from which the court deduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side.

Sixth—The explosion was due to no fault of those on board.

Seventh—The opinion of the court is that the explosion of the mine caused the explosion of two magazines.

Eighth—The court declares that it cannot find evidence to fix responsibility.

The normal temperature of the large forward magazines at 8 o'clock, only an hour and 40 minutes before the explosion, disposes of the question of accidental combustion within these magazines. While the court holds that these magazines did not explode from internal causes, they nevertheless are of the opinion that the explosion of the mine under the port side of the ship caused the explosion of the two magazines.

This will explain the remarkable destruction wrought, the explosion thus being shown to have combined the force of a mine without and two magazines within. The two explosions which the court finds to have occurred, with a very short interval between them, are an additional detail, showing that two forces operated in causing the destruction. The finding that the ship lifted on the first explosion indicates an external source, and one of tremendous power to be able to lift a battleship of thousands of tons. The character of the wreckage sustains the view taken by some experts shortly after the disaster that the force of the explosion was exerted from port to starboard.

The feature of the report of the deepest interest to the navy is the complete exoneration of Captain Sigsbee and all on board contained in the second and sixth findings, which declare the disaster to be due to no fault of those on board. Neither Spain nor the Spanish are mentioned throughout.

THE REPORT SUBMITTED.

Washington, March 28.—Those who went to the capitol this forenoon expecting to see the presentation of the Maine report followed by a wild furore of oratory were disappointed. The report and accompanying message, after being read, were referred to the committee on foreign affairs. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee, was recognized by the speaker to make this motion, which is not debatable. It was the wish of the president expressed to the leaders of both parties that this course be followed, and the program was acquiesced in by all irrespective of party. Adjournment was then voted as a mark of respect to Congressman Simpkins.

The same course was followed in the senate with the report. What further discussion there may be during the week on the Cuban situation will depend so largely upon further developments that it is useless to discuss the probabilities. If the president should make a recommendation, or the committee on foreign relations report, the senate at once would become the center of an animated discussion, the result of which would be some radical declaration against Spain. The problem now is to hold the expression of opinion down to the minimum pending the negotiations of the president and the deliberations of the committee. There is very little heart in the senate for other business than that relating to Cuba, and the probabilities are that comparatively little will be done and that the sessions will be comparatively short.

SPAIN'S POSITION DEFINED.

Madrid, March 28.—General Woodford has received the reply of the Spanish government to the American memorandum of March 23. It says that the government cannot agree with the conclusions the American government has drawn from inaccurate information, that does not tally with the recent activity and progress of the military operations in Cuba and the visible popularity and progress of the new colonial institutions, which have been loyally accepted and are supported by even the old adversaries of home rule in the colony.

Spain, the reply continues, cannot naturally admit the interference which is foreshadowed in the American note, and deprecates the sending of official relief and war vessels to Cuba as being the very elements that have retarded the pacification of the colony. Spain reminds the American government of all the concessions she has made to preserve peaceful relations and to conciliate the United States, the last proof being her willingness to submit the conflicting commission reports as to the Maine to arbitration.

In conclusion, the Spanish note shows that the government believes it has reached the extreme limit of concessions compatible with the honor and dignity of Spain, and will not admit encroachments on her rights of sovereignty in the west.

Mr. Gullon, the minister of foreign affairs, still speaks hopefully, but in very reserved terms, regarding the recent exchange of views with European governments. Diplomacy is most active; all the ambassadors are receiving long communications from their respective governments. The newspapers attach the greatest importance to this phase of the question, so much so that interest in the elections is almost lacking. Rumor persistently points to Russia as the most likely mediator. Mr. Sagasta is said to be busy with a diplomatic document, either a note to the American government, or a circular note to the powers.

EDITORS DESCRY SUCCESS.

Madrid, March 28.—The Liberal, referring to dispatches from Washington attributing to President McKinley a decision to propose that Spain should free Cuba for an indemnity, says: "The government may answer what it pleases, but the Spanish people as a whole will not deign to discuss this proposal. Spain will go to war in fulfilling her duty, but not for ephemeral glories or the desire of conquest. We may emerge vanquished, which is somewhat doubtful, but we will never come out dishonored."

The Impartial says: "It is indispensable to get ready all the elements we possess for a naval fight; and it is urgent that the fleet should go to Cuba. The United States will maintain the advantage if they can place seven ironclads in front of the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo; but when our two ships actually have to fight, this disadvantage will disappear before the skill and courage of our sailors."

The semi-official Globe says: "At a time when the duration of the war in Cuba is being brought to a close by force of arms and when peace is being restored by means of autonomy, the United States throw down the mask which hid their ambition. In whose name are they going to establish intervention and in the cause of what save that of revolutionary bandits? If the United States will put light to the powder they have been heaping up so long, this is an inopportune time to do so." Referring to the question of the intervention of European powers, the paper says: "They will be unable to avert a trial of strength, but they will soon see themselves forced to impose reasonable limits. It behooves us then always to be in the right, not only as a satisfaction to our consciences, but as the very backbone of our emergency. The Spanish government, which in every case will meet the demands imposed upon it by the exigencies of the situation, is today absolutely in the right, and will make the right known at any cost."

The Times says: "If we must fight, our means will not be so scanty that we cannot show the world how a nation fights in defense of its rights."

THE SPANISH FINDING.

London, March 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, noting that Spain at present is playing a relatively passive part in the developments of the situation and contrasting the "warlike activity of the United States" with the "subdued and apparently inactive anxiety prevailing at Madrid," says: "The ministry, however, is anxious to draw President McKinley's attention at the earliest moment to the report of the Spanish commission as to the Maine disaster, and it is understood that a messenger is going post haste from Havana with the document, reaching Washington probably on Tuesday. The government believes that the simultaneous presentation of the two reports to congress would avert, or at any rate mitigate, any tempestuous display of feeling. Should, however, the Spanish report arrive at Washington too late, or otherwise will be held from the immediate perusal of congress, it is suggested that Polo Bernabe be directed to print it at the cost of the Spanish legation in Washington, and thus secure for it the ear of the American people."

HAMPERING AN INQUIRY.

Havana, March 28.—Close upon the heels of a dispatch to Consul General Lee from Washington asking data as to the number and condition of the reconcentrados and also the length of time necessary to feed them, comes the official announcement of the issuance of an order to all the alcades, the governors and the Cuban relief committee, not to give the information asked by the central committee, but to refer all queries to Governor General Blanco, who approves the order. It seems to have been decided upon after knowledge of the grounds adopted by the United States as the basis for intervention. It is also asserted that such queries are to be answered by saying that the Cuban government is caring for its own poor; but this is not yet verified, and, in the face of facts, seems absurd.

ONLY AUSTRIA SYMPATHIZES.

Berlin, March 28.—The Rome correspondent of a local paper telegraphs: "The Marquis Venosta, the Italian foreign minister, says the Cuban situation has grown worse, but that outside of Austria, which morally supports Spain for dynastic reasons, no European power is inclined to show practical sympathy for Spain.

"Ricciotti Garibaldi says that if the United States will defray their expenses he will engage to send 40,000 Garibaldians to Cuba."

COMPREHENSIVE REFUSAL.

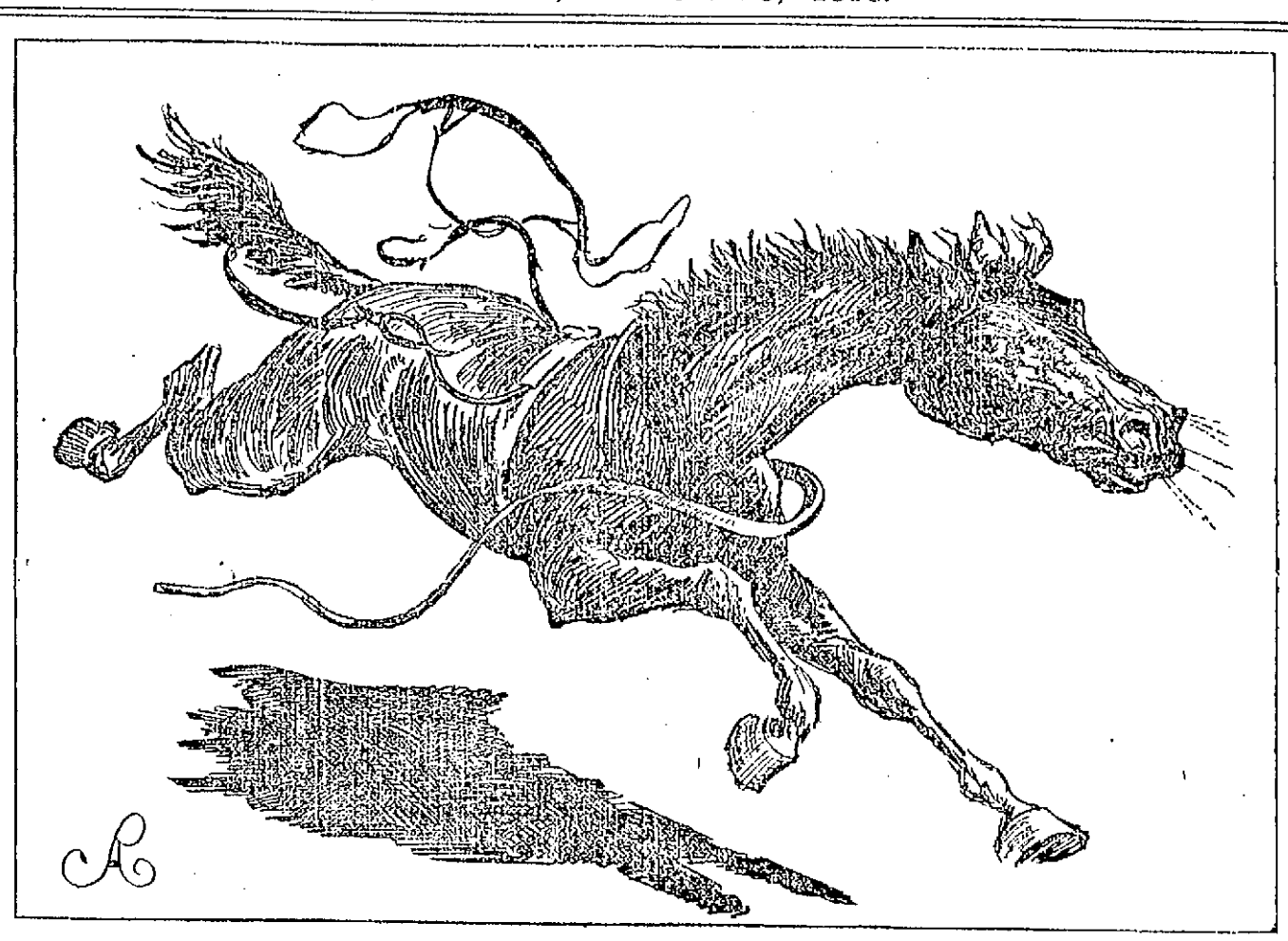
Berlin, March 28.—The Madrid correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt says: "Spain will not only refuse to allow American interference in assisting the suffering Cubans, but will decline to pay 'indemnity' unless it is shown unmistakably that the Spanish authorities were responsible for the Maine explosion. If President McKinley demands these two things war is unavoidable."

A THREATENING NOTE.

Berlin, March 28.—The Madrid correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung says: "Mr. Gullon, the minister for foreign affairs, has informed me that an extremely threatening note has arrived from Washington regarding the cessation of the war in Cuba. He added: 'No matter how one regards the affair, a rupture can now hardly be avoided.'"

HOW CHICAGO PRINTERS FEEL.

Chicago, March 28.—The Typographical union "calls upon the Chicago congressmen and senators from Illinois to insist upon the United States demanding that the butchery, starvation and inhuman policy pursued by Spain in Cuba under the guise of so-called warfare shall cease forthwith, and in the name of humanity, which rises superior to diplomacy and precedent, to enforce such demands—peacefully if possible; by force of arms if necessary."



DR. MUNN'S HORSE MAKING A WILD DASH THROUGH CENTRAL STREET.

A horse belonging to Dr. Munn ran away on Central street yesterday afternoon, causing great excitement. Early in its flight it became freed from the light buggy to which it was attached. Beyond smashing the harness and getting scratched up the damage was trivial but many pedestrians had narrow escapes from injury. The runaway attracted wide attention. It was caught on Market street.

TREMONT & SUFFOLK

MAY BRING TAX CASE TO COURT.

When the Tremont & Suffolk company directors recently appeared before the board of assessors for an abatement of a portion of taxes for several years they were requested to present a bill of particulars. It was reported yesterday that the company was going direct to the court with its case. This, it was said by an assessor, could not be legally until the assessors gave a decl legally done until the assessors gave a decision on the petition for abatements.

The company paid last year under protest $38,236.41 in taxes on 151,618 spindles and 5506 looms.

The consideration of this case will be watched with great interest as it is believed other petitions will follow if the Tremont & Suffolk company is successful.

BILLERICA.

A mission was commenced at St. Andrew's church in North Billerica on Sunday evening. The opening sermon was by Rev. John McRory, O.M.I., of the Sacred Heart church. The mission will continue during the week and Rev. William D. Joyce, O.M.I., Rev. John P. Reynolds, O.M.I., and Rev. Fr. Lawrence, O.M.I., will deliver sermons.

COMMANDER MERRILL.

The members of the Patriarchs Militant, I.O.O.F., are making tremendous effort, in the vicinity of Boston, to elect Col. E. H. Emerson to the position of department commander, feeling that it should come to Boston, and that the colonel would add great strength to the order throughout the state, as he has special qualifications for that position and is a hard worker.

There is no doubt but that the department commander will be from Lowell or Boston.

As the situation stands now, it will be either Gen. Frank M. Merrill of Lowell or Col. E. H. Emerson of Boston.

CLAN GRANT IN LAWRENCE.

Clan McPherson held an entertainment and smoke talk in St. George's Hall, Lawrence, Friday evening. Special cars brought delegations from Clan Grant of Lowell and Clan Douglas of Haverhill. The latter delegation was in charge of Chief P. Barron and the former of Past Chief Houston. The delegations disembarked at the postoffice and were escorted to the hall by a committee from the local clan. After refreshments had been served, the following entertainment was rendered: Address, Chief P. Barron of Haverhill; song, Past Chief Houston of Clan Grant of Lowell; song, Fred Cuthill; song, James Pringle; song, Daniel Taylor; recitation, Thomas Valentine; song, James Hill; song, Daniel Holley of Haverhill. Pipes were lighted and the men enjoyed a social hour. The following committee had charge: Fred Cuthill, James Hetherington and Alexander K. Keeble.—Lawrence Eagle.

There was a meeting at St. John's hospital yesterday afternoon of the committee that will have charge of the bazaar in aid of the hospital which will be held next fall.

A NOVEL SWINDLE

Was That Worked on Pike's Market.

A MAN WITH A DUPLICATE STAMP.

Worked the Store for Several Dinners.

A novel scheme of swindling was brought to light Saturday night when it is alleged, William J. Durham, aged 29 years, a tanner, residing in Wigginville, did up Pike's market on Central street in a very original manner.

It is a custom in Pike's to give the purchaser of an article a slip with a coupon attached, bearing the price of the purchase.

The slip and coupon are presented to the cashier, who detaches the coupon and puts it on the spindle, and stamps the slip with a red-inked stamp which reads "Ent'r'd." The purchaser then presents this stamped slip to the bundle boy who upon noting that the purchase have been paid for, turns over the bundle that it calls for and files his slips.

Of late Mr. Pike has noticed that on several occasions, particularly on Friday and Saturday nights, the accounts of the cashier and the bundle boy have not agreed, the cashier's list being somewhat smaller than that of the bundle boy's.

The cashier being thoroughly trustworthy, Mr. Pike was at a loss to account for the discrepancies and ordered his clerks to keep a sharp watch for any swindling deals on the part of customers.

On Saturday night Durham, the man under arrest, entered the store and purchased a pair of chickens, the price of which was 90 cents. He received his slip and coupon and then walked toward the door, going to the sidewalk.

He returned, it is said, in a short time, and purchased a leg of lamb for 50 cents and later a duck for 65 cents, going out to the street between each purchase.

Finally, it is alleged, Durham went to the bundle boy and presented stamped slips of all the articles purchased by him, and he was about to get away with them when some of the clerks who had been watching him, being suspicious of his actions, asked him to wait a moment and took the slips to the cashier, who promptly informed him that she had received no coupons that agreed with the slips.

Lieut. Brosnan happened around just then and placed Durham under arrest. He protested his innocence and claimed that the slips were genuine and properly stamped. The slips, Durham had, and some of Pike's slips were taken to the police station, where the trained eye of Captain Kew detected that the letters in the stamp "Entr'd" in the genuine slips and those presented by Durham were slightly different in form, while the shades of red ink used were at a slight variance.

A search was then made for the stamp that Durham might have used and it was found in a barrel at Pike's upon which Durham had sat, and into which, it is alleged, he threw it.

U. S. CARTRIDGE CO.

In anticipation of the order from Washington, the United States Cartridge company has started work on cartridges for the Winchester rifle. The cartridges are of the 45 calibre.

First class job printing done at this office.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' SCALP CLEANER

is the only Dandruff Cure. For Shampooing it has no equal.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

The following letter from Miss Maria F. Johnson, Centralia, Pa., shows what neglect will do, and tells how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity."

A CYCLIST KILLED

In Boston in Collision With a Car.

HE FORMERLY RESIDED IN LOWELL.

Robert McGreggor Was His Name.

Boston, March 27—An unknown bicyclist, 45 years of age, ran into an electric car at Washington and Laconia streets at 11.30 Saturday morning. He was thrown from his wheel, and striking on his head, was made unconscious.

He was picked up and sent to the city hospital in the police ambulance from Station 5, where he died at 4.05 yesterday afternoon. He was identified from papers found upon his person as Robert McGregor, a Lowell man, who roomed at 70 West Newton street, and was in the employ of a piano manufacturing company.

The Lowell Directory does not give any Robert McGregor, although it is not impossible that the unfortunate bicyclist formerly resided here.

REV. DR. MUDGE'S BOOK.

Dr. James Mudge has presented to the Lowell public library a copy of his latest book, just published by the Methodist Publishing House, New York, entitled "The Best of Browning." All lovers of the great poet will be glad to see it. Dr. Mudge is now at work on a devotional book which will probably be issued in the fall in the Epworth league reading course. His highly valued contributions to a great number of papers and periodicals have made his name one of the best known in the land among Methodists.

REV. MR. CRAIG.

Rev. Mr. Craig, the newly appointed pastor of the First Presbyterian church will assume his duties in Lowell next Sunday. He is stationed at present in Newport, R. I. Yesterday, he preached at Chicopee.

The Merry 13 will hold their second party in Prescott Hall, April 14.

The Easter Monday ball of the Mathew Temperance Institute will be held Monday evening, April 12, in Associate Hall.

BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP.

But a beautiful skin cannot exist unless the blood be pure. Every woman can bring to her cheeks the rosy and delicate hues of youth by taking Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, which cleanses the blood imperceptibly but effectually of all impurities, banishing pimples, eruptions, itch, boils, carbuncles, and sallow color. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 265 Central street and 391 Middlesex street and get a trial package free. Large package, 25 cents.

You Have Struck the Right Place

When you have found

PETER WATSON'S

CELEBRATED BAKERIES

For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 468 LAWRENCE STREET.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample com. Special rates to the Profession.

M. H. Carey. { Clerks } H. Garrity

SCHOEFFLER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE CURES DYSPEPSIA.

25c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

Boys' Suits For Easter.

Of course, madam you will want the prettiest suit to be found for your boy. Easter is not far off and the time at your disposal to find the prettiest suit is limited. Our new line is ready for your inspection—awaiting the pleasure of your looking. We never have had so many choice goods in our stock before.

You may see what you want in our window. You'll surely see it in our stock. Look in today.

O'Hearn & Dowd

The Clothiers.

OLD POST OFFICE.

BENSON'S Porous Plaster

relieves instantly and cures quicker than any other Porous Plaster, liniment or medicine employed. It is prescribed by all schools of medicine. Clean, safe and sure—get the genuine BENSON'S. Price 25 cents.

A Universal Remedy.

MILLIONS SOLD ANNUALLY.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

Nerve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50.

Dr. Williams' Mfg. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of The Associated Press.

Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

Wise Merchants

The merchants of Lowell are not fools. Of course they were not as wise once as they are now, but their wisdom came through experience.

While they always bought their merchandise by measure and weight, they used to buy advertising space in the local papers by sympathy and guess-work. They don't buy it that way now. They buy space on the basis of circulation estimating the price per inch per thousand papers circulated.

On this basis, they know what they get and they know that THE SUN is by far the cheapest medium in the city. THE SUN has a larger circulation than any two papers in Lowell.

It is quite apparent that on the question of the Maine disaster, the United States will demand no indemnity but on the other hand on humanitarian grounds Spain will be asked to stop the war and bloodshed in Cuba.

It looks as if the tablet proposed for Memorial Hall will not be a very elaborate affair. We should hope that it would be worthy of the men it is intended to commemorate as well as the city and the hall in which it is to be placed.

It is asserted by the senators and congressmen who visited Cuba that food and clothing are greatly needed in that unhappy island; they claim also that the ghastly pictures published in the New York papers have not overdrawn the situation. If this be so, it is not surprising that there is a strong demand for intervention.

The ladies of Boston are making a vigorous protest against the ordinance against the theatre hat. They are determined to have some headgear, and what they propose to substitute will be almost as great an obstruction to the view as the hats and bonnets with big feathers, which are prohibited under the law. The women are not going to be dictated to as to what they should wear and they are determined to evade the law in a manner that will make it practically worthless.

The United States and Spain agree that the Maine was blown up. Uncle Sam says by an external cause; Sagasta says by an internal cause. Who will decide which is right? Uncle Sam does not say Spain did it. No, he does not attempt that; but we hear that he is getting ready to say: "Look here, Spain, you've been killin' and starvin' a lot o' these 'ere Cubans, and you have got to stop and get out, or I'll kick you out." This would meet the popular sentiment on the question at the present time.

The New Bedford strike is still unsettled and both sides stand firmly upon their demands. There is no doubt that many of the strikers are suffering from want in New Bedford, and now more than any time since the strike started, because many of the sympathizers with the strike have withdrawn their support. The people of Lowell have contributed very generously notwithstanding the many demands upon them from around home. The operatives of the Carpet as well as the weavers, the building laborers and the spinners, deserve credit for their generosity in sending funds to the strikers at New Bedford. The spinners deserve the everlasting gratitude of all the strikers in New Bedford on account of their excellent work in collecting funds.

THE MAINE REPORT.

The people who expected war as a result of the report from the Maine court of inquiry, may now settle down to a life of peace and contentment, as there will be no war, not at least on that score. The findings of the court have been known to the president and his cabinet for many days past, but they pretended to the public that they were ignorant of the substance of the report until it reached them. The report as it is given out in a general way is a cooked up affair. It makes the most important decision that the Maine was blown up by an outside explosion; that there were two explosions, the first external and the next internal. The first explosion the court of inquiry has decided was that of a floating submarine mine, but just how the mine floated round in that direction or how it got itself located under the Maine, the court does not pretend to say. It does say, however, that the first explosion caused two of the smaller magazines to explode on the vessel, adding to the destruction, but whether the Spanish authorities or the Spanish conspirators, as the case may be, are responsible, the people of the country are left to decide for themselves.

This report is evasive in the extreme, because it does not undertake in any form to fix the responsibility anywhere. The result, in brief, is that the Maine was blown up by an explosion, all of which was known to the world the morning after the occurrence. The report is disappointing and aggravating, as there is evidently an attempt on the part of the officials to shirk the duty of fixing the responsibility. It may be that the administration takes this method of averting war, but whatever be the cause, the patriotic sentiment of this country will treat it with supreme contempt, as an effort to avoid the main issue, whether through cowardice or otherwise we cannot undertake to say.

Treasurer Lyman of the Carpet company made a very lengthy statement on the mill situation before the committee of the legislature investigating that subject. Mr. Lyman claims that curtailment has failed to improve the market and yet the Lowell Manufacturing company keeps on short time. It is supposed to be running four days a week, but as a matter of fact, many of the weavers do not work on an average of three days a week, as they are delayed for various causes, among others waiting for yarn. According to Mr. Lyman's statement, the people who are running mills nowadays are in a very pitiable condition. It would appear that they are losing money very rapidly but it may be noticed by some people that notwithstanding this great drain upon the mill corporations, the Lowell Manufacturing company is building a new mill. If Mr. Lyman's statement before the legislature be true we might expect to see him trying to sell out some of the old mills instead of building new ones.

CURRENT COMMENT.

On the war outlook, today's Journal is of the opinion that President McKinley is entitled to all the time he needs to work out his program. It says that "there is nothing radical in it, nothing sensational, nothing which is not abundantly fortified by precedents and, indeed, demanded by the best traditions of American statesmanship. Actual intervention is contemplated as a last resort. The only persons in this country who will not approve the president's policy are those who are irrevocably opposed to intervention at any time or on any terms. This extreme peace-at-any-price element, which insists that it be allowed to go on with its trade and dicker undisturbed by the cries of women and children perishing by thousands and tens of thousands almost within sight of our shores, is only an insignificant fraction of the American people—thank heaven—in numbers, and is still more insignificant in influence."

The Post says: "The semi-official statement that we are to make no demand upon Spain in this connection is simply incredible. We are not a nation of poltroons. It is true that no money indemnity can touch this case. Such a suggestion would properly be repudiated by the American people. But this dastardly deed was done in a Spanish harbor and at a mooring in that harbor designated by the Spanish authorities. Some miserable miscreants did it. Are we not at least to demand of Spain—and to enforce the demand by all our power—that she shall promptly ferret out the guilty wretches and punish them for their fearful crime?"

Albany Argus.—Some of the warlike papers manifest an amusing disposition to exaggerate events and excite alarm. One of them announces in scare headlines: "Spain will be prepared. The cabinet at Madrid votes a million Pesetas to develop the navy!" People who do not know what a peseta is might infer that this is an enormous sum. But the fact is that a peseta is worth but 19 cents and a fraction in our currency, so that a million pesetas is a little less than $200,000—rather an insignificant sum wherewith to develop a navy."

WANT A HEARING.

Chairman James McKinley of the Overseers of the Poor has received the following letter from Dr. J. Arthur Gage:

"At a recent meeting of the North Middlesex District of Massachusetts Medical society, a committee was appointed to confer with the Overseers of the Poor of the City of Lowell in regard to the method of conducting the ambulance service. This committee would be glad to have a hearing before your board at your earliest convenience."

A hearing will be given on Thursday afternoon at the city farm.

It may be of interest to candidates for election as dispensary physicians to know that the ordinance requires that the selection shall be made from the ranks of the North Middlesex society.

Y. M. C. L. I.

The first week's playing in the Y. M. C. L. I. pool tournament, shows the following men tied for first place: First division, John Gillespie, Stanley O'Brien, Luke Walsh and Harry Donahue; second division, Charles Clark, M. Murray, John Nolan and John Hablin.

M. M. A. PORTRAITS.

City Messenger Going was very busy today, directing the hanging of the M. M. A. portraits. The painting of Washington will be hung in the Mayor's reception room; that of Lowell, in the aldermanic chamber; and the one of Kirk Boott in the councilmanic chamber. The portraits of Lawrence, Jackson, and Appleton will hang in the public reading room.

First class job printing done at this office.

PURE BLOOD is the foundation of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and nourishing and gives and maintains good HEALTH.

CAUSE OF DEATH

In the Inquest on Harkin's Death

AT THE MEDFIELD INSANE ASYLUM.

The Asylum is Overcrowed With Dangerous Patients.

Medway, March 27.—Judge Fairbanks completed his finding yesterday morning in the inquest on the death of Matthew J. Harkins, a patient in Medfield insane asylum, March 2.

Briefly stated, the judge finds that Harkins came to his death from a rupture of the intestines, caused by a fall of his keeper, Burchard, upon him in a violent struggle resulting from an assault upon the keeper by Harkins, who attempted to strike the keeper with a large stone.

The finding excuses Keeper Burchard from responsibility and is interesting in the following criticism of the state board of lunacy and charity.

Certain other facts came to the surface in the investigation of this case which seem to be proper for some consideration in this report.

A variance of opinion exists between the trustees of the Medfield institution and the state board of lunacy and charity. The contention of the trustees is that this institution was established upon the cottage plan for the mild and chronic insane; that before the plan was completed the state board sent patients there who were of the most violent and disturbed class. This was followed by an unavailing protest from the trustees.

There are no commitments to this asylum, but all inmates are transfers from other institutions. The contention is further that the state board has continued transfers of the above stated class until at present Medfield is overloaded with dangerous patients.

The capacity of this institution would not be strained with 1200 inmates, and the present conditions show that there are 110 rooms for 636 women and 112 rooms for 151 men; not overloaded so far as numbers are concerned but with a class of patients which cannot be properly detained in an institution constructed as this one is, with large open wards and few private rooms.

The only place the consideration of this trouble between the trustees and the state board has in this report is to call attention to a claim that while homicides may not be unexpected in any insane asylum, if the position of the trustees is the correct one in this case, homicides may be expected in Medfield altogether too frequently, and when they do occur the fact of the homicide will not show per se want of due care on the part of the superintendent and his attendants.

Either the original plan of this institution has or has not been perverted. If it has, the open door of opportunity to frequent homicides ought to be at once closed; if the original plan has not been perverted, it is due to the state board that the criticism be removed.

In either case, the public right is that contention of any kind should not continue to exist in relation to one of the largest hospitals for the insane in the commonwealth.

(Signed) —Rufus G. Fairbanks, Trial Justice.

REAL ESTATE

TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 26.

LOWELL.

Anna W. Bassett et al. to Eddie L. Gray, lot of land on Newell street, $1.

George H. Stevens et al. to Frederick P. Marble, land with buildings on Chestnut street, $1.

F. Rodliff, Jr., to Duncan A. McPhie land with buildings on Jeanesa street, $1.

Henry C. Thompson to Maurice J. Quinn, land with buildings on Lilley avenue, $1.

Mary J. Mansfield to James F. Sullivan, lot of land on Ross avenue, $1.

Sarah A. Sherman to Ulysses L. Burns, lot of land on Melrose avenue, $1.

Thomas McCormick to Mary Olivett, lot of land on State street, $1.

Michael J. McHugh et ux. to Catherine Clark, land with buildings on Exeter street, $1.

DRACUT.

Arthur Lyman, trustee, to Ralph H. Gosslline, lot of land in Kenwood, $1.

Arthur Lyman, trustee, to Ralph H. Gosslline, lot of land at Kenwood, $1.

Arthur Lyman, trustee, to Elmer L. Filing, lot of land at Kenwood.

CHELMSFORD.

James V. McCann et ux. to Patrick McCann, lot of land in East Chelmsford, $1.

Mary E. Chase to Ada M. Welch, land with buildings, East Chelmsford, $1.

WESTFORD.

Hezekiah Cummings to E. P. Worcester, the Dug Hill lot, $1.

HIGHLAND CLUB

DEFEATED THE VESPERS IN A BOWLING MATCH.

The Highland and Vesper clubs held high carnival at the quarters of the latter club Saturday afternoon and evening. The Vespers were the hosts and the Highlands were the guests. There was music and a supper served by the Page company, and cigars and a general good time. The feature of the occasion was the bowling contest between ten high rollers from each club, and in the afternoon the Highlands were the victors by the following score:

HIGHLANDS.

Sturtevant, 473; Kirby, 472; Anderson 511; Morse, 520; Farrell, 540; Hartwell, 587; Terry, 491; Barton, 499; Runels, 455; Church, 565; totals, 5030.

VESPERS.

Swapp, 493; Perley, 538; Weston, 426; Sawyer, 445; Thorp, 529; Corwin, 500; Grover, 513; J. K. Whittier, 525; S. T. Whittier, 511; Goulding, 463; totals, 4747.

In the evening the match resulted in a tie, 2521 each, with 5 men on a side.

BURKES' FESTIVAL.

The committee on arrangements for the May festival of the Burkes met yesterday afternoon and among other things decided to have three tables with chairmen as follows: Society table, Frank LeClaire; Young Ladies' table, George Rooney; refreshments, Edward Campbell.

the ghastly terror of consumption stares a man in the face who neglects a cold.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

It's so simple to get rid of a cough or throat trouble by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Acts like magic. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Weak Men Made Vigorous

What PEFFER'S NERVIGOR Did!

It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men regain lost manhood; old men recover youthful vigor. Absolutely Guaranteed to Cure Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excesses and indiscretion. Wards off insanity and consumption. Don't let druggist impose a worthless substitute on you because it yields a greater profit. Insist on having PEFFER'S NERVIGOR, or send for it. Can be carried in vest pocket. Prepaid, plain wrapper, $1 per box, or 6 for $5, with A Written Guarantee to Cure or Refund Money. Pamphlet free. PEFFER MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Fillingwood & Co. Cor. Central and Merrimack streets.

Dominion Line (U. S. and Royal Mail Steamer) BOSTON SERVICE

S. S. "CANADA" (New.)

10000 Tons, is intended to sail from Boston as follows for Queenstown and Liverpool:

SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 8.30 A. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 12, Noon.

Saloon passage $60 and upwards, according to location. Second cabin (very superior accommodations), $42.50; round passage, $78.37. Steerage passage $25.50.

PORTLAND-LIVERPOOL Service

S. S. Labrador sails Wednesday, Feb. 2nd at 1 p. m. Vancouver sails Saturday, Feb. 12 at 1 p. m. Low passage rates. Saloon, $50. Second Cabin, $34. Steerage, $22.50. For passage, plans, etc., apply to company's office, 103 State St., Boston, or to local agents, Denis Murphy, 14 Appleton street, Lowell, F. H. Leeds, 5 Bridge street, Lowell.

SHINGLING and BUILDING REPAIRING

Done at short notice. All work satisfactory. Gadbois & Co., Rear of 73 Tremont street.

Carriages Not Needed Now—But Later On

Are the ones we work on during the winter season—The gain is on your side—Paint and Varnish has plenty of time to harden—and at a time when the carriage will not be wanted.

What carriages can you spare? Talk with us about repairing them.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.

WORTHEN STREET.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO. (LIMITED.) PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM OPINEY & CO.
H. P. MELLEN & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
JOHN CLANCY & CO.
JAS. A. CAWLEY.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
P. BRADY & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
M. J. BRUIN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
R. V. SAUNDERS & CO.
P. E. McMAHON & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
JAS. F. DOHERTY & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
JNO. J. CONNELL & CO.
JAS. H. RILEY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
A. L. PENDERGAST.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
C. H. CHAGNON.
JAS. J. COURTNEY & CO.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO. (LIMITED.)

Special for Today

Men's Box Calf Shoes, triple soled, worth $3.50, to close at $2.75.

This is an unusual value. A sample of the reduction in price of several lines of goods.

J. J. Lonergan

215 DUTTON STREET.

Reports All In

The Verdict is War.

Our first shot strikes the dead centre on high prices.

Lamb, forequarters, 5c. lb. Lamb, legs, 9c. lb. Veal, forequarters, 5c. lb. Veal, legs, 9c. lb Roast Beef, 4c to 8c. a lb. Fowl, 10c. a lb. Dandelions, 20c. pk. Spinach, 15c. pk. Kale, 3 pks. for 25c. Cabbage given away with Corned Beef.

CENTRAL CASH MARKET

CENTRAL AND CHARLES STS.

Notice. For the next 15 days, At M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 suits for $15, his $28 suits for $20, his $30 suits for $23. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central St.

THE LOWELL Gas Light Company

Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, Jas. Francis.

Price of gas with the discount off for prompt payment is

$1.00 One Thousand Feet.

First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $1.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

MORSE COACH CO.

Rubber Tired Carriages for Weddings, etc;

380 Middlesex St. Telephone 667-4.

All Drivers in Livery.

JOHN W. McEVOY, 137 Central St., opp. American House, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY, Mansur Block, COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM, 182 Merrimack Street, PHOTOGRAPHERS. Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW, 40 John Street, CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE, Room 16 Hildreth Building, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY, No. 373 Bridge Street, MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

LOWELL HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS

Lowest in Price, Highest in Standard.

FOR SALE BY

E. N. Wood & Co.,

79-83 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

R. J. MOWER, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN

295 CENTRAL ST.

TO RENT—Two new Cottage Houses at Willow Dale, on Bowers' Avenue.

DONOVAN & MANSUR

Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 406-4.

Spring Cleansing

Blankets, Gent's Spring Overcoats, Ladies' Spring Sacks Cleansed or Dyed.

Bay State Dye House

54 PRESCOTT STREET.

DR. KELLEY SURGEON DENTIST opposite the Washington Hotel

WANT COLUMN.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, bath, hot and cold water, also table board, at No. 3 Fourth street, Centralville.

BEAMER TENDER WANTED—$10 A week. Apply at Lowell Weaving, Walker street.

FOR SALE—POTATOES 75 CENTS A bushel. Storn Bros. cars, Western Ave. track.

FOR SALE—A FANCY GOODS AND CONfectionery store, near centre of the city. Failing health reason for selling. Call at 230 Bridge street.

WANTED—TWO CATHOLIC CANVASSERS to handle only Catholic goods. Must understand the business. Call between 8 and 10 mornings. 716 Middlesex street, city. D. Dowdall.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND BARN, 5000 FEET of land, 7 large square rooms, pantry, bath, hot and cold water, gas in both house and barn, hennery, stable for three horses, pear trees, 3 minutes walk from electrics. Address Box 715 city.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 26 Moore street.

FOR SALE—SMALL GROCERY AND VAriety store. Good location and business. Call or address P. Sun office.

TO LET—A NICE TENEMENT AT 30 Bachman street, very convenient to the Dracut mills. Inquire of J. C. Ford, 305 Pleasant street, Dracut.

TO LET—STABLE, TWO STALLS, HARness closet, ample carriage room, concreted, rear of 581 Tyler street, entrance from George or Church streets. Apply to Charles H. Walker.

FIRST CLASS ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, by day or week, 10 John street.

WANTED—LADIES TO KNOW THEY CAN get their straw, leghorn or manilla hats cleansed or dyed and made in the latest shapes at the Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 101 Merrimack street.

TO LET—HOUSE IN CHELMSFORD, LARGE two story house, with land if required, located on the old Westford road. Rent $6 a month. Inquire at this office.

TRAP AND DEMOCRAT. AN ELEGANT light "Trap" built at cost of $225, hardly soiled, and a very superior new democrat, both very low. 19 Robbins street.

RUBBER STAMPS AT WHOLESALE prices. 1½ inch one line stamps, 10 cents; 2 inch 15c.; 35c. ink pads 25c.; 25c. ink pads 15c; 50c. linen markers 25c.; business stamps 15c. per line. J. M. Fullows, 155 Merrimack street.

TWO NICE FOUR ROOM TENEMENTS TO rent. Inquire at 79 Chestnut street.

WANTED—500 LADIES TO BUY ALL trimmed hats for 50c., 75c. and $1 at Mme. Maxime Lepine's, 317 Moody street, cor. Race, also a good hat trimmer.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE, NEAR Bridge and Fourth street, 8 room cottage house, cemented cellar, furnace, large lot of land. Price very low. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—IN WIGGINVILLE, COTTAGE house and barn. Price $800. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE ON VARNUM AVENUE, GOOD corner lot of land, can be had at a bargain. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD FARMS IN Billerica at prices to suit anyone that wants a farm. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENnyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe reliable. Take no other. Send 4 cents in stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—8 GOOD BOARDING AND lodging houses at prices and locations to suit you if you want a place of any kind. Call and see. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—ON APPLETON STREET, GOOD, nice place for small money. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at The Sun office.

WANTED — HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 252 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

TO LET—ROOMS TO LET WITH OR WITHout board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 262 Fayette street.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2½ story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; also lot of land, high and dry; very sightly, near cars and schools, will sell for $1800. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Bldg., Old Post Office.

WANTED LADY READERS TO TELL US what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly, we will divide cash equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 12 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1111 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EMERY LAND

Office Removed to

3 HILDRETH BUILDING

House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy. Wm. H. Emery.

A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.

ESTEY

Our new instalment plan and low prices is doing the work. We sold three Pianos in one day last week, and why? Our prices talk. Some dealers will say pay $10 down, $10 per month. Just call and get our terms, they are the easiest in Lowell.

New Upright Piano, full size, a beauty, Chair, Scarf, Book for

$200.

Warranted 10 years, kept in tune 2 years free of charge. Just watch and see if Pianos don't move from the Estey Parlors.

ESTEY

A. H. ROGERS, Manager.

145 MERRIMACK STREET.

PETER H. SAVAGE, Undertaker and Funeral Director

169 WORTHEN ST.

Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

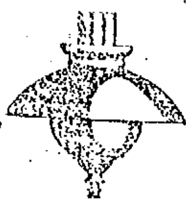
PETER J. BRADY, GROCER

448 GORHAM STREET.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

Light As Day



Acme Gas Burners

Price for burner, mantle, chimney and shade complete,

ONLY 59c.

Extra mantles, shades and chimneys at reduced prices.

BARTLETT & DOW

216 CENTRAL STREET.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN

This old hostelery has been refitted and furnished and is up-to date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern

CENTRAL & CHURCH STS.

F. H. HARRIS, Prop. J. J. REGAN, Man.

WHILE IT LASTS

About 900 pounds pure

OLIVE OIL SOAP

will be sold in Bars, 30c. each, half bars, 16c. each, quarter bars, 10c. each.

C. B. COBURN & CO.

63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock

and deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S

11 Middlesex Street.

STEINERT'S PIANOS

14 Pianos that have been rented at greatly reduced prices, from

$125 to $225.

We Are Headquarters for Bargain Hunters.

STEINERT'S PIANOS

34 PRESCOTT STREET.

W. F. TRUMBELL

Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine

UPRIGHT PIANOS

with Stool, Cover and Book for

$185.00.

The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.

101 Westford Street

IS THE PLACE.

DRAWING AND PAINTING

MISS HELEN WRIGHT

Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

DERBY & MORSE

ELECTRICIANS.

72 MIDDLE STREET.

GATELY & PEARSON, SOLICITORS OF PATENTS

Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty. 44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

IF YOU WANT A CASE of the Leading Brands of

LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER

TELEPHONE.

J. H. RILEY,

Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue

Telephone Number 474-4.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE

120 Middle street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 120 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

Y.M.C.I. TO HAVE A TEAM

In the Lowell City League This Season.

Vesper Club Also Talks of Seeking Admittance—Players Are Signing Contracts—Gossip of Juvenile Diamond—Basket Ball Players Are Busy—Gossip From the Boxing Ring.

Interest in the City League took a big jump yesterday. During the day it became rumored that there were two clubs making an effort to get the place of the Y.M.C.I. in the League. Because of developments during the forenoon, the League meeting scheduled for the afternoon was not held, though all the managers were present at the appointed place. It was considered wise to postpone the meeting until next Sunday, as the questions that were likely to come up could be more satisfactorily disposed of at that time. It will be remembered that it was given out that the Y.M.C.I. team had withdrawn from the League and when this information reached the supporters of the team, it roused them to action. As a result a meeting of the association was called for yesterday by the president of the association, Timothy O'Sullivan. There was a large attendance and it was unanimously decided to organize a team and place it in the City League. The election of a manager was deferred till next Sunday. There are several candidates spoken of for the place. Many would like to see James Flood, who managed last year's team at the head this year. James Maguire is also spoken of. The Vesper team is also talking of as seeking admission to the league. The matter is being talked up by Al. Smith, Myron Paige, and Ford Coburn. It is probable that they will make application at the next meeting of the League, which will be held next Sunday. The Vesper team is about completed and will include Dr. Ranney, catcher; Myron Paige and Ford Coburn, pitchers; Coburn, Richardson, and Harris, infielders, with many other club members to select from, for the other positions.

The contracts of Patrick Nestor and John Roach of the Machews have been filed with the secretary.

James Stines of the Emeralds has returned from Keene, N. H., and Manager Garrigan hopes to get him to sign a contract.

Billy Connors is trying to get free of Frank Leonard's team, in order to go with New Haven, where he has a fine offer.

Manager Cody of the Mathews signed a battery and a short stop Saturday, but he has not yet filed their contracts as he wishes to keep their names a secret for a while. They are strangers in Lowell, never having played here before, but they come highly recommended by one of the Brooklyn catchers.

It is said that Clifford and Babb, who played with the Mathews last year, will be seen with the Emeralds this season.

THE JUVENILE DIAMOND.

Thomas Queenan has been elected manager of the Fairmonts.

A team called the Columbians has been formed in the Navy Yard with George St. Ledger as captain.

The Shamrocks will elect a captain and manager tonight.

The Fairmonts had a clinch with a picked nine Saturday. The score was 24 to 4.

Dan Lynch will manage the Watsons.

The Wannalancits are open to challenges from the Shamrocks, Fairmonts, Columbians or any juvenile teams that are in the above-named nines' class.

The Shamrocks and Fairmonts are in favor of joining a juvenile league. Columbians, Watsons, and Washingtons?

Joe Jordan, who played second base for the Defenders last season made his debut as a pitcher Saturday. He occupied the box for the Fairmonts and played a great game.

The Collinsville base ball players should follow the example of the Columbians and fall in line. There is material in plenty out there.

Percy Collins will has been appointed official scorer of the Stirk club.

BOXING GOSSIP.

The twenty-round bout between Kid McCoy and Jack Bonner, which was to have been decided at New Orleans on Monday night, will not be allowed to take place. Attorney General Cunningham claims that the law in the state of Louisiana is against prize fights and as he is confident that the McCoy-Bonner affair is nothing more or less than a prize fight, he therefore decided to take steps to prevent the bout. McCoy is out over $1000 by the affair being stopped as he would have surely beaten Bonner.

The New England amateur boxing championships will take place in the C. A. A. gymnasium on April 2. The classes will be: 105 pounds; 115 pounds; 125 pounds; 135 pounds; 145 pounds; 158 pounds, heavy; 158 pounds and over. Entries will be charged $1. Entries close this evening. Competitors must weigh in between the hours of 12 and 1 on the day of competition. All competitors who have been beaten by the winner shall be entitled to compete for second prize, and all who have been beaten by the winner of either first or second prize shall be entitled to compete for third prize. As the A. A. U. have dropped boxing from their list of sports, no competitor will be required to register, but it is understood that no one but an amateur will be allowed to compete in this meeting. Any competitor may enter protest against another competitor on the grounds of professionalism previous to the preliminaries. All protests to be made to the referee in writing. Prizes will be given to the first, second and third men in each weight. Prizes to be the regular championship medals. Amateur rules will govern all competitions. Each contestant will be allowed the services of two seconds and no more. This rule will be strictly enforced. Should there be more than four entries in any event the preliminary bouts will take place on the night of Wednesday, March 30. Competitors will be required to weigh in at weight for the preliminary bouts and the finals. Give or take two pounds will be the rule in each weight. Entry blanks will be furnished by John Graham, B. A. A., Boston, Mass.

BASKET BALL.

The Y.M.C.A. doubly defeated the Pawtucket A. C. basket ball team Saturday night at the gymnasium of the former. In the first game, the Y.M.C.A. scored 7 to their opponents' 2. In the second game, the second Y.M.C.A. team followed their example to the tune of 7 to 5. The line-up:

Pawtucket A. C.	Y.M.C.A.
First Team.	First Team.
H. Allard, r. f.	r. f. Mellarland
Tierney, l. f.	l. f. Williston
Carroll, c.	c. Wilson
Sullivan, r. b.	r. b. Thomas
O. Allard, l. b.	l. b. Kierstead
Pawtucket A. C.	Y.M.C.A.
Second team	Second team
Cronin, r. f.	r. f. White
McCarthy, l. f.	l. f. Tully
Chadwick, c.	c. Howe
Hamilton, r. b.	r. b. Lindsay
Halloran, l. b.	l. b. Jones

The strong Clinton team will be here tomorrow night and a game full of excitement is anticipated. The Burkes will make every effort to defeat their rivals, and if they succeed, they will have every reason to congratulate themselves. The teams have met in only one game and that was played in Clinton and the Burkes were without the services of two of their best men. The Clintons won after a fast game. Tomorrow evening's game will be played in Associate hall and play will be called at 8 o'clock.

Allard of the Pawtuckets would make a great man for the Burkes. He plays like Peter Regan and is lively on the floor.

A BIG FIRE.

CAUSES EXCITEMENT IN NASHUA, N. H.—NARROW ESCAPES.

Nashua, N. H., March 27.—Fire was discovered shortly after 11 last night in the basement of the clothing store in the Ridgeway block on Main street occupied by S. W. Fletcher & Co.

The discovery was made by Sergt. Watson and Patrolman Downey, and the chemical engine was called from the central station upon a still alarm.

An alarm was rung from box 84 a few minutes later and the department responded.

The flames spread rapidly through the building and before the firemen could get ladders on the building they had burst out through the roof.

The partitions between the Fletcher's store and the one occupied by Floyd Bros., clothiers, were burned through, and both blocks were soon a mass of flames.

But for the quick work of Sergt Watson three lives would have been lost in the fire. Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin and their infant occupy apartments in the third story of the Ridgeway building. The sergeant after ringing in the alarm succeeded in arousing them and although nearly suffocated they managed to escape in scanty clothing and were taken to the house of a friend.

The two buildings which are burned are owned by the N. W. Goddard estate and Charles T. Ridgeway.

HAVERHILL'S FIRE

SWETT BUILDING GUTTED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Haverhill, March 28.—A two-alarm fire which caused a total loss of $23,000 occurred in the Swett building on Wingate street, in the heart of the shoe district yesterday afternoon. The fire was the second serious one this year. The alarm was rung in shortly after 1, but it was an hour later before the flames were under control.

The fire started in the bottom of an elevator well in the center of the four-story building. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been the careless dropping of a lighted match down the elevator well.

Previous to the fire, there were several occupants in the building, and W. S. Stansfield, who manages a stitching room on the third floor, smelled the smoke, and on investigating found a small flame at the bottom of the elevator well. The alarm was rung in, and when the apparatus arrived, the whole building was filled with smoke.

A second alarm was turned in, and the reserve apparatus responded. Twelve streams were poured into the burning building, from all sides, but the third and fourth floors were gutted before the fire was under control. The roof of the building was badly damaged and a portion on the northerly side caved in. The building was owned by the Jackson Swett estate and the loss on the structure was $7500.

Miss Ella Burke will have her millinery opening Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week in the Pollard building, Palmer street, formerly Mrs. Crowley's.

AN ABLE SERMON

On the Patriotism of Catholic Church

BY REV. FR. LAWRENCE, O.M.I. LAST EVENING.

Eloquent Apostrophe to the Republic.

Before a large congregation in the Immaculate Conception church, last evening, Rev. Fr. Lawrence, O.M.I., delivered an eloquent and patriotic sermon on the subject, "The Catholic Church Not Opposed to Free Institutions." The text was: "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are God's."—Matt. xxii., 21.

In the course of his discourse he said:

The American people have had their false prophets who strove to create prejudice against the Catholic church. Again and again from sectarian pulpit and an unjust and biased press, have we heard and seen the false and iniquitous accusations that the church, Catholic and apostolic, is the evil genius of society and government, and that loyalty and adherence to her means disloyalty and treachery to her free institutions.

While it is one of the most gratifying aspects that one of the choicest fields which Providence offers today to the propagation of the sacred teachings of the church of Christ is this American republic of ours, it is not the less true that the doctrines of the Catholic church are the safeguards for her own life and prosperity and the durability of her free institutions. While thus speaking on this intricate subject, I voice no less my heartfelt sentiments as an American citizen, than as a Catholic priest, a priest of the Holy Catholic church. The church is the mother of my faith, the guardian of my hopes for eternity, the light infallible to illumine my path toward the heavenly city of God. America is my country, my adopted land, which after God, gave my life and education, the protectress of my liberty and of my fortunes on earth. And therefore, when I say that the principles of the former are in thorough harmony with the interests of the latter, I feel in the depths of my heart that I speak the truth.

The church teaches with St. Paul that disobedience to civil law is a sin. "He that resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist purchase to themselves damnation. Wherefore, be subject of necessity, not only for wrath, but also for conscience's sake. From this we see that in the eyes of the church, loyalty to country is loyalty to God; patriotism is a heavenly virtue, a high form of holy obedience; the patriot dying for his country wears the halo of the martyr. The Catholic church commands, blesses, consecrates patriotism. The true Catholic must needs be the truest patriot.

Objection has been raised against the Catholic church in the name of the state, as if she interfered with the duties of citizenship. There is no ground for it. "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are God's." This is the supreme rule of Catholic policy.

Among the brightest pages of history and the most honorible for the human race, are those which tell of the battles of the church in defence of liberty. She fought for the possession by herself for liberty. Never did the Catholic church bend the neck under the yoke of temporal prince. She held directly from Christ and she permitted no sovereign of earth to rule over her. The church fought the battles of personal liberty against slavery and serfdom. The rights of man were first made known to the world by the pontiffs and her councils. Her dogma of a common brotherhood under the one divine paternity struck to the ground the manacles which heartless man was always too willing to impose upon his weaker brother. The church fought the battles of civil liberty. During the middle ages she was recognized as the arbiter of nations; her Popes always acted in the interests of the people, in the interest of civil liberty. The result was that in the middle ages, as a historian expresses it, "the world was relishing with liberty;" so that without the papacy, all Europe would have fallen very early into one or many caliphates and would have submitted finally and disgracefully to the Turkish sway and to oriental oppression and stupefaction."—Montelambert, Hume.

Strange fortune of the Catholic church! She battles for centuries in giant warfare against despotism and for liberty and freedom, and yet the accusation has gone abroad against her that she befriends despotism and crushes out free institutions.

Is it not a most patent fact that the republic of America receives its strongest support of loyalty and durability from the doctrines of the Catholic church, which consecrates patriotism with the supernatural halo of a God-given virtue? The one fear for the stability of a republic is this: That it might give more freedom that poor humanity deserves or can endure. No form of government as much as a republic demands wisdom and virtue in the people. The many control the ship of state; the many, therefore, must be able to control their passions, else swift shipwreck awaits it. Rome lost her liberties when the Romans had lost the stern morality of their early history. Virtue is but an empty name, where religion, the deep sense of man's obligations to God, is not deeply imbedded in the hearts of the people. To American citizens, then, who love the republic, I fearlessly say, "Your hope is in the Catholic church, because she alone is the mighty power today to resist unbelief and vice." Do you not see that outside of the holy Catholic church, the most important doctrines are melting away and that a moral chaos is threatening, most vital virtues said to be no longer of significance, and the fount of all social life, the family, breaking up under the most violent passions? The most valued aids to the republic from the church are not her direct enunciations for liberty, but her powerful labors in the cause of religion of purity, of honesty, and of all the heavenly virtues that build up the Christian men and the Christian family.

Republic of America, receive from us the tribute of our love and loyalty. We are proud to do thee homage and we pray from our hearts that thy glory may never be dimmed—Esto perpetua! Thou bearest in thy hands the brightest hopes of the human race. God's mission to thee is to show to nations that man is capable of the highest liberty. Oh, be ever free and prosperous, that liberty may triumph over the earth from the rising to the setting of the sun. Esto perpetua! But forget not that religion and morality can alone give life to liberty and preserve its never-fading youth. Believe me, thy surest hope is from the church, which false friends would have thee fear. Believe me, no hearts love thee more ardently than Catholic hearts, no tongues speak more loudly thy praises than Catholic tongues, and no hands will be lifted up stronger and more willing to defend thy laws and thy institutions in peace and in war than Catholic hands. Republic of America, Esto Perpetua!

FUNERALS.

ZANTOUHOS—The funeral of Curtos Zantouhos took place yesterday afternoon with a service at the rooms of Undertaker Molloy. More than 100 Greeks, countrymen of the deceased, were present, and one of their number, Harris Spudeos, had charge of the arrangements and Fr. Constantine Papageorges was the clergyman at the grave in the Catholic cemetery. The bearers were Nicles Kortines; James Adamakos; Peter Noskovetes; Peter Vallas, John Papajohn, Louis Sigalos, George Zepos, Nicles Beltas.

PEARSON—The funeral of Thomas Pearson took place yesterday and Fr. Gigeault conducted the service in the Immaculate Conception church. The bearers were William Hurley, William Ryelle, Frank Ford, Michael Looney, John Horan, and Patrick McLean. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

LABOUNTY—The funeral of Gladys Ollie Labounty, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Labounty, took place at her late home, 23 Fort Hill avenue, Sunday afternoon. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. F. K. Stratton of St. Paul's M. E. church. There was singing by Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. McKewin. The burial was in the Lowell cemetery.

O'LOUGHLIN—The funeral of Thomas E. O'Loughlin was held yesterday afternoon at his home on Worthen street, and the several organizations with which he was connected, including the Celtic Associates, Emmett club, and Reform club attended in a body. The National band was also present. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery. The bearers were John M Hogan, John J. Harrington, Michael Keegan, James Kelley, M. J. Casserly and Thomas Marren.

SIRPRENANT—The funeral of Rose de Lima Surprenant took place at St. Joseph's church at 8 o'clock Saturday morning. A high requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Gagnon, O.M.I. At the Canadian cemetery Rev. Fr. Lamothe, O.M.I., officiated. The bearers were Messrs Narcisse Dufresne, Moise Dufresne, Pierre Chamberlain, Jean Baptiste Roy, Stanislas Bombardier, Delphis Bombardier.

MONROE—The funeral of Robert Monroe took place yesterday afternoon and service was held at the Sacred Heart church. Rev. Fr. Guillard, O.M.I. officiating. The pall bearers were James Little, Peter Gill, Patrick Gill, Patrick Hunt, Patrick Foley, Patrick Duggan. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

SHANNON—The funeral of Patrick Shannon, one of the victims of asphyxiation, took place yesterday afternoon and was very largely attended. The service was held at the Immaculate Conception church, Rev. Fr. Gigault, O.M.I., officiating.

There were present many relatives and friends of the deceased who united in offering their prayers for the dead. The funeral cortege which proceeded from the church to the Catholic cemetery, included about twenty carriages. Every coachman in the city who could be spared during the afternoon, walked behind the hearse to the cemetery. There were placed on the grave some beautiful floral tributes. One was an exquisite design from Mr. Rose, treasurer of the Ayer company. The sister of the deceased sent a beautiful pillow inscribed, "Brother," and a standing cross was sent by Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Donohue. The bearers were six coachmen who were companions of the deceased. Great sympathy was expressed for the relatives, owing to the untimely taking off of deceased. In the account of the accident it should have been mentioned that Mr. Shannon's body lay in the bed in an attitude of repose, indicating that the deadly fluid came to him while he slept. The body of the other victim was on the floor with the head under the bed and it was remarked that he was not fully disrobed.

KELLEY—Jeremiah Kelley, aged 40 years, died yesterday at his home in Bent's court. The funeral took place this afternoon and service was held in St. Peter's church. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

MASTER BARBERS.

There will be an important meeting of the Master Barbers' association at the Arlington hotel this evening. It is desired that a large number of the members be present as business relative to regulating the hours of labor will come before the meeting. The meeting of the association hereafter will be held the second and fourth Mondays of the month.

Fine job printing done at this office.

Old and Reliable
Cures Colds Quick

For over forty years it has been used and proved to cure the most stubborn lung or bronchial colds. It soothes and heals quickly, preventing serious development. It does not upset the stomach.

MASTA'S
PULMONIC
BALSAM.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WILD EXCITEMENT AT CAPITOL

(Continued.)

which was more open, prolonged, and of greater volume, is attributed by the court to partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines.

The evidence of the divers establishes the fact that the after part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the explosion. The forward part was completely demolished. Upon the evidence of a concurrent external cause, the finding of the court is as follows:

ONLY A MINE EXPLOSION.

At frame 17, the outer shell of the ship from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of the ship and six feet above the keel, which in its normal position has been forced up so as to be now about four feet above the surface of the water; therefore, about thirty-four feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured.

The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed V shaped "A," the after wing of which, about 15 feet broad and thirty-two feet in length (frame 17 to frame 25) is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

At frame 18, the vertical keel is broken in two and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plates. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water and about thirty feet above its normal position.

In the opinion of the court, this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about frame 18 and somewhat on the shore side of the ship.

THE CONCLUSIONS.

The conclusions of the court are:

That the loss of the Maine was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of her crew.

That the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines; and that no evidence has been obtainable fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

I have directed that the finding of the Court of Inquiry and the views of this government thereon be communicated to the government of Her Majesty, the Queen Regent, and I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two governments.

It will be the duty of the executive to advise the Congress of the result, and in the meantime deliberate Congress is invoked.

(Signed) William McKinley.

Executive Mansion, March 28, 1898.

RECEIVED WITH CHEERS.

There was an outburst of applause in the galleries and on the floor when the reading of the message was concluded. Immediately afterward the death of Representative Simpkins was announced.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNS.

The president's message was referred without debate to the committee on foreign affairs under the rules. No motion was made. Immediately after the announcement of the death of Representative Simpkins, the House adjourned at 12.15 p. m.

THE BOARD'S REPORT.

The following is the full text of the report of the Court of Inquiry:

U.S.S. Iowa, 1st rate, Key West, Fla.
Monday, March 21, 1898.

After full and mature consideration of all the testimony before it the court finds as follows:

1—That the United States battleship Maine arrived at the harbor of Havana Cuba on the twenty-fifth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and was taken to Buoy Number 4 in from five and a half to six fathoms of water, by the regular government pilot. The United States consul general at Havana had notified the authorities of that place the previous evening of the intended arrival of the Maine.

2—The state of discipline on board the Maine was excellent; and all orders and regulations in regard to the due care and safety of the ship were carried out.

All ammunition was stowed in accordance with prescribed instructions and proper care was taken whenever ammunition was handled.

Nothing was stowed in any one of the magazines or shell rooms which was not permitted to be stowed there.

The magazines and shell rooms were always locked after having been opened and after the destruction of the Maine the keys were found in their proper place in the captain's cabin, everything having been reported secure that evening at 8 a. m.

EVERYTHING STORED PROPERLY

The temperature from magazine and shell rooms were taken regularly and reported. The only magazine which had an undue amount of heat was the after ten-inch magazine and that did not explode at the time the Maine was destroyed.

The torpedo warheads were all stored in the after part of the ship under the wardroom and neither caused nor participated in the destruction of the mine.

The dry gun cotton primers and detonators were stowed in the cabin aft and remote from the scene of the explosion. This was fully looked after on the Maine in order to obviate danger. Special orders in regard to this had been given by the commanding officer.

Varnishes, dryers, alcohol, and other combustibles of this nature were stowed on or above the main deck and could not have had anything to do with the destruction of the Maine.

The medical stores were stowed aft under the ward room and remote from the scope of the explosion.

No dangerous stores of any kind were stowed below in any of the other store rooms.

The coal bunkers were inspected daily. Of these bunkers adjacent to the forward magazines and shell rooms four were empty, namely, B3, B4, B5 and B6.

A15 had been in use that day and A16 was full of new river coal. This coal had been carefully inspected before receiving it on board. The bunker in which it was stowed was accessible on three sides at all times and on the fourth side at this time on account of E4 and E6 being empty. This bunker E16 had been inspected that day by the engineer officer on duty. The fire alarms in the bunkers were in working order and there had never been a case of spontaneous combustion of coal on board the Maine.

The two after boilers of the ship were in use at the time of the disaster but for auxiliary purposes only, with a comparatively low pressure of steam, and being tended by a reliable watch.

These boilers could not have caused the explosion of the ship. The four forward boilers have since been found by the divers and are in a fair condition. On the night of the destruction of the Maine, everything had been reported secure for the night at eight o'clock by reliable persons, through the proper authorities to the commanding officer. At the time the Maine was destroyed, the ship was quiet, and therfore least liable to accident caused by movements from those on board.

THE EXPLOSIONS.

The destruction of the Maine occurred at 9.40 p. m., on the 15th day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, she being at the time moored to the same buoy to which she had been taken upon her arrival. There were two explosions, of a distinctively different character with a very short but distinct interval between them and the forward part of the ship was lifted to a very marked degree.

The first explosion was more in the nature of a report like that of a gun, while the second explosion was more open, prolonged and of greater volume. The second explosion was, in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

CONDITION OF WRECK.

The evidence bearing upon this, being principally obtained from divers, did not enable the court to form a definite conclusion as to the condition of the wreck, although it was established that the after part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the destruction of the forward part.

The facts in regard to the forward part of the ship are however, established by the testimony.

That portion of the port side of the protective deck which extends from about frame 30 to frame 41 was blown up aft and over to port. This was in the opinion of the court caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

At Frame 17 the outer shell of the ship from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of the ship and six feet above the keel when in its normal position, has been forced up so as now to be but four feet above the surface of the water, therefore about 34 feet above where it would be, where it would have been had the vessel sunk uninjured. The outside bottom plating is bent in a reversed V shape, the after wing of which is about 15 feet broad and thirty feet in length from Frame 17 to Frame 25) is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

At Frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two and the flat keel bent in an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plating. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water and about 30 feet above its normal position.

THE COURT'S OPINION.

In the opinion of the court this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about Frame 18 and somewhat on the port side of the ship.

The court finds that the loss of the Maine, on the occasion named, was not in any respect due to the fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of the crew of said vessel.

In the opinion of the court the Maine was destroyed by explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines.

The court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

W. T. Sampson, chairman, U.S.N.

A. M. Marix, Lieut.-Commander, U. S. N., Judge Advocate.

U. S. Flagship New York, March 22, 1898, off Key West, Fla.

The proceedings and findings of the court of inquiry in the above case are approved.

M. Sicard, rear-admiral, commander in-chief of the U. S. naval force on the North Atlantic station.

THE COURT ADJOURNS.

The court having finished the inquiry it was voted to make adjournment at 11 a. m., to await the convening authority.

SAGASTA DENIES

THAT SPAIN HAS WRITTEN THE U. S. CONCERNING CUBA.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Madrid, March 28.—Senor Sagasta, the premier, declares that the Spanish government has not sent a note to the government of the United States on the subject of the relief of the Cubans.

Fine job printing done at this office.

SIMPKINS DEAD

The Congressman of 13th. District.

DROPPED DEAD OF HEART DISEASE.

Had But a Short Career in Congress.

Washington, March 27.—Representative John Simpkins of the thirteenth district of Massachusetts died last night at his residence in this city, 1717 K street, of heart disease, induced by gastric complications.

On last Tuesday, he complained of having caught a cold and later of stomach trouble. He was quite ill for a time, but yesterday morning was much better. Later in the day he grew weaker and at 9:55 died from heart failure.

No arrangements for the funeral can be made until the arrival of the members of his family, who have been notified of his death. Mrs. Bacon is in New York, Mrs. Thayer in Boston, Miss Mabel Simpkins in Florida, and his brother Nathaniel at Aiken, S. C. They are all expected to be in this city by Tuesday morning.

Representative Simpkins was a man of independent fortune. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., June 27, 1862; attended the public schools at Yarmouth; and after preparing for college at St. Mark's school, Southboro, graduated at Harvard University in 1885. He served in the Massachusetts Senate in 1890 and 1891, was a presidential elector for Harrison and Reid in 1892, president of the Republican club in Massachusetts in 1892 and 1893, and a member of the Massachusetts Republican state committee in 1892-1893, and 1895. He served in the Fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth congresses, where he was known to his colleagues as a man faithful to the interests of his constituents, although rarely taking part in debate. Mr. Simpkins had recently been a member of the congressional committee.

CHARGED WITH MURDER

TWO ITALIANS ARRESTED IN THE DANBURY WOODS.

Danbury, Conn., March 27.—Giovanni Genova and Marciano Famigletti, who are alleged to have committed the double murder in Waterbury Friday night when Felice Bellofatto was almost instantly killed and Angelo Ingrisani received cuts on his head in a barroom brawl, were arrested in the woods near Sandy Hook at an early hour this morning by Chief Gluty and Officer Bradley and brought here.

They will be taken to Waterbury tomorrow.

Genova, who is about 25, admitted using his knife in a row in Waterbury, but did not know the serious results. Famigletti professed ignorance of the affair.

WILL NOT WITHDRAW

BOSTON TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION 13 STICKS TO A. F. OF L.

Boston, March 28.—A proposition to favor withdrawing from the American Federation of Labor was defeated at yesterday's meeting of Typographical Union 13, in Wells' Memorial hall.

This proposition came before the body in a communication from local union 42 of Minneapolis, asking the union to favor withdrawing the international union from its affiliation with the A. F. of L.

The meeting voted to postpone the regular election of officers to May 25, so that the body can vote for local and international officers on the same date.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Following is the short list for this week:

3191—Stiles et al. vs. Pattee et al.
3113—Adlton vs. Wyley.
3706—Clark vs. Lowell Electric Light Company.
2548—Wigren vs. Townsend.
2814—Pihl vs. Soderman.
2772—Felter vs. Consumers' Brewing Company.
2367—Pihl vs. Soderman et als.
3578—Gallagher vs. Long.
3116—Toohey vs. Donohue.
3117—Same vs. Same.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

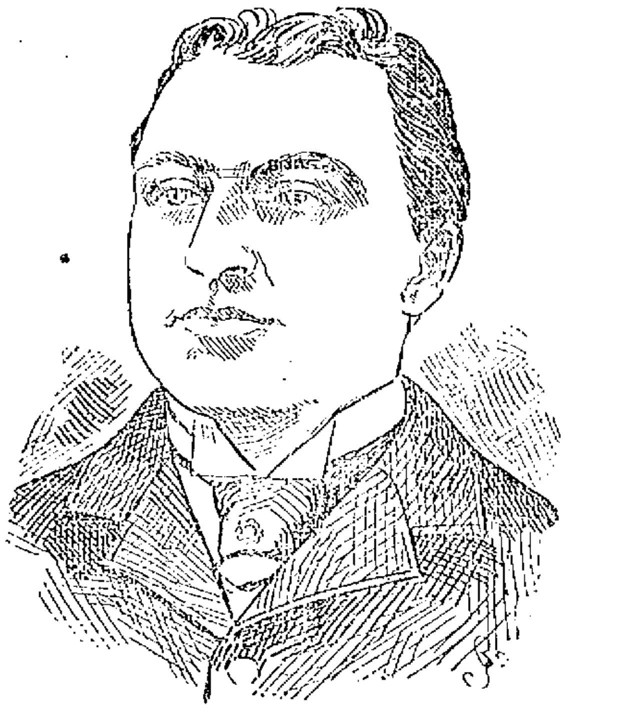
CHILDREN'S
Carriages

When you wish to purchase a Baby Carriage you certainly want to get the most stylish, lightest running and most durable Carriage you can get for your money and when you find a Carriage that has this combination of excellent qualities it is for your interest to buy it.

We have in stock this season a line of Baby Carriages which we and others who have seen them think possess all of the good qualities mentioned above, while the prices are lower than you are asked to pay for inferior goods elsewhere.

Don't fail to look this line of Carriages over before you purchase.

GOOKIN BROS.
66 Prescott Street.



CONGRESSMAN JOHN SIMPKINS, of the 13th Mass. District, Who Died Suddenly Yesterday of Heart Disease.

MONUMENT FUND

A Big Benefit for the Memorial

HELD IN BOSTON WITH GOVERNOR PRESENT.

General Booth Visited Boston Yesterday.

Boston, March 28.—At the benefit of the Maine memorial monument fund last night at the Boston theatre, about $2500 were realized. The occasion produced a great exhibition of patriotic feeling, the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," in which the audience voluntarily joined, being especially stirring. His excellency, Governor Wolcott, Adjutant General Dalton and other members of the staff were among the distinguished spectators in the boxes.

The 50th anniversary of spiritualism was observed by large meetings morning, afternoon and evening.

General Ballington Booth, commander-in-chief of the American volunteers, visited Boston Sunday at the invitation of the Boston division, and addressed an audience which filled Tremont temple to overflowing. Mrs. Booth, his wife, spoke to the convicts in the state prison at Charlestown at the morning service.

SUSPECT IN CUSTODY.

Schenectady, N. Y., March 28.—Detective Docherty, who has been working on the murder of George R. Blodgett ever since it occurred in this city Dec. 3, believes that at last he has found the key to the mystery. Mr. Blodgett, who was the patent attorney for the General Electric company, was shot by a burglar while defending his property, and died two days later. A reward of $5000 offered by the company brought a score of detectives to this city. They all worked in vain, however, for apparently there was not the slightest clue. All gave up the task except Docherty, and he believes now that when he had William, alias "Buck," Davis arrested in Troy he landed a participant in the crime.

Davis is a notorious crook and burglar, and it is known that he was in Schenectady the day before the murder was committed. He was arrested on a bench warrant charging burglary and larceny on May 11, 1891. The crime was the blowing up of a safe at Greenwich. The real reason for his arrest, however, was that the evidence against him in the Blodgett murder had become so strong that Docherty thought he would put him in a place where he could place his hands on him when he wanted him.

URGED TO STAY OUT.

Saco, Me., March 28.—A mass meeting of the strikers in the York cloth mill was held Sunday to take action in regard to returning to work this morning. Chairman Larrabe advised the textile workers to stay away, and expressed himself as confident that the strikers would win, if they remained out a few weeks longer. He advocated a continuance of the strike until the corporation management made some concessions.

Meetings of the dressers' and slashers' unions were held, and a vote was taken not to go back to work.

SOME AT WORK.

OTHER LEWISTON OPERATIVES WILL STAY OUT.

Lewiston, Me., March 28.—Two hundred of the six hundred strikers of the Androscoggin cotton mill went into the mills this morning when the gates were opened by order of the agent. Five hundred operatives stood about the gates and cheered and hissed in turn the operatives who came in or out. At noon it was claimed that 309 looms had run all the forenoon. About 546 strikers held a meeting this forenoon and voted to stay out all summer rather than go in at the old wages.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

LOHEAC RECALLED

Says He and Bram Expected $500 Each.

FOR BRINGING THE VESSEL INTO PORT.

Examined by District Attorney Jones.

Boston, March 28—Frank Loheac, who was called as a witness in the Bram murder trial last Friday and who was on the stand Saturday, was recalled this morning and the cross examination by Mr. French was continued. Witness said that when Bram spoke of heading the vessel for French Cayenne, witness protested saying he would get into trouble if he went there, as he had left France without permission.

Mr. French asked if at any time while on board the Fuller after the murders were committed the question of salvage was discussed.

Witness said the question had been discussed and they thought each should receive $500 for bringing the vessel to port. He said that since Saturday he had been allowed to associate with the other members of the crew in jail. The cross examination closed at 10 o'clock.

In the re-direct examination by District Attorney Jones witness said that although Brown said we had better throw the bodies overboard, Bram had made the remark only a few minutes before.

FLAG HOISTED.

Pekin, March 28.—The Chinese garrisons were withdrawn today from Port Arthur and Tai-Lien-Wan, Russians landing and hoisting the Russian flag on both places.

EFFECT OF A GALE.

South McAllister, I. T., March 28.—A terrific wind storm swept over the country between this place and Lehigh and Colgate Saturday. Four farmhouses were demolished and the occupants of three of them are reported to have been killed, among them being James Senfoam, wife and three children. Passengers arriving from Lehigh state that in the country southeast of here the tornado did great damage and that many are reported killed and injured.

GOSSIP OF NATIONAL GAME.

The Cincinnatis will play in Texas cities this week.

Ganzell, the former catcher of the Bostons, will manage a team in the Central Massachusetts league this season.

Pitcher Dowd will not report for duty with the Brooklyn club until after he graduates from the Harvard medical school in June.

Pitcher Pittenger of the Bostons speaks highly of Clinton Sykes, who is to play first base for Fall River, also of Grant Thatcher, who is to catch for Brockton.

The Cincinnati writers are extremely eulogistic of the new men of their team —Third Baseman Steinfeldt and Catcher Woods. The latter is pronounced superior to Schriver.

Walter Beedie's throwing arm is in very bad shape. He has left the Pittsburgs at Little Rock, and will go to Hot Springs, under going a special [illegible] treatment for the arm.

Hawley, the Cincinnati twirler, is holding out for more money. The management refuses to accede to his demands, and Buck Ewing declares that Hawley must sign at once or be left out in the cold.

SHOT IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Southbridge, Mass., March 28.—Napoleon Duquath was shot and killed by Walter S. Pratt, after the latter had been assaulted and severely beaten by the youth in the house of Joseph Butcher, where Pratt went to look for a stolen harness. Pratt, after being examined by Judge Bartholomew, was removed to his home, the justice deciding that the shooting was in self-defense.

DECIDED ON A FOUL.

Red Bluff, Cal., March 28.—The fight between "young Peter Jackson" of Denver and Griffo, the Australian champion, came to an end in the fourth round by the decision being given to Griffo on account of an alleged foul of "Jackson." It was stated after the fight that "Jackson" was really Joe Gans of Baltimore, but this is doubted by sporting men.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

NAVAL RESERVE

Of New Jersey Selected for the Montauk.

NINETY FIVE MEN CHOSEN FOR THE CREW.

Cruiser Bought From South America.

Trenton, N. J., March 28.—Adjutant General Stryker received word from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt today to hold 95 of the New Jersey naval reserve in readiness to take the monitor Montauk from League Island navy yard to Portland, Me.

Governor Vorhees said today that the order from Washington for the transporting of the monitor is expected within two or three days. The ninety-five men have already been selected.

A CRUISER BOUGHT.

Berlin.—Lieut. Com. Niblock has returned from Kiel and states that he has conditionally purchased for the U. S. government a protected cruiser now building for the South American government. He is considering the purchase of another one.

LOWELL'S MORTALITY.

REPORT OF DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 26, 1898.

17—Fannie Long, 45, chronic nephritis.
18—Alice Curtin, 31, disease of heart.
19—George W. Green, 70, intestinal nephritis.
Thomas J. Harris, 69, pneumonia.
Charlotte L. McClury, 62, congestion of lungs.
Claire Landry, 51, paralysis.
Cyrille Godin, 31, phthisis.
Gertrude L. Lawler, 1, hepatitis.
20—Matthew Cahill, 42, mitral regurgitation.
Marie A. Porting, 2 mos., bronchitis.
Annie J. Clow, 5 days, marasmus.
Rupert J. Sexton, 1 day, prem. birth
21—Charlotte Lee, 83, apoplexy.
David E. Gilman, 77, cystitis.
22—Clarence Ayotte, 37, pulm. congestion.
Hannah T. Goodrow, 40, heart disease.
Eugene Marchand, 20, railroad accident.
Minnie L. Davis, 15, ovarian cyst.
Leonard H. Cornock, 2 meningitis.
23—Thomas Feraley, 55, suicide.
24—Alice M. Burch, 30, pulm. phthisis.
Rose D. Surprenant, 23, pneumonia.
John T. Gennelle, 6, bronchitis.
25—Eliza Hillman, 64, chronic nephritis.
Clarence S. Morse, 61, chronic nephritis.
George V. Smith, 45, accidental suffocation by gas.
—Girard P. Dadmun, City Clerk.

INCENDIARY ORIGIN.

Lakeport, N. H., March 28.—The grocery and hardware store of E. L. Cram and the grain store adjoining of W. C. Cram were destroyed by fire Sunday morning. E. L. Cram's loss is estimated at $7500, with $1000 insurance, while the loss of W. C. Cram will be about $6000, with $2000 insurance. The fire was probably of incendiary origin.

CAN'T ENLIST NOW.

Fitchburg, Mass., March 28.—Joseph Saborin of Willimansett, near Holyoke, aged 17, was run over and both feet were cut off while boarding a Fitchburg freight. He was in company with George F. Buckley and John J. Sheehan, all of whom were on their way to Boston to enlist. Saborin's injuries will not prove fatal.

BICYCLE NEWS.

CYCLING IN EUROPE.

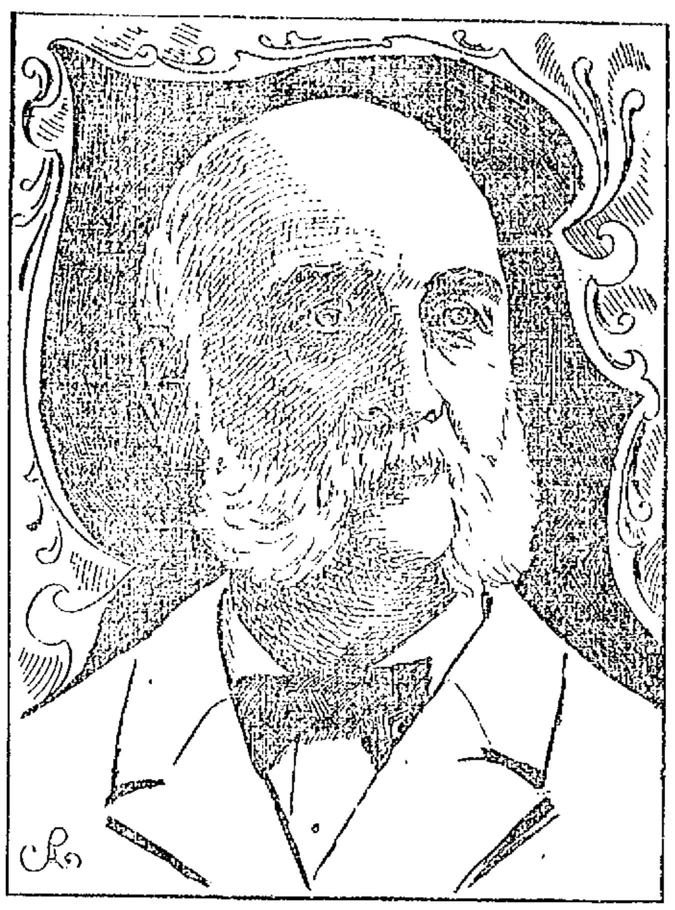
If anyone wishes to cycle independently and at the same time pleasantly, profitably, and I may say economically, in Europe, there are certain rules to be remembered. First, owing to the present state of the tariff law, which prevents the free importation of foreign cycles into the United States, it is better to ride an American wheel. This of course does not apply to the Englishman. But the American wheel, as I have seen it in Europe is unadapted for the purpose. It is furnished with neither a mud guard nor a gear case and both are absolutely indispensable to one's comfort, owing to the dampness of the climate and the muddiness and dust of the roads; while the wood rims and single tube tires, if a smash occurs cannot be repaired in any but the largest cities and this causes unnecessary delay and expense. The brakes, as a rule, are not half so powerful as they should be. Also, the American machines, if I can judge by those brought over, are really fair weather wheels, scarcely practical touring carriages. But no matter what wheel you ride, do not fail to fit it with good brakes—if you are going to Switzerland the pneumatic is essential for places are round-ceeding, and a gear case, which should be made not of celluloid, rubber, or leather, but of metal. If weight is increased, so is your comfort. Every machine must be furnished by law with a lamp and bell. The lamp must be lighted a short time after sunset; otherwise one subjects oneself to a fine. Every machine must also have a maker's number stamped on some undetachable part of the frame, for identification by customs officers. It is also a good thing to have a plate bearing your name and address affixed to it. This is compulsory for the natives of most European countries, and foreigners touring without it may find themselves exposed to annoying [illegible] the police. A wicker case or a [illegible] of mackintosh of some sort should invariably be carried.—From "How to Cycle in Europe," by Joseph Pennell in Harper's Magazine for April.

CUT HIS THROAT.

By Associated Press to the Sun.

Hartford, Conn., March 28.—Richard N. Jones of the firm of Jones & Little, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor, as he stood on Colt's dyke in a deserted spot. The head was nearly severed. He was a 32nd degree Mason, a past master of Hartford lodge and a Sir Knight of Washington Commandery.

Fine job printing done at this office.



DEACON ORAMEL A. BRIGHAM, One of the Chief Pillars of the First Trinitarian Church.

After yesterday's service at the First Trinitarian Congregational church, great interest was manifested by the members in the proposed purchase of Mechanics' Hall.

There were informal discussions on the matter by groups of members who appeared to be quite enthusiastic in the undertaking.

The movement for the church home has been under way for some time past and chief among its supporters is Deacon Brigham, who is one of the pillars of the church and one of the chief supporters of the pastor.

The idea of acquiring possession of the Mechanics' Hall property meets with very general approval among the members, providing that it can be acquired at a reasonable price.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY

Sealing Steamer Became a Veritable Death Ship.

Reached the Port With Many Bodies—Nearly Fifty of Its Crew Chilled to Death.

Halifax, March 28.—Details of a terrible calamity which overwhelmed half of the crew of the sealing steamer Greenland in the ice fields have been received from St. John's, N. F., which port was reached by the Greenland, turned into a veritable death ship, Sunday afternoon. The steamer sailed into the harbor with the most grewsome cargo that has ever freighted ships of the sea. Twenty-five corpses, stark and frozen, were piled upon the deck. Fifty-five men were moaning with terrible suffering in the holds from the pain of frostbitten limbs and bodies. The little sealing steamer which sailed for the hunting grounds three weeks ago returned as an awful charnel house.

Never in the history of the sealing industry has a more terrible calamity fallen on a ship's crew. It was a grewsome spectacle. The dead bodies were in tiers on the decks of the steamer, disfigured and almost unrecognizable from the effects of the terrible suffering which they had endured, presenting one of the most horrible sights human eyes ever beheld. Nearly one-half of the Greenland's crew of 269 men drifted away from their ship on an ice floe last Tuesday and perished in a severe storm. In addition 22 men are missing and have undoubtedly perished.

The Greenland set sail from St. John's, N. F., about the first of March on her fateful voyage. She was commanded by Captain George Barbour, and carried a crew of nearly 300 hunters. The steamer proceeded northward with the rest of the sealing fleet, but after a couple of days she diverged on a separate track. She reached the hunting grounds soon after. All went well until Tuesday last. Seals were quickly encountered and several good packs were secured. Tuesday morning the hunters left the ship about 7 o'clock as usual. The lookout in the crow's nest reported seals plentiful around them. The men were clad in light clothing, for the slaughtering of seals is exhaustive work. They wandered far from the shelter of the ship. A gale and a raging snowstorm shut them out from view. The floe parted and they drifted away from the steamer. Many of them drifted to certain death. Long ere the storm subsided many of the unfortunate fellows had succumbed to the terrible cold and exposure. Those who did not were terribly frostbitten and suffered excruciating pain.

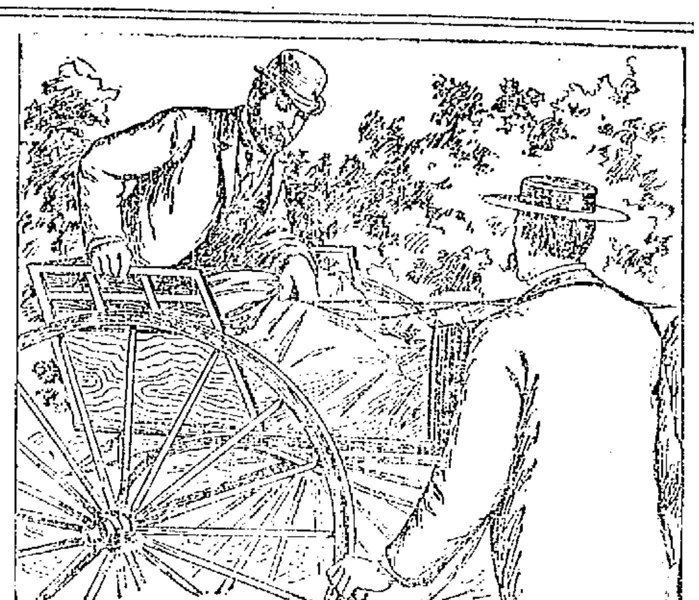
The long night passed, but morning brought no help, for the storm still raged and the atmosphere was thick with snow driven before the gale. Snow continued nearly all day, and the evening brought no cessation to the high wind. Another night, one which seemed to the helpless, drifting sufferers who still lived a thousand times longer than the first, was passed in untold agony. Some of the victims had already given up hope and in despair lay down and died, and every hour witnessed at least two deaths on that awful night on the floe. Toward morning the storm subsided and clear weather enabled the survivors to see that the Greenland was not far away, searching for the missing.

The steamer bore down on the drifting ice, which had by this time separated into a number of sections, and began the work of picking up the bodies of the dead and the half lifeless bodies of the living. Twenty-five corpses were taken on board that morning, but 23 men were still missing and, though the search was continued all through the day, no more were recovered. Thursday night the Greenland headed for shore, reaching Bay De Verde Saturday, proceeding thence to St. John's with her ghastly cargo and dread tidings. Most of the hunters who met this awful fate on the treacherous floes are married men with large families, who are thus deprived of all visible means of support. Calamitous happenings of this nature are frequent among those who follow the hazardous precarious hunting in these dread north seas, but seldom has a steamer returned with such a tale of horror.

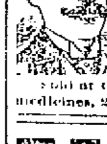
Xtra Dry.
[illegible]
Bouquet
Champagne
VINTAGE 1889
[illegible]
1 bottle........$ .45 | ½ doz. bottles.....$ [illegible]
2 bottles........ .85 | 6 bottles........ 1.45
12 bottles...... 1.60 | 12 bottles........ 2.85
JOHN M. PEVEY,
55-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 433-3.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.
Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

MANLY VIGOR
Restored Strong to Vitality, Manhood.
Given to weak, impotent men, by using the old DR. HALLOCK Wonderful Electric Pills. [illegible]
MEN ABOUT TO MARRY.
Should take a few boxes of these famous Pills and thus fortify themselves and strengthen their nerves. The Pills are carefully COMPOUNDED [illegible] WE ARE THE OLDEST INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD. [illegible]
BOOK FOR MEN FREE.
Our grand Medical Book, "A Private Conversation with Men," and a list of questions sent to any address. [illegible] HALLOCK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 110 Court Street, Boston, Mass.



A city official of Elizabeth, N. J., consulted a physician in the country, where he was spending his vacation, about a chronic dyspepsia with which he had been a good deal troubled. It took the form of indigestion, the food not becoming readily assimilated. After prescribing for some time, the physician finally told him he would have to be treated for several months with a mild laxative and corrective—something that would gradually bring back his normal condition without the violent action of drastic remedies. A little later he sent to the Doctor a box of
Ripans Tabules
and wrote him what he understood the ingredients to be and the Doctor forthwith pronounced the formula a good one and just what was needed in the case.



STRONG AGAIN! WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sexine Pills. They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

TEETH $5 to $10 a Set
No Charge For Extracting
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Rubber Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p.m. Not open Evenings
[illegible] K. BICKELL & SON, [illegible] Rooms 21, 25, 27, Runels' Bldg., cor. Merr'k & Bridge

BICYCLES.
$19.50.
Never before have we been able to offer such a fine wheel for so little money. The stock, finish and easy running qualities of these machines equal any $50 wheel made. If you want a real good wheel at this extremely low price, we would advise your seeing this machine.
RING'S BICYCLE STORE, 221-231 DUTTON STREET

Banner Market
AND BUTTER HOUSE,
68, 72, 74 PRESCOTT STREET.
Our Butter Department is the Pride of Lowell, Having No Equal.
10 different Varmont Creameries. 5 lb. boxes $1.25, 20 lb Tubs 20c. lb. 5 lb boxes Dairy $1, 20 lb. tubs 18c. lb Fully 20 per cent. saved by trading with us on butter. 100 Fresh Eggs $1, every egg warranted. Duck Eggs 30c. dozen, Geese Eggs. Full Cream Cheese 10c. lb. Mild and new 10c., rich and old 10c Old English Strong Cheese 10c Raspberries, Strawberries, Golden Drop Apricot Preserves, 5 lb. pails 40c. 5 lb. pails Currant or Apple Jellies 12c.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
3 cans Peaches 25c.
3 cans Tomatoes 25c.
3 cans Corn 25c.
2 cans Pine Apples 25c.
3 cans Marrow Peas 25c.
3 cans Raspberries 25c.
3 cans Marrow Squash 25c.
3 cans Rolled Oats 25c.
3 packages Buckeye Oats 25c.
10 lbs. Rye Flour 25c.
10 lbs. Graham Flour 25c.
10 bars Laundry Soap 25c.
7 bars Lenox Soap 25c.
3 bottles Lemon Extract 25c.
3 bottles best Vanilla Extract 25c.
5 lbs. Turkey Prunes 25c.
5 lbs. 3 Crown Raisins 25c.
3 lbs old Fashioned Dried Apples 25c.
3 doz. Blood Oranges 25c.
2 doz. Lemons 25c.
5 lbs. Turkey Dates 25c.
3 bottles Mustard 25c.
3 mugs Mustard 25c.
3 bottles Ketchup 25c.
4 bottles Chow Chow 25c.
1 bottle new Maple Syrup 25c.
4 bottles new Maple Syrup 75c.
1 gal. can New Maple Syrup 75c.
1 qt. Pea Beans 5c.
1 pk. Pea Beans 35c., bush. $1.15.
We have the best 25c. Tea in Lowell. We defy all to produce so fine a flavor or so good a cup of Tea for 25c. pound as we now sell for the money.
Old Government, Java and Mocha Coffee 25c. pound. A fine Coffee in the cup, cannot be equalled in Lowell, fine flavor and body.
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY
Fore quarters Lamb 5c. lb.
Hind quarters Lamb 8c. lb.
Lamb Chops 10c. lb , 3 lbs. for 25c.
Choice cuts of Beef from the choicest corn fed beef.
Roast Beef 5c., 8c., 10c. 12c.
Boiling Beef 3c., 5c.
Corned Beef 3c., 5c., and Cabbage free with Corn Beef.
Our Vegetable Department contains all the new and rare kinds. Egg plants, Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Strawberries, Celery, Radishes, Dandelions, Beet, Spinach, Green Kale, Golden Wax Beans, String Beans, New Celery from Florida, New Celery from California, New Beets, New Carrots, New Parsnips, Lettuce, Rhubarb, Spanish Onions, Bermuda Onions, New Scullions, New Leeks, Boston Head Lettuce, Arlington Large Lettuce, Lowell Lettuce in dirt, Parsley, Water Cresses, Cucumber and any and all that the markets of Boston and New York can furnish.
100 bushels mealy White Potatoes 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.
100 bushels Snowflake Potatoes 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.
100 bushels North Star 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.
100 Kennebunk Hebrons 90c., 25c. pk.
100 bushels Yellow Danver Onions 90c., 25c. peck.
50 bushels Red Onions 75c., bushel, 25c. peck.
25 bushels Blood Beets 75c. bushel, 20c. peck.
15 bushels Turnips 30c. bushel, 10c. peck.
John P. Squire's Sugar Cured Ham 8c., regular price 10c.
20 lb. pail Lard $1, regular price $1.25.
Are you looking for the best dinner?
Do you want to get the best dinner in Lowell?
Turkey 12c. to 15c. lb.
Chicken 12c. to 18c. lb.
Choice Fowl 10c. to 15c. lb.
Choice Capon Chicken 15c. lb.
Choice Broilers Chicken 15c. lb.
Choice large Chicken to roast 12c. to 15c. lb.
Choice Duck, Geese, Grouse
76 different kinds of Fish, Lobsters, Clams in shell, Oysters, large Rose Shad, Salmon, Pickerel, Trout, White Fish, Halibut, Cod, Haddock Salt and Smoked Fish of all kinds.

A CONVENTION OF HUGUENOTS.

INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF HUGUENOT SOCIETIES TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK CITY DURING APRIL.

[Copyright, 1898.]

A preliminary organization of the Huguenot Society of America was effected at the home of John Jay, in New York city, on April 12, 1883, and this was made permanent on May 29 following by the co-operation of about 60 ladies and gentlemen of Huguenot descent. At present the membership of the resident society is 300, but there are many thousands in the United States to be regarded as honorary members. There are similar associations in England, France, Prussia and Holland, all naturally affiliated in purpose, and in April this year there is to be a congress of these various bodies—historical in their intent, but completely patriotic for obvious reasons—in New York.

The history of the Huguenots is the tale of a tragedy of 150 years' duration, a blighting, remorseless persecution covered with a trail of blood, one that does not find its parallel in the pagan persecutions of a Gallienus or the Diocletian era, to which the butcheries of the bullet headed Nero, who tore the tongues out of Christians, crucified them, mangled them with the wild dogs of Lydia and the lions of the desert and burned them at the post, only can compare and is not equaled by the demoniac persistency of the sultans who have sat on the Mohammedan throne of Turkey or the Spanish atrocities in Cuba.

The origin of the name is uncertain and obscure. One derivation is from Hugons, a gate of the city of Tours, France, at which these Protestants held some of their first assemblies; another from "Hue nos," the initial words beginning their constant declaration of religious freedom, and a third from signos, meaning a "confederate."

Professor Mahn, in his "Etymologische Untersuchungen," who quotes 15 different derivations, suggests the word Hugues, the name of some conspirator or heretic from which it was formed by the addition of the French diminutive ending "ot." The "Dictionnaire de Trevoux" presupposes or assumes it originated from the habitual hiding in secret places and the appearing at night of these unfortunates, similar to the antics of King Hugon, the great bolgoblin of France.

The peace of St. Germain (1570) guaranteed the Huguenots liberty, and the king's sister was given as wife to Henry of Navarre. The leading Protestants were invited to Paris to the nuptials on the 18th inst., where, six days later, Aug. 24, St. Bartholomew's day, 1572, a general massacre of Huguenots was attempted at the instigation of the queen mother, that terrible creature of bigotry, Catherine de' Medici. The tolling of the matin bell of St. Germain l'Auxerrois was the signal to begin with the assassination of the venerable Admiral de Coligni.

At that time one-fifteenth of the population of France was Huguenot, but their ranks included more than ten-fifteenths of the intelligence, the virtue, the probity, the thrift and the industry of the kingdom. Six hundred of the French nobility were among the 20,000 that perished by the knife and dagger on that fatal day and the weeks following, when the slaughter continued throughout the breadth and length of the land.

There is nothing in art or literature that tells a more plaintive story of this historical incident than the painting by Sir John Everett Millais entitled "The Huguenot" (1852), the lovers standing in the shadow of the wall while she is attempting to bind the white sash about his arm that will be a badge of protection on the coming dreaded morrow, but which he, loving honor as much as he does the fair girl, refuses to allow, clasping her dear hands, and preferring to be known as he is when his coreligionists are to be hunted like wild beasts of the field.

The advent of Henry of Navarre (Henri IV) in 1589 revived the hopes of the Huguenots. With him as their leader they battled against the Holy League formed by the Guises and Philip II of Spain. The king gave formal recognition to both religions by his famous edict of Nantes, securing liberty of profession to the French Protestants, on April 13, 1598.

Louis XIV on Oct. 22, 1685, crowned his occupancy of the throne by an act of infamy and issued his revocation of the edict of Nantes. This was the last fatal blow to the Huguenots. Five hundred thousand of them took refuge in foreign countries. From that time until 1774, the accession of Louis XIV, their cause was completely broken in France, though there is the stirring story of the fighting religious peasants under the name of "Camisards" in the wild mountains of the Cevennes. The one alternative left to them was self exile.

Large numbers found their way across the Atlantic to America, the settlers going principally to Pennsylvania, Delaware and the Carolinas, while a few found homes in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and some in New Amsterdam and about the shores of Long Island sound.

But there had been previous attempts at finding a refuge beyond the seas. Many had departed for North America before the revocation. As early as 1555, 65 years before the Mayflower reached Plymouth rock, De Coligni endeavored without success to establish a colony in Brazil. De Villegagnon landed with a mixed expedition of Catholics and Huguenots on a rocky islet in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. In 1562 an expedition under the Huguenot leader Jean Ribau (or Ribault) landed on the banks of St. Johns river, Florida, and erected there a stone pillar to mark the claim of possession taken in the name of the king of France. Ribau cruised along the Florida coast and explored it from St. Augustine to Hilton head, South Carolina, where nearly three centuries later an American Huguenot admiral, Dupont, won a victorious battle in defense of liberty and the Union. This expedition of 1562 ended in disaster.

The Huguenots were the Puritans of France, and in America they met and fraternized with the Puritans of England and Holland, as they had done in "the old countries."

South Carolina was the favorite resting place, and a large number of the foremost families in that state are of Huguenot extraction. Charleston and its suburbs reflect their character, and the society of this southern city is controlled by the element which is properly one of the most exclusive in the world. But wherever they settled they were noted for severe morality, expansive charity and politeness and elegance of manners.

Of seven presidents who directed the deliberations of the congress of Philadelphia during the Revolution, three—Henry Laurens, John Jay and Elias Boudinot—were of Huguenot parentage, and that race gave to the supreme court of the United States its first chief justice.

In Pennsylvania the refugees, who came principally between 1701 and 1715, were absorbed, Germanized not only in speech and thought, but also in name, and there has been the transformation of Huguenot patronymics such as Le Clere into Klerike, La Croix to Kruez, D'Ange to Engels, Botemont to Buttmann, Michelet to Mickley, Du Champ to Dushong, Le Fevre to Faber, Voltrin to the German Wolring and the English Woodring, one of the strangest metamorphoses being of La Forge to Schmidt.

But there remain at least a thousand families who have preserved the original integrity of their names, such as Bontaux, Huguelet, Foulomer, Bouchon, Bayard, Rulan, Marquis, Mathiot, Grosjean, Coutouir, Babtiste, De Bonnville, Le Roy, Degrange, Dupont, Lageau, Bravo, Marchand, Hugus, Imbert, Duche, De la Plaine, Cresson and Brunot.

They did not settle in the Keystone State in organized communities apart from the rest of the inhabitants, as they did at New Rochelle, in New York; Oxford, in Massachusetts; East Greenwich, in Rhode Island; Manakintown, in Virginia, or in the colonies of the Santee.

A famous Huguenot was Peter Minuit, ex-governor of New Netherlands, who in 1638 was the leader of a Swedish colony in Delaware and afterward first governor of Pennsylvania. He died in Fort Christina in 1641.

In New York city the Huguenot is represented in the Goelet, Gallatin, Jay and other families. The Huguenots of South Carolina and Massachusetts exhibit under diverse conditions the vitality and vigor of their common characteristics. The New England Bowdoin gave his services to his country and his fortune to science and learning. He founded a college, the first of its kind, and organized the first humane society. The South Carolina Marion and his men were the romantic figures of the Revolution. Bold riders, hard hitters, impetuous fighters, but generous and forgiving to a fallen foe, their sufferings were forgotten and their wrongs not recalled in the hour of triumph.

SIR JOHN MILLAIS' FAMOUS PAINTING "THE HUGUENOT."

Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so useful as common sense.—Pope.

THE DECADENT DONS AND DONNAS.

AN ETHNOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE SPANISH RACE. A PROBLEM AMONG THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

BY COUNTESS ANNIE DE MONTAIGU.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The Spanish as a nation are a curious ethnological problem. Their characteristics are peculiarly their own, their nature complex and difficult to analyze. The Spaniard has but little affinity with the Anglo-Saxon and was designated by Sir Philip Sidney as "the child of hell and the ally of the devil." Needless to say, throughout the march of centuries the type has remained intact, the veneer of civilization being but a mask hiding the latent savagery beneath.

The strangely complex nature of this people may be largely attributed to the various vicissitudes of conquest, the invasion of foreign hosts bringing with it the consequent admixture of several distinct races, first the Iberians, then the Celts and Basques and later on the Romans and the Saracens. These graftings of alien stock may almost be likened to a geological formation, one stratum being superimposed upon another. The Spaniards are, in fact, conglomerates. It is, however, to the Romans that their predominant traits may be traced.

The aboriginal inhabitants were the Iberians, who derived their origin from Africa. After Rome had intoiled almost the entire world in her octopus embrace her legions, drunk with victory, were sent to the peninsula and soon vanquished the half savage inhabitants. The Romans remained in possession 400 years and imposed their religion, their civilization and their language upon the Iberians. In fact, Spain became completely Latinized.

Emasculated by centuries of luxurious living, Rome's warlike instincts were lulled to sleep. She had attained the pinnacle of her glory and deemed herself invincible. While the Ostrogoths were conquering the once empress of the world the Visigoths brought their barbarian hosts into Spain, and the people fell an easy prey to their military prowess. These Teutonic hordes established a magnificent empire in the peninsula and, as they were Christians, sustained the priestly supremacy inaugurated by the Romans. To this preservation of prelatical rule the domination of Spain by her religious rulers may be traced. This was the preliminary to the horrors of the inquisition. It was under Roderick that the Gothic power declined. The Moors traversed the strait of Gibraltar and poured their Bluemant army into Spain. These fatalistic infidels, burning with the desire to propagate the new faith of Islamism, took possession and planted the banner of the crescent above that of the cross, where it flaunted undisturbed for 750 years.

These enlightened usurpers brought with them secrets of artistic and commercial value and inculcated the love of learning. Their ships traded with foreign ports, and exchanges of commodities with the orient were frequent. Under the Saracenic ascendency Spain attained a civilization which has never been equaled before or since. The effulgence of her arts and arms was recognized everywhere. In fact, the Moslem domination was far more splendid than the Christian has ever been.

During the centuries of Arabic occupation there had been but scanty affiliation between the conquerors and the conquered on account of the difference in religion, which precluded intermarriage. Throughout the Mohammedan domination the Spaniards had clung obstinately to Catholicism, so firmly implanted by the Romans. The Moors were not nearly so fanatical in their religious propaganda as the Catholics, and under their beneficent rule the despised Jews were allowed immunity from persecution. It was during the Arabic regime that the institution of chivalry had its birth. It brought with it the exaggerated and superficial worship of woman, who, after all, was neither more nor less than a chattel; the preservation of a coercive religious policy and a supersensitive and stilted code of honor. Cruelty later on superseded the chivalrous instincts inculcated during this period. The invaders were finally driven away, and those who remained suffered spoliation and persecution. The bigoted priesthood, ever jealous of its prerogatives, was the prime factor in instigating the torture and extinction of the hated infidels. Dogma reigned, and in a few years the enlightenment spread by the learned Arabs was forgotten. The pall of darkest night settled over the land. As a climax of bigotry 6,000 manuscripts of incalculable value were burned by the primate of Spain in the public square of Granada. Priestly rule prevailed, and blind obedience to the mandates of the church was exacted. While other nations encouraged everything progressive Spain placed an embargo on all that tended toward it. National pride was lulled to sleep, martial spirit was dead, and a lethargic indifference crept over the inhabitants.

This state of affairs was somewhat mitigated with the accession of Ferdinand and Isabella, by whose union the kingdoms of Aragon and Castile became united. During their reign Spain had its renaissance, its golden age of prosperity, the glory of which was, however, obscured by the bigotry of the sovereigns, by whose authority the horrors of the inquisition were sanctioned. Through all of the centuries since the Roman usurpation the Spanish had bowed rather to the mandates of Rome than to those of the state. The latter was elevated above the crown. Both Ferdinand and Isabella were bigots. There was a riot of bloodthirstiness, and an auto da fe gave a pious believer as much pleasure as a bullfight. The history of the inquisition is the blackest blot upon Spain's besmirched escutcheon.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, Spain's fortunes in the fifteenth century were most brilliant, and her rank as one of the great powers of the world was fully established. She was at this time one of the most picturesque figures in Europe.

It was during the sovereignty of Ferdinand and Isabella that Columbus discovered America, which ranks as one of the most splendid achievements in history. The luster of this conquest was, however, dimmed by the rapacity and thirst for loot displayed by the rapacious conquerors. In the West Indies, Mexico and South and Central America the banner of Aragon and Castile floated. The cruel policy of extermination pursued against the unoffending savages and their so called conversion at the point of the sword dill one of the darkest pages in the annals of old Spain.

The new world became the treasure chest of Spain, her empty coffers being replenished with American gold.

Under Philip II the religious wars in the Netherlands were instituted. The Dutch finally won their freedom in the seventeenth century, the Portuguese also threw off the hated dominion of Spain, while France wrenched away the provinces on her border. The dismemberment of the kingdom was complete. During the Moorish ascendency the population had numbered 20,000,000. It had now dwindled to 6,000,000.

The star of conquest set, to rise no more. The glory of Spain was a thing of the past. One by one the splendid accidental jewels dropped from the crown, and only Cuba, the Philippines and a few inconsequential islands remained. The possessions in Mexico, Florida and Louisiana were wrested from the mother country, too weak longer to hold them in leash. The nation which had once inaugurated an aggressive policy was forced to accept peace.

In the eighteenth century a Bourbon king was seated upon the throne, only to be overturned by Napoleon Bonaparte, who drove the Bourbons out and enthroned his brother Joseph in their stead. The proud Spanish nobles ill brooked the plebeian usurper, whose reign was of short duration. With his overthrow the Bourbon line again asserted its supremacy.

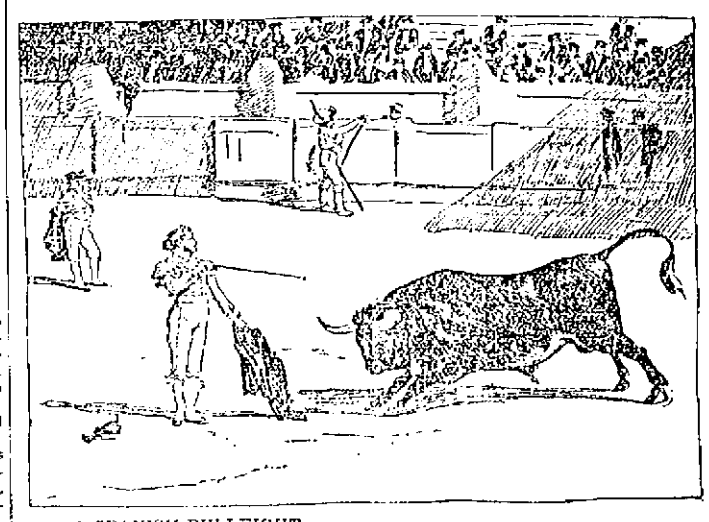
The French regime had less effect upon Spain than any of the other foreign occupations. Ever since the reign of Philip II Spain's importance as a nation has been on the decline, and its industries and commerce have sunk to the condition of mediocrity. The wheels of progress have ceased to turn. The fog of inactivity, intolerance and ignorance has spread over the land once distinguished for the splendor of its achievements.

The prospect is not an encouraging one. The impoverished nobility reside in their tumble down castles, too proud to labor and too poor to keep up their vanished state. Like Don Cæsar de Bazan, they wrap their ragged cloaks about their emaciated forms and, steeped in lethargic indifference, are pictures of apathy and dull despair. Inaction rather than progress is their watchword.

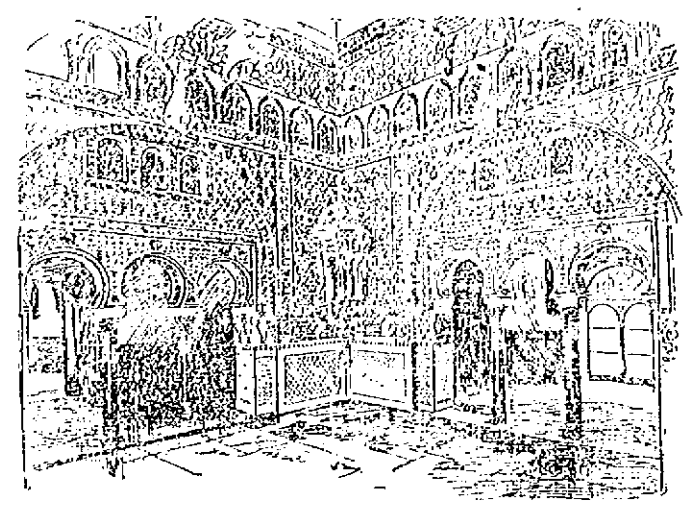
The curious complexity of the Spanish character is due to the fusion of the blood of divers nations. They have, however, perpetuated the most ignoble traits of their mixed ancestry. In the modern Spaniard may be traced the ferocious instincts of the ancient Iberians, the barbarity and adventurous spirit of the Visigoths, the pride of race, the treacherous suavity and the elegance of manner of the Romans, tempered by the fiery, indomitable and haughty spirit of the Moors. The ineradicable prejudices, the duplicity, the treachery and the cruel vindictiveness of the latter day Spaniard are survivals of the era of bigotry and oppression instituted during the inquisitorial age. He also inherits the cupidity of those men who came to the new world and whose motto was "Booty." A certain exaggerated chivalry is still one of the dominant characteristics of this degenerate race. The exaggerated air of superiority, the sensitive pride, ever on the alert to avenge an insult, and the intolerance of aught but what they deem right and proper are due to this influence.

A remarkable fact is the solidarity of faith which has always been maintained intact. This religious intolerance has proved the bar to material progress. The monkish teachings of the church have imbued the Spaniards with a brooding, secretive nature and an asceticism which cut them off from communion with other nations. To these qualities are added indecision, weakness and swagger. The Spaniard has always deemed it incumbent upon him to accentuate his superiority by the blatant blazonry of his prowess, which is not sustained by his valorous deeds. The history of Spanish conquest is that of superior numbers. They have always oppressed the weak and have been ungenerous and cruel toward a vanquished people. Has a nation of degenerates any chance of success against the sturdy courageousness of the descendants of those men who forced America from England against overwhelming odds? The watchword of the United States is progress. That of Spain is decadence.

DON CARLOS, PRETENDER TO THE THRONE OF SPAIN.

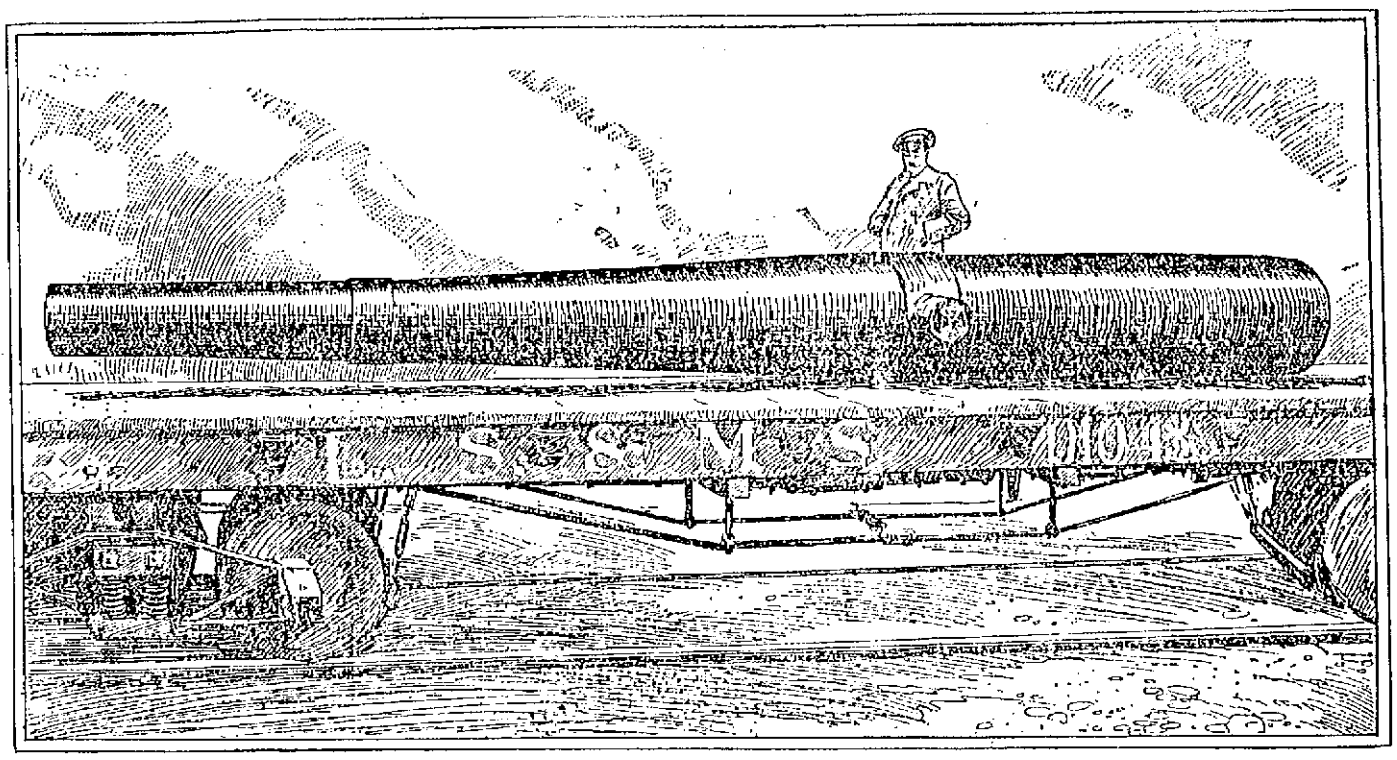


A SPANISH BULLFIGHT.



ALCAZAR, OR HALL OF AMBASSADORS, AT SEVILLE.

DR. GATLING AND HIS FAMOUS GUN.



EIGHT INCH CALIBER HIGH POWER GUN—CAST IN ONE PIECE ON THE PLAN OF R. J. GATLING.

Dr. R. J. Gatling, inventor of the famous gun bearing his name, is now 80 years old. He was born near Murfreesboro, Hertford county, N. C. When 15, he was amanuensis in a law office; at 19 he taught school; at 20, a country merchant; at 21, the inventor of a seed sowing machine; at 26, a dry goods clerk in St. Louis; at 31, a graduate of the Ohio Medical college and a resident of Indianapolis. In 1854 he married, and three years later he had invented his steam plow.

In 1861 he gave to the world the great revolving battery gun which bears his name and which is capable of firing 200 shots a minute. Though of southern birth and proclivities, he was a Union man and gave to the United States government the result of his inventive genius. But the use of 12 of the guns by General Butler on James river, where he successfully resisted the Confederates, was the only instance of his aiding the north during the civil war.

The development of the quick firing guns, the French mitrailleuse and others, grew out of the gatling gun. The American inventor was brought to the notice of Louis Napoleon in 1863. Today Dr. Gatling's gun, in its perfected state, has been adopted by England, Russia, Austria and Turkey, in Europe, and by the oriental nations, Japan and China.

QUEEN OF THE GYPSIES.

In Kelso, Scotland, there has been crowned a new queen of the gypsies of Great Britain, America and Canada. Quaint, half mystic invitations were sent to Romanies in each of these countries bidding them to attend the coronation. The ceremonies gone through were the same which have been followed, almost without alteration, since the days of Robert Bruce, when the Romanies first settled along the Anglo-Scottish borders.

The new queen was chosen after a long interregnum and much dispute. She is the direct descendant and heir of Esther Fan Blythe, who, in July, 1843, was crowned queen and countess of all the Romanies at Kelso. There were several other claimants of the throne, all descendants of the deceased monarch, but the election resulted in a complete victory for Queen Esther. Her majesty is, like Queen Victoria, a great-grandmother and is said to be about 50 years of age.

The queen mounted her palfrey—a pure blooded animal, for gypsies have remarkable skill in horseflesh—and proceeded toward the crossroads at which coronations take place. Behind her rode or marched a procession of the Romany blood royal, all descendants of the famous King Charley Fan, who died in the early part of the century, and of the still more renowned King Johnny Fan, who, declares the ballad, fell in love with a noble gentile dame. The queen's uncle, Charles Blythe, acted as "crowner," and Martha and Esther, her little great-granddaughters, scattered rowan boughs and heather before the horse's feet. Two daughters and a granddaughter rode beside her.

At the crossroads a halt was made, and Esther received her crown, acknowledging the gift with a suitable speech. The crown, as preserved for centuries in the Fan family, consists of a plain band or circlet of silver, with a loop in front. In this loop is stuck a rose and a thistle, emblematic of Esther's sovereignty over the Scottish and English Romanies. The Scottish gypsies are looked upon as rebels and do not acknowledge the Fan family as their rulers.

The invitations were a leaf torn from the Kelso Chronicle, in which was a brief announcement that on Nov. 23 Esther Fan was to be crowned queen and countess of Little Egypt. Wrapped up in the printed paper was the dried head of a Scotch thistle, with two leaves of American grass twined tightly around it.

A Successful Ship.

None of the big ocean vessels ever built on the Delaware has been more successful in braving the elements than has the Pacific Mail steamship City of Peking, which was launched at Chester on March 18, 1874, from the yard of John Roach. She has made over 100 voyages from San Francisco to Japan in the service of her owners. When she was launched, she was the largest vessel that had ever been constructed, barring the Great Eastern.

She is 419 feet long, 47 feet beam and 19½ feet depth of hold. Twelve captains and eight engineers have seen service on her since she commenced her transpacific trips. Of her orginal crew but one is now left—Cæsar Christian, who sailed in 1874 as quartermaster and who is still with the vessel in the capacity of steerage steward.

WORDS OF THE WISE.

Take care how you listen to the voice of the flatterer, who, in return for his little stock, expects to derive from you considerable advantage. If one day you do not comply with his wishes, he imputes to you 200 defects instead of perfection.—Saadi.

This is the law of benefits between men—the one ought to forget at once what he has given, and the other ought never to forget what he has received.—Seneca.

There is no education like adversity.—Disraeli.

Not education, but character, is man's greatest need and man's greatest safeguard.—Spencer.

If a man is worth knowing at all, he is worth knowing well.—Alexander Smith.

There is great ability in knowing how to conceal one's ability.—La Rochefoucauld.

It is always safe to take it for granted that as yourself so others are trying to do their best. Shortcoming is no sign of shortwilling. Sweetness is never whipped in.—J. F. W. Ware.

"Love never dieth." We learn this as a promise. We get, after such suffering as involves as it were a new birth and other faculties, to know it as experience.—George S. Merriam.

"God bless you" is the old fashioned summing up of sincere affection without the least smirk of studied civility.—George Eliot.

Health is the perfect balance between our organism, with all its component parts, and the outer world. It serves us especially for acquiring a knowledge of that world. Organic disturbance obliges us to set up a fresh and more spiritual equilibrium to withdraw within the soul.—Amiel's Journal.

If you wish to be held in esteem, you must associate only with those who are estimable.—Bruyere.

The greatest remedy for anger is delay.—Seneca.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CARD OF THANKS

The undersigned desire to convey their sincere thanks to the employees of the Merrimack Print Works for the beautiful floral tribute sent by them to be laid upon the bier of our beloved son, Thomas Pearson. For this and other acts of kindness and consolation in our sad bereavement we are deeply grateful and will ever remember the kind friends who showed such consoling sympathy in our affliction. Signed,

—John and Mary Pearson.

PLUMBING.

For all kinds of plumbing call at J. H. Barry, 49 Market street.

THOSE DOUBLE BOILERS

that we give away with a pound of 60-cent Tea. A new lot has arrived and they are going fast. Dick on Bros., the big tea dealers, 68 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 15 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 489-4.

BURN WILSON'S COAL.

A trial of Roarke & Sullivan's coal will insure satisfaction. Telephone, 713-2. Prompt delivery.

GO TO GORMAN & SULLIVAN, TAILORS, 25 PALMER STREET, FOR A FIRST CLASS SUIT OR OVERCOAT.

The city civil engineers and their assistants are all working out of doors now, doing the surveying laid out by the street and sewer departments.

Charles Cowley is writing the "Siege of Charleston." In it will appear a picture of the monument to union sailors who lost their lives in a monitor by the explosion of a torpedo.

If you want to have solid comfort, call at Gaynor & Co.'s, and get a Morris chair with corduroy cushions for $4.99. Biggest bargain in the world. At 35 Prescott street.

One of the civil service commissioners says the chief engineer, in selecting a permanent fireman, will have the choice of selecting a man from the list of those who pass the civil service examination or from the list of call men.

William H. Ward has begun the construction of the canal bridge known as the Aiken street extension. It will require considerable night work, when the canal is drawn off, and must be finished by June 1.

Gorman & Sullivan, tailors, have opened a first class tailoring establishment at 25 Palmer street, over millinery stores. They have a good stock of choice and well selected goods which they will make up in a first class manner at reasonable prices. Their goods are all bright, new, fresh and bought at spot cash. They employ none but first class Union journeymen and will guarantee entire satisfaction.

FAREWELL RECEPTION.

WILL BE TENDERED TO REV. F. K. STRATTON.

A farewell reception to Rev. F. K. Stratton, pastor of St. Paul's church, will be given on Wednesday evening. Members of the church and parish, the Sunday school, Epworth league and Junior league will join in the reception.

Some of the former pastors of the church are expected to participate in the program of exercises at the conclusion of the formal reception. As the

REV. FRANK K. STRATTON, Pastor of St. Paul's.

labors of the pastor have been in part such as to merit recognition, an invitation is extended to the pastors and their wives of other churches in the city, and such of their people and of the public who wish to join his parishioners in extending to him and family warmest sympathies and to bid him God speed as he leaves the city. The reception will be from 7.30 until 8 o'clock followed by brief remarks and music by the double quartette of the church.

DEATHS.

BARRY—Michael Barry, aged 41 years, died at his home, 527 Dutton street yesterday morning.

MATHEWS—Ida May Mathews, formerly of this city, died in Boston, Saturday, after a brief illness of pneumonia. She was 33 years old and was well known in Lowell.

WAGNER—Ann Wagner died at St. John's hospital Saturday at the age of 52 years. Deceased resided at 27 Union street.

FARRIS—Susie May, Farris, only daughter of John C. and Eva Farris, died Sunday at the home of her parents, 27 Fremont street, aged 6 years, 11 months and 10 days.

STOWELL—Jonas Stowell, an old resident of this died Saturday night at his late home, 23 Abbott street, aged 58 years. Deceased is survived by three sons and four daughters. The sons are ex-Police Officer Stowell, Christopher Stowell of Fall River, and George Stowell of Lowell. The daughters are Misses Mary, Katie and Esther Stowell.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c, 50c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 31 MERK ST.

STOVER'S STRIKE

Acted Upon By Trades and Labor Council.

RESOLUTION DENOUNCING MR. STOVER ADOPTED.

Important Meeting of Master Barbers Tonight.

A large attendance gathered at the fortnightly meeting of the Trades and Labor Council yesterday afternoon, at which the principal business was its action upon the strike at Stover's shoe shop.

A resolution and preamble containing a scathing denunciation of Mr. Stover and his methods was adopted by a practically unanimous vote. The preamble suggests that wages have been reduced from 10 to 70 per cent and that living wages are paid at the Stover factory. It also states that the employes of the factory were forced to strike, as all attempts to reach an amicable settlement were frustrated by Mr. Stover. It also charges that the rag tag element and bums have been urged to fill the strikers' places.

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Trades and Labor Council, appeal to all sister unions throughout the country to help these brothers and sisters, in this, their hour of need. Furthermore, that we notify all selling agents, shippers, packers, dealers and freight handlers that it is our desire to make this a fair shop.

The crafts mentioned in the resolution are all organized, and it is claimed that by refusing to handle Stovers' goods, it might assist the strikers in their fight.

The Bakers' label also received considerable attention and was the subject of a lengthy discussion. As a result the label committee was increased by five members with a view of visiting all non-union bake shops and inducing the proprietors to adopt the label. The committee was also instructed to make a tour of all the unions and impress upon the members the necessity of recognizing the label of all organized crafts. It is the intention to boom the label.

LITERARY NOTES.

Apropos of the change in the representative of Spain at Washington, it is recalled that to Senor Dupuy de Lome is due the credit for the acceptance by Spain of the International Copyright Act of 1891. This is the more worthy of remark because of the indifference on the subject displayed by his predecessor, and at one time by a certain minister of the United States at Madrid, who, when approached on the subject excused himself from activity in extending the field of operation of the law—the declared policy of his country—by saying that "the Gulf states did not want it," but "only a ring of Boston and New York publishers." His attention was promptly called to a circular of the Copyright League issued before the passage of the bill and containing a long list of Gulf state newspapers favorable to the reform; but the honor of bringing the two countries to an understanding did not fall to this representative of the Gulf states.

Senor de Lome having been a literary man himself, did not need to be reasoned with on the subject. Soon after his appointment, he entered heartily upon the work of bringing his country into the honorable arrangement and on the 10th of July, 1895, the proper declarations having been made by him, Spain was admitted to the benefits of our law in exchange for the benefits of hers, which, in the case of school books published in English and translated into Spanish for the South American trade, are something more than "a barren ideality."

HARD TO EXPLAIN.

IF THIS HAD OCCURRED ANYWHERE ELSE THAN LOWELL THERE MIGHT BE GRAVE DOUBTS ABOUT IT.

If this were published anywhere else but in Lowell, that is, if the statement given below went the rounds of the press, readers in Boston or New Orleans would not believe it. In the very nature of things, men and women will not believe that a simple little pill when the subject is in a serious condition. When it has that effect, when the party is a living witness, perhaps a neighbor, Lowell people at least, cannot possibly deny it—particularly so when investigation is courted. Now ask Mr. Martin Canning, who lives at No. 9 Whiting street and see if he will not corroborate personally what he says publicly.

Mr. Martin Canning of No. 9 Whiting street, a young robust man, says: "In the fall of 1893 I was taken with backache, dizziness, headaches and the region of the kidney was sore to the touch. After a time the kidney secretions became dark and contained sediment. I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box at Billingwood's & Co.'s, corner of Merrimack and Central streets. I took them as directed, and I give them the credit of curing me. I don'tlike to have my name in the papers and only that I am so grateful for my recovery, it would not be. But there are others, who knowing that I am cured, will be helped as I was.

Doan"s Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by the Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's and take no substitute.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

NEW MUSIC HALL

W. H. BOODY, Manager.

THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
and Tuesday and Wednesday.
HART'S BIG VAUDEVILLE CO.
In conjunction with Edison's wonderful
BIOSCOPE
Showing the U. S. Battleship Maine before and after the explosion, and several other pictures.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday and Saturday Matinee, March 31 and April 1 and 2.
Paul & Birch's Co.
Presenting the King of Farce Comedys,
"THE THOROUGHBRED."
Specialties introduced between the acts.

There's That Peculiar

Something about our selections that proclaims them above the ordinary and wins at a glance your confidence and esteem. We seem to it that the qualities and price strengthen that impression.

LOUIS ALEXANDER
IMPORTER and TAILOR.
65 CENTRAL STREET.

FINE LACES
and all other fabrics that require careful washing should be cleansed with
FAIRY SOAP
THE SOAP OF THE CENTURY.
Sold everywhere in three sizes—for the toilet, bath and laundry.
Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York.
FAIRY

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
CENTRAL STREET.
We are now showing a full and complete assortment of
Ladies' Spring Garments
The newest, latest and most fashionable styles in Jackets, Capes, Suits, Skirts and Silk Waists. You are cordially invited to inspect our line, whether you are prepared to buy or not.
Dress Goods.
Everything that is fashionable and popular in Spring Dress Goods can by found here at prices less than elsewhere.
Dress Trimmings.
We offer the very latest novelties in Foreign and Domestic Dress Trimmings in Jet Lace, Braid and Ribbon.
Special prices in every department for Friday and Saturday.

LOOKS LIKE WAR!!
"The Yankees will make short work of it." "The Dons" to conquer our Navy
Competition's chances to BEAT our prices are on a PAR with
CHEERY NEWS ABOUT DRESS STUFFS.
Although Dress Goods and Silks of all kinds are advancing. We can conscienciously say that never in our history have we offered such values in High Class fabrics.

50c A YARD.
New Bayadiers, Indias, Serges, Henriettas and Silk and Wool Fancies, all new colors, now blues, new reds, new plaids, new drabs, new tans, new stripes, new greens, new checks, new weaves.

75c A YARD.
New Poplins, New Taffeta Poplins, New Henriettas, New Twills, New Novelties. All the latest colorings, blues, reds, modes, drabs, greens, etc., etc. See window display! worth $1.00 a yard.

85c A YARD.
Silk and Wool Poplins, Bayadiers, all the latest weaves in Novelties, Henriettas, Foules, Prunelles, Soliels, Artistic Colorings and Newest Self Colors, Bluette, Turquoise New Blue, Goblin, etc., etc. These are worth $1.25 yard.

Imported Pattern Suits.
Exquisite Pattern Suits in the most delicate weaves and tintings. Matelasse weaves are very popular. Silk and wool imported poplins, Scotch Silk and wool Suitings, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00 yard.
SILKS. We are opening up today our latest importations in Silks, Taffetas are very stylish. Plaids are in great demand. Stripes were never so much in demand. We have them all in a grand array of colorings. Prices never so reasonable, 50c, 75c and $1.00 are our popular figures.
Skirts Made Free!
Our Grand Easter Opening will occur on FRIDAY of this week. It will be the grandest ever attempted by us. An Inovation in openings, so to speak.
BON MARCHE DRY GOODS CO., MERRIMACK & KIR STS.

MALTOX MALTOX
Poor blood with low red corpuscles means general debility, loss of vigor, female troubles, headache, nervous exhaustion, palpitation, pain in the back, loss of appetite, nasty at trifles, work a burden. To overcome these symptoms, to restore vigor to the whole body, there is nothing that will take the place of MALTOX. It makes new blood, it feeds the nerve tissue and, above all, it makes you well and strong. All druggists, 50 cents.

O'Donnell & Gilbride Co.
Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets.
Our Anniversary Sale and Opening Display
Was a Phenomenal Success. The Talk of the Town. Everyone Was Delighted.
And we sincerely thank our numerous friends and patrons for the very generous response.
The Carpet Man Says
Anticipating the advance in prices of Carpets he placed large orders early last fall and consequently we are in a position to offer our new stock of Carpets, in the very latest colorings and patterns at the same low prices at which we sold Carpets a year ago, notwithstanding the fact that carpets have advanced 15 to 25 per cent.
We have the best equipped department in the state and our stock contains all the newest colorings in Wilton, Brussels, Tapestries, Moquettes, Velvets, Two-Ply and Three-Ply Ingrains. When you are looking for Carpets come and see us, we will save you money.
Mattings.
We have over 500 rolls of Matting in stock, comprising everything from the cheapest China to the finest hand painted Japanese Matting. For this week only we will sell best Cotton Warp Matting, 60c. quality, at 45c. per yard. Best Cotton Warp Matting, 50c. quality, at 39c. per yard. 100 rolls of China Matting, 12 1-2 and 15c. quality, at 10c. per yard.
Rug Department.
We wish to direct the attention of housekeepers or intending purchasers to our immense line of Rugs, all sizes, from the Door Mat to the largest Carpet Square.
Rugs in Carpet sizes have come to stay and our stock of these goods is choice and complete and we cordially invite inspection and comparison of same.
Window Shades.
We have recently made a gigantic purchase of Window Shades at prices so much lower than their market value that we are in a position to quote prices lower than any house in New England. A few lots follow:
American Holland Shades, all colors, 25c. quality, 16c. each. American Opaque Shades, all colors, 35c. quality, 21c. each. Finest dado finish Holland, all colors, 50c. quality, 39c. each. Best tint Cloth Shades, all colors, 60c. quality, 45c. each. Best Oil Opaque Shades, all colors, 50c. quality, 39c. each. 1 lot of Fringed Shades, all colors, 35c. quality, 25c. each.
We are headquarters for John King & Son's celebrated Scotch Hollands, in all colors. We do not carry the Lonsdale Holland, which is only an imitation of the general Scotch and will not wear satisfactorily.
O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE CO.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS
At 112 Merrimack Street.
Entire stock to be closed out at auction, beginning Friday, March 25th at 10 o'clock a. m., and continuing day at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., and evenings at 7 o'clock until the entire stock is sold.
Dress Goods in black and colors, Novelties, Silks, Satins, Plushes and Velvets, Table Linens, Crashes, Napkins, Towels, Turkey Table Cloths, Chenille Table Covers, Prints, Ginghams and Domestics. Large line of Capes, Cloaks, Skirts and Ladies' Suits, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hosiery and Underwear.
This complete stock of Dry Goods will be sold to the highest bidder, beginning March 25th at 10 a. m. The early buyers will get the cream.
J. W. BRUCE Auctioneer.

CREDIT TO ALL!

Spring Opening
Not for years has a Spring opened so full of promise of good, steady work for all hands and lots of it. The crisp air of renewed properity is abroad, the oncoming growing roar and bustle of returning good times can be heard by all.
Some people will leap forth fully equipped to meet the new and welcome conditions, but as usual, there will be others. The latter will be found when the rush comes, without being prepared to catch their share of this returning tide of dollars and cents.
Of these two classes, you are going to be in the first, aren't you? You propose to be in front—away up in front, close to the band, where all the fun is, where the business is, where the money is.
You know how much easier a well dressed man or woman secures one of these "way up in front" positions; you know the value of a well dressed appearance in the eyes of your neighbors, friends or employers. Of course you do, and that's why we want your trade and the trade of your family.
We Operate Five Big Stores
In five big cities, buy large quantities and sell large quantities, and can dress man, woman or child from top to toe.
We discount your future earnings, we offer you all the credit, time and accommodations you want; in short we offer you the use of the most liberal
Easy Payment System
In existence. We show the largest up-to date stock of
Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing. Our line of Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, Capes, Suits, Skirts, and Waists.
Is considered very attractive and comprises garments to suit anybody's taste, fancy and pocketbook.
An ever important question with ladies is that new Easter Bonnet. We are prepared for this question, and the result of our careful planning is a magnificent display of Trimmed Hats at popular prices, ready for you to choose from.
Our line of $3 Shoes for Men and Women, as always, guaranteed.
Caesar Misch
78 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL.